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# JACKSON'S PHILADELPHIA YEAR BOOK

FOR

# 1920

SECOND YEAR



PHILADELPHIA  
**JOSEPH JACKSON**  
Real Estate Trust Building

1920





# West End Trust Company

Broad Street and South Penn Square  
Philadelphia, Pa.

**CAPITAL and SURPLUS**  
**\$4,000,000**

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Receives Deposits

Acts as Executor, Administrator

Guardian, Trustee, Agent

Sells Foreign Exchange, Travelers'

Letters of Credit, Express Checks

Maintains an Up-to-Date Safe Deposit

Department and a Storage

Department for trunks

and packages

Manages Real Estate, Collects Rents, etc.  
Lends Money on Approved Collateral Security

This Bank will be glad to serve you

# West End Trust Company

Broad Street and South Penn Square  
Philadelphia, Pa.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS  
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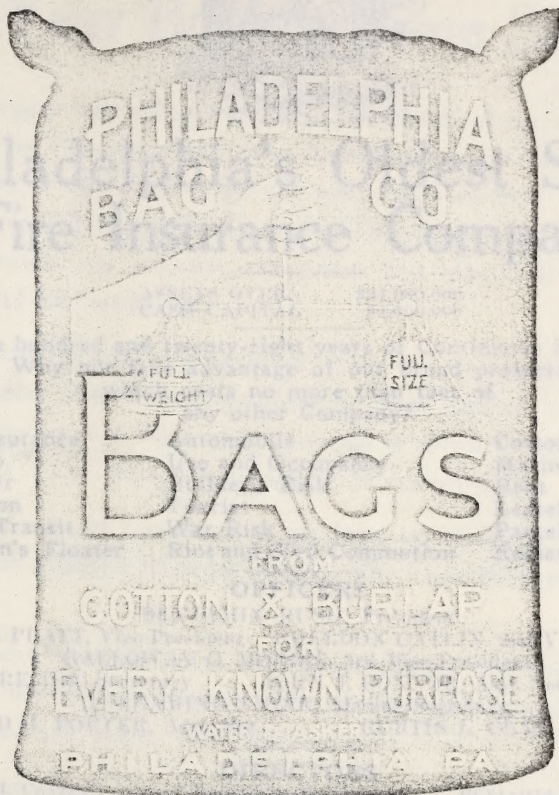
Receives Deposits  
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Department and a Storage  
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and packages

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MANUFACTURERS OF  
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## FOREWORD

*This issue of the Year Book will be found to be a considerable improvement over the Year Book for 1919, both for comprehensiveness and for the timeliness of its information. The change of date of publication made necessary this year on account of the change not only of the personnel of the City Government, but of the City's Charter, has shown the advisability of keeping the date of publication in March.*

*At the time the Year Book goes to press the Census figures for the city are not available, but the estimates hinted at by the local supervisor of the Census is warrant for the statement that the figures will be found to be approximately 2,000,000. This means that there are in Philadelphia more people than were in the whole of the United States at the outbreak of the Revolution.*

*Some of the other figures to be found in the Year Book this year will be of more than ordinary interest; for sake of brevity they will here be summarized:*

*Bank clearings for 1919 totaled \$22,049,588,655, or about four times that of the entire country in 1861.*

*Exports for the year 1919 amounted to \$522,391,091, and imports, \$153,874,515, the largest in the port's history. Of the exports, \$88,698,423, or more than the whole volume of exports in any year before 1915, went to Latin-American countries. The imports from these countries totaled \$5,489,796.*

*Shipbuilding on the Delaware retained its prominence; 135 ships, of a total tonnage of 1,097,535, were launched for the Government's programme of cargo carriers. In addition there were six torpedo boats launched.*





*Business failures, shown by 159 petitions in bankruptcy, were the lowest in number for many years.*

*The Mint of the United States made five-sevenths of the coinage produced in the country in 1919, amounting to a total of 501,000,000 pieces, being greater than the production of any mint in the world.*

*Public bequests for the year totaled \$6,413,850.*

*A traffic census showed that on one square on Broad Street, from Filbert to Arch Streets, 17,000 vehicles passed in a day of sixteen hours.*

*Real estate assessments showed a total assessment of \$2,140,614,928, of which \$282,401,928 is exempt, and consequently much below the market value.*

*The death rate of the city was the lowest over a period of years. The Bureau of Vital Statistics, estimating on a population of 1,787,225, gives it as 14.52 per 1000. As the population is obviously more than this estimate, the figures should be even lower.*

JOSEPH JACKSON



# JACKSON'S PHILADELPHIA YEAR BOOK

**Abbottsford**—A former village east of the Schuylkill River, on the heights below the Falls of Schuylkill.

**Academy of the Fine Arts (The Pennsylvania)**—Southwest corner of Broad and Cherry Streets. Founded 1805. Building opened 1876. Cost \$543,000. Permanent collection of paintings and sculpture. Annual and special displays of art during the year. Important collection of early American paintings. Other collections: Carey, Gibson, Field and Temple, of paintings; and Phillips collection of 40,000 rare engravings. Maintains important school of art, the oldest in the United States. Summer school at Chester Springs, Pa. Medals and prizes awarded at annual exhibition of paintings and sculpture.

Admission fee charged on five days of the week. Sundays free.

**President**, John Frederick Lewis.

**Secretary**, John Andrew Myers.

Prizes in the 114th Annual Exhibition, which was opened February 8th:

Temple Gold Medal (best painting, any subject), to Daniel Garber. Subject—"Orchard Window" (No. 190).

E. T. Scotesbury \$1000 prize (best new painting), to Arthur B. Carles. Subject—"Marseillaise" (No. 193).

Jennie Sesnan gold medal (best landscape), to Charles H. Davis, Mystic, Conn. Subject—"Over the Hills" (No. 222).

Park gold medal (best portrait), to Leslie P. Thompson, Boston. Subject—"Portrait of Girl."

George D. Widener Memorial medal (best sculpture), to Jess M. Lawson, New York. Subject—"Belgium, 1914" (No. 404).

Walter Lippincott \$300 prize (best figure study), to Colin Campbell Cooper. Subject—"Summer" (No. 35).

Mary Smith \$100 prize (best painting by Philadelphia woman), to Juliet White Goss. Subject—"On the Hill" (No. 85).

February 5th.—Announced that a vandal had damaged paintings and statuary at the Academy's Chester Springs School.

February 6th.—A committee of the Board of Education refused to expend \$175 necessary to transport the collection of artworks loaned by the Academy Fellowship, for exhibition in the city's public schools.

February 12th.—Announcement made that Dr. R. Tait McKenzie's bronze statue of George Whitefield, had been refused admission to the Annual Exhibition "because it was too large for indoor display." The work was subsequently shown at the Art Club before being erected at the University of Pennsylvania.

March 12th.—Philadelphia prize awarded to Philip L. Hale, for his painting "Flowers in Moonlight." The award was the result of popular balloting by visitors to the 114th Annual Exhibition.

March 12th.—Edward Stewardson prize of \$100 for the best work in sculpture by a student of the Academy, awarded Bernard Gordon. This was the seventeenth time the prize had been given.

March 27.—Free evening at the Annual Exhibition, under auspices of the Civic Club.

May 29.—Prizes offered by the Academy to pupils of the higher public schools, awarded for the second time. The prizes, given annually, are intended to encourage accurate free-hand drawing in public and other schools and to discover pupils of talent. Each school competing is given prizes of \$10 and \$5 for the drawings that rank best in the first series of the competition. All the successful drawings are then sent to the Academy, where they are passed on by the faculty and the higher honors awarded. Fifteen high private schools competed.

May 29th.—Hugh H. Breckenridge, presented with the gold medal of honor, of the Academy, "in recognition of high achievement in his profession and for eminent services in the cause of art and to the Academy."

October 7th.—Schools of the Academy re-opened with 115 students.





November 9th.—Seventeenth Annual Exhibition of the Philadelphia Water-Color Club, and the Eighteenth Annual Show of the Pennsylvania Society of Miniature Painters, opened. A feature of the exhibition was a group of etchings by Joseph Pennell and lithographers and etchings by Frank Brangwyn.

Prizes awarded were:

Miniature Painter's Medal, to Emily Drayton Taylor.

Philadelphia Water-Color Prize, \$200, to Childe Hassam.

Dana Water-Color Medal, to Lieut.-Commander Henry Reuterdaahl, U. S. N.

Beck Prize, \$100, to Alfred Hayward.

**Academy of Music**—Broad and Locust Streets. Designed by Napoleon La Brun in 1854. Cornerstone laid July 26, 1855. Building opened by a ball on January 26, 1857. First operatic performance by Maretzek's Opera Troupe, February 25, 1857, when *Il Trovatore* was sung. The inaugural address by Mayor Robert T. Conrad was read by Caroline Richings. The principal artists in the opera were Madame Gazzaniga as *Leonora* and Brignoli, as *Manrico*.

The building, constructed of brick and brownstone, has a front of 140 feet and a depth of 238 feet. The interior is Italian in style. The stage is 90 feet wide at the proscenium opening and 70 feet high. In the main the original scheme of decoration has not been changed, although some years ago boxes were added to the balcony and parquet circle. Some of the greatest operatic artists of the last 60 years have been heard in the Academy, which also has been the scene of many historic mass meetings and conventions. *See Theatres.*

**Academy of Natural Sciences**—Nineteenth and Race Streets. Founded in 1812, and had its first home on Second Street near Arch. Removed to present location in 1875-76. Building enlarged in 1889, 1891, 1905 and 1907, and has cost to date \$463,682. Has a reference library of 60,000 volumes including complete files of rare scientific periodicals and monographs, regarded as the most important collection of its kind in the United States. The museum contains about 3,000,000 specimens. It also is regarded as probably unequalled in its field. *See Museums.*

President, John Cadwalader.

Secretary, Edward J. Nolan, M.D.

November 18th.—At the annual meeting it was announced that 1000 dried plants, 5000 insects, 200 birds and many mammals and reptiles had been added to the museum.

**Adelphi**—Was a small village in the western part of the county, situated on Indian Run, and less than half a mile north of Haddington. There was a mill there in 1816.

**Aero Post**—February 19th, Lieut. Ernest C. Harmon established a record, flying from New York to this city in 35 minutes, or 149 miles an hour.

March 19th.—D. H. Hart, aviator postman, made flight between New York and this city at a speed of 114 miles an hour. The plane carried a full load of mail.

May 15th.—The anniversary of the establishment of the aero mail service celebrated at Bustleton Field by Postmaster Thornton, Assistant Postmaster Lister and Superintendent of Mails, Johnson.

July 19th.—Mail plane from this city for New York damaged while descending to avoid a storm at Eitingville, Staten Island. Eight bags of mail were forwarded by train.

Announced that rate for aero mail would be reduced to that of first-class postage and mail hereafter carried by plane or train at option of officials.

July 25th.—Twenty aerial mail pilots went on strike in New York because of the refusal of Otto Praeger, second assistant Postmaster General, to reinstate two tiers. They refused to make the flight from New York to Washington in the fog and bad weather of Tuesday and were discharged.

Announcement made in Philadelphia that the aero mail service here would be temporarily stopped. It was to have been resumed in the autumn, but this did not take place. One reason given for abandonment of the service was that Bustleton Field was too distant from central Post Office.

August 12th.—Samuel C. Eaton, an aviator postman, flying between College Point, Md. and New York, wrecked his plane making a forced descent in Germantown.

**Air Transportation**—In 1919 two companies made announcements that lines for carrying passengers by aeroplanes would be started. In April, the Stehlin Air Transportation Company announced regular flights between Atlantic City and Philadelphia, and in October application for a charter was made by the Easton Aero Service Corporation to conduct a passenger service between Easton, Philadelphia, and New York. On June 25th the first commercial trip was made from the flying school at Essington to Atlantic City.

April 29.—Lieut. A. Livingstone Allen, and Inspector John F. Deryer, of the New



York City Air Police made a flight in a plane to Philadelphia. They bore a message from Mayor Hylan of New York to Mayor Smith of Philadelphia. They returned in their plane the following day.

**Alien Enemies**—See *Year Book* for 1919.

January 6th.—It was announced that there were 28 Germans, twenty of them women in the detention house of the U. S. Government Immigration Station at Gloucester, N. J., waiting deportation, and 25 others who were classed as undesirables.

July 9th.—The signing of the Peace Treaty by Germany led U. S. Attorney General Palmer to announce to Federal District Attorneys to take the necessary steps to cancel, effective July 20th, all parole restrictions governing persons in their respective districts with these exceptions:

"First. The paroles of all persons released on parole subsequent to July 15th are not to be canceled, but are to continue in full force and effect until further notice.

"Second. Parole of all alien enemies, if any in your district, whom you believe cannot be released from parole without detriment to the public safety.

"Third. Paroles of alien enemies temporarily paroled from internment camps on account of sickness, for the purpose of repatriation or for any other special reason, irrespective of the date of release.

"After July 15th the department's representatives at the internment camps will be instructed to release unconditionally alien enemies who do not require special surveillance.

"All alien enemies, including those now to be released from parole, will continue, subject to internment under subdivision 12 of the proclamation of April 6, and those provisions of the succeeding proclamations providing for internment of dangerous alien enemies."

**American Academy of Political and Social Science**—Founded in 1889 (Incorporated 1891) for the purpose of promoting the political and social sciences in the comprehensive sense of those terms. The Academy's headquarters are at the University of Pennsylvania. Has collected a library of considerable extent, encourages investigations of in specified fields of political and social science by offering prizes; holds regular meetings, the annual assemblies being of a national or international character; publishes its transactions.

*President*, Leo S. Rowe, Ph.D., LL.D.

*Secretary*, J. P. Lichtenberger, A.M., Ph.D.

May 2d and 3d.—Annual session in the Bellevue-Stratford. On the latter date Vice President Marshall and Senator Hitchcock made addresses.

**American Philosophical Society**—104 South Fifth Street. Most ancient and honored scientific organization in the United States. Founded at the suggestion of Franklin, in 1743. As it also is a direct descendant of Franklin's Junto, which he formed in 1727 or 1728, the society might permissibly regard that time as the date of its beginning. The Junto was re-organized in 1766 as The American Society held at Philadelphia for Promoting Useful Knowledge. In 1769 the two organizations were merged under its present title, which, in full is, "The American Philosophical Society held at Philadelphia for Promoting Useful Knowledge." Franklin became first president of the society thus conjoined, and his successors have been David Rittenhouse, Thomas Jefferson, Dr. Caspar Wistar, Dr. Robert Patterson, Chief Justice Tilghman, Peter S. Du Ponceau, Robert M. Patterson, Dr. Nathaniel Chapman, Dr. Franklin Bache, Prof. Alexander Dallas Bache, Judge John K. Kane, Dr. George B. Wood, Frederick Fraley, General Isaac Wistar, Dr. Edgar F. Smith, and Dr. W. W. Keen.

*President*, William B. Scott, Princeton, N. J.

*Secretary*, I. Minis Hays, M.D.

*Treasurer*, Henry LaBarre Jayne.

In the society's hall is a museum of literary and scientific relics and a valuable library. Its remarkable manuscript collections include the Franklin Papers, Jefferson's Draft of the Declaration of Independence, and the field note books of Lewis and Clark, the explorers of the northwest. Among its art treasures are Houdon's bust of Franklin, Stuart's portrait of Washington, painted for the society; Sully's portrait of Jefferson, painted from life, and portraits or sculptured busts of all the former presidents of the organization.

The society has in its care for awards for recognition of scientific discoveries and as prizes for essays, the funds given by Magellan, by Miss Emily Phillips and by Michaux. The Michaux fund was partly used to plant a fine collection of oak trees in Fairmount Park, and also to defray the cost of lectures on forestry about thirty-five years ago. These lectures laid the foundation for virtually all that has been done toward conservation and forestry in this country. At the annual meetings of the society, usually held in April, and last four days, the best scientific workers in the United States read important papers, and





usually important contributions of this kind are sent from scientists in other parts of the world, where members of the society are to be found. It has occupied its present hall on Fifth Street since 1790, having had the ground on which it is built presented to it by the State of Pennsylvania. It is proposed by the municipality to exchange a plot on the Parkway for the Fifth Street site and there the society may have a newer and larger home. See *Libraries*.

**American Red Cross**—The South-eastern Pennsylvania Chapter received a charter from the American National Red Cross March 4, 1916. It is composed of 500 branches and auxiliaries, and has jurisdiction over the Counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery, Bucks, Chester and Delaware. Headquarters, 218 West Rittenhouse Square.

The Chapter Departments are as follows:

Accounts and records.

Administration.

Canteen.

Home service.

Junior Red Cross.

Membership, Branches and Auxiliaries.

Motor Corps.

Shipping.

Supply.

Surgical dressings.

Teaching center.

Workrooms: Knitted goods and hospital garments.

The officers and Board of Directors are as follows:

*Chairman*, Charles J. Hatfield, M. D.

*Vice-Chairman*, Mrs. Arthur H. Lea.

*Secretary*, Livingston E. Jones.

*Treasurer*, Thomas S. Gates.

*Executive Secretary*, Howard Wayne Smith.

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*Home Service Section*—1607 Walnut Street.

*Chairman*, Mrs. Henry C. Boyer.

*Executive Secretary*, Miss Elizabeth C. Wood.

### **American Stores Company**—

Formed in April, 1917, by the merger of the Acme Tea Company, Robinson & Crawford, the Bell Co., Childs Grocery Co. and the George M. Dunlap Co., all of which operated chains of groceries in Philadelphia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Northern Maryland. Chartered in Delaware with a capital of \$20,000,000.

The company has its own bakeries, producing normally about 2,000,000 loaves a week, and operated 1200 stores in 1919.

The Acme Tea Co., the first successful chain stores concern in Philadelphia, was established by Thomas P. Hunter (died in 1916) in 1885. The George M. Dunlap Co., began in 1888; Robinson & Crawford, in 1891; the Childs bakery, in 1883 in Camden; and the Bell Company in 1905.

March 4th.—Company announced several welfare features for their employees, including sick and death benefits and burial lots.

September 17th.—Announced that forty-seven stores and dwellings occupied by the company in this city had been sold to William Kamens and Isaac Ginsburg.

**Angora**—Extreme western end of the 40th and 46th wards. The former village was constructed around a cotton mill at 60th Street and Chadd's Ford Turnpike, now Baltimore Avenue. In it lay a fine woods known locally as Sherwood Forest. This was removed and hundreds of modern dwellings erected on its site in 1912.

**Annapolis, Schoolship**—See *Nautical School, Commissioners of Navigation*.

### **Appropriations by Councils**—

This table gives the cost of the City Departments since the operation of the new City Charter in 1887. Since, and including the year 1912, the Board of Education has had its own budget and own power of taxation, under the School Code of May 18, 1911. See *Education, Board of, Budget*.

1887..	\$13,273,893.10	1904..	\$28,646,698.68
1888..	15,340,718.50	1905..	25,524,061.35
1889..	16,055,759.21	1906..	26,918,170.02
1890..	17,787,069.39	1907..	30,298,571.48
1891..	18,511,941.73	1908..	34,117,011.26
1892..	18,424,260.16	1909..	55,336,049.91
1893..	23,155,664.13	1910..	55,691,725.38
1894..	24,915,626.08	1911..	33,846,875.91
1895..	23,491,865.21	1912..	30,213,067.44
1896..	22,500,062.60	1913..	30,160,848.87
1897..	23,768,615.75	1914..	31,352,471.72
1898..	20,829,786.60	1915..	33,046,377.92
1899..	22,343,399.17	1916..	35,367,237.86
1900..	24,627,340.75	1917..	40,223,130.54
1901..	24,522,863.98	1918..	48,539,696.00
1902..	27,754,557.14	1919..	47,780,620.73
1903..	28,481,783.53	1920..	54,285,122.38





**Aquarium**—Fairmount Park (26th and Green Streets) occupying the former turbine house of the old water works, is the direct result of the Exhibition of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission at the St. Louis Exposition, 1904. The tanks used then were acquired by the city through the agency of the Fish Commissioner, William E. Meehan, and finally in November, 1911, the aquarium was modestly opened in the Greaves House and removed to the present location in 1916. There is usually an interesting and showy display of food fishes and others, arranged in ingeniously lighted tanks. *Director, William E. Meehan.*

**Aramingo**—A borough created out of the township of the Northern Liberties, incorporated April 11, 1850. It was shaped something like a broad V reversed. It was bounded on the northeast by a portion of the borough of Bridesburg and the Frankford Creek, which divided it from a portion of Oxford township and Frankford; on the northwest the Unincorporated Northern Liberties and the District of the Northern Liberties were boundaries, the latter partly on the southwest; and Richmond district on the southeast and southwest. The name is an abbreviation and alteration from the Indian name of the stream adjacent, called, by the Swedes and English, Gunner's Run. The original name was Tumanaranaming, the meaning of which is not known. By cutting off a portion of the head and tail of the name, and omitting two letters in the center and adding an *o*, the word "Aramingo" was fabricated. It became a part of the city in 1854.

**Arbor Day**—The custom of observing Arbor Day has continued annually ever since the first observance here, April 27, 1888, when the first Arbor Day was named, growing out of a movement to conserve our forest lands, given an impetus by the Michaux lectures of the Franklin Institute.

In 1919 two Arbor Days were appointed by Governor Sprout—April 11th and 25th. On the former date, observance was made in the public schools, and a few planted trees. On the second Arbor Day the Marine Corps planted 250 trees on the Parkway, and plantings were made by other organizations in various public grounds, including the League Island Boulevard.

October 24th was observed as another Arbor Day and Bird Day in the public schools of city and state in response to a proclamation of Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, State Superintendent of Schools.

**Archaeological Museum** of the University of Pennsylvania, 33d and Spruce Streets. See *Museums*.

**Architect. City**—Room 735, east corridor, City Hall. Under the act of June 25, 1919, the Mayor is required to appoint a city architect.

"It shall be the duty of the city architect to prepare, draft and execute or to supervise the preparation, drafting and execution of all specifications, drawings and plans of public buildings to be erected in such city and to be paid for by moneys appropriated by the City Council, except in cases where on account of the magnitude or character of the work to be done special architects are necessary in the joint opinion of the head of the department under the jurisdiction of which the work is to be done and of the city architect." See *Charter*, in *Addenda*.

At the time the *Year Book* went to press no appointment of a city architect had been made.

**Architectural Society**—Formed of students of the course of architecture in the University of Pennsylvania.

**Architecture**—School of. See *Towne Scientific School, University of Pennsylvania, T-Square Club*.

**Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church**—Broad and Arch Streets. Building of white marble, erected in 1862. Spire 233 feet in height.

**Area**—Total area of Philadelphia is 129,596 square miles. Originally the city contained two square miles, but under the act consolidating the municipalities of the entire county into the corporation of the city of Philadelphia in 1854, the area became 129,583 square miles. On September 15, 1916, Montgomery county ceded to Philadelphia 84 acres in Cheltenham township and these were added to the thirty-fifth ward.

AREAS OF THE WARDS  
(Expressed in square miles and decimal parts)

Wards	Sq. Miles	Wards	Sq. Miles	Wards	Sq. Miles
1	.700	17	.251	33	2.983
2	.442	18	.650	34	4.407
3	.191	19	.698	35	33.274
4	.229	20	.734	36	1.334
5	.321	21	7.129	37	.520
6	.321	22	10.741	38	4.062
7	.439	23	3.205	39	4.811
8	.437	24	4.008	40	8.121
9	.400	25	1.100	41	6.250
10	.359	26	1.400	42	9.163
11	.210	27	.780	43	1.461
12	.193	28	1.087	44	1.168
13	.259	29	.822	45	3.047
14	.237	30	.519	46	2.800
15	1.049	31	.713	47	.640
16	.281	32	.872	48	4.778



The Port of Philadelphia includes the cities and towns along the Delaware River from Wilmington to Bristol, and is the entrance to a district of more than 2000 square miles.

The Metropolitan District of Philadelphia, not politically organized as such, covers about 500 square miles. It extends along the Delaware from Marcus Hook to Bristol, and westward along the Main Line of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Wayne.

Customs District of Philadelphia comprises all the State of Pennsylvania lying east of 79 degrees west longitude; all of the State of Delaware and all of New Jersey not included in the District of New York, an area of approximately 37,650 square miles.

*Third Federal Reserve (Bank) District* comprises 48 counties in Pennsylvania (the 19 western counties being in the Fourth District), the eight lower counties of New Jersey and the entire State of Delaware, or, approximately 37,000 square miles.

The Catholic Archdiocese of Philadelphia includes the city and county of Philadelphia, and the counties of Berks, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Delaware, Lehigh, Montgomery, Northampton and Schuylkill, a combined area of 5043 square miles.

The Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania comprises the city and county of Philadelphia and the counties of Bucks, Chester, Delaware and Montgomery, a combined area of 2119 square miles.

**Armistice Day**—November 11th. The anniversary of the beginning of the armistice between the Entente Allies and the Central Powers in the European War in 1918. See *Year Book for 1919*.

The first anniversary of the day was celebrated in 1919 by American Legion Posts in the city, neighborhood associations and by special patriotic exercises in the public schools. In the evening, a dinner was given at the Bellevue-Stratford by the Philadelphia Chapter of the Knights of Columbus to the Supreme Knight, James A. Flaherty; and a special organ recital was given by John Wanamaker in his store for the county officers of the seventy-seven American Legion Posts in Philadelphia.

**Armories**—There are six state and one city armory in Philadelphia, which prior to the National Army Act, housed local units of the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

*First Regiment Infantry*, Broad and Calhoun-Hill Streets.

*Second Regiment Field Artillery*, Broad Street, south of Susquehanna Avenue.

*Third Regiment Infantry*, Broad Street, south of Reed Street.

*Sixth Regiment Infantry* (Philadelphia Battalion), Mantua Avenue, west of 41st St.

*First Troop, Phila. City Cavalry*, Twenty-third Street, south of Market Street.

*Cavalry Squadron, First Regiment Cavalry*, Thirty-second Street and Lancaster Avenue.

*State Fencibles Battalion*, Broad Street, south of Race Street.

The City Troop Armory is the property of that ancient organization, and the Fencibles armory is owned by the city. See *National Guard, Pennsylvania Reserve Militia*.

**Arnold's Mansion**—In East Park. See *Mount Pleasant*.

**Arsenals (United States)**—*Schuylkill Arsenal*, Gray's Ferry Road and Washington Avenue, built 1794-1800. Grounds contain about 8 acres. Depot, workshops and warehouses for army clothing, tents, blankets, etc.

*Zone Supply Officer*, Colonel J. B. Howard.

*Executive Officer*, Major A. C. Jensen.

December 3d.—Announced that force would be reduced produced a protest from the 850 persons employed there.

*Frankford Arsenal*, Tacony Road and Bridge Street, Bridesburg. Ground purchased in 1816, and first building erected in 1818. Original plot contained 62½ acres. Recently increased.

Manufacture of small-arms ammunition. In September 1824, General Lafayette stopped here for the night on his triumphal tour before formally entering Philadelphia. In 1918, centennial anniversary of the completion of the first building was observed. Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, addressed the munition workers who pledged themselves not to strike during the war.

During the twenty months of the war, the Frankford Arsenal force was increased from 2101 employees to 6100. The ninety-four buildings were increased to 114 and extensive additions were made to those already in use. A testing range was built at Holmesburg. From this plant were turned out 231,753,768 rounds of small arms ammunition. A great part of this was of a special type of aircraft munitions. From 2,500,000 rounds a month production grew to nearly 14,000,000 rounds.

*Commandant*, Colonel W. A. Phillips.

January 9th.—2200 employees dropped from the rolls.





January 15th.—Announced that the shell-loading plant will be removed to Toledo, Ohio, but that the arsenal will be maintained here and the plant enlarged.

February 12th.—It was announced that optical goods, as well as small arms ammunition and artillery range-finders will be made at the arsenal.

October 31st.—The 4000 workers at the arsenal received \$175,000 in bonuses, ranging from sums of \$120 to \$200 each.

**Art Alliance**—1823-25 Walnut Street. Chartered 1915 for the purpose of "applying proved and worthy business methods to the production and marketing of works of art with the same minute and conscientious care for the excellence of the work indorsed and marketed that an honest business man has regarding his product and in the effort to supply cultural organizations of Philadelphia with much-needed accommodations.

The organization expects to erect a large building on the property it now occupies.

The property formerly was occupied by Samuel P. Wetherill, and at one time by Ward B. Haseltine, was purchased in June by the Alliance, for \$275,000. Toward this sum Mr. Wetherill donated \$100,000. Plans for an elaborate Gothic structure have been drawn by Ralph Cram, but the work on the proposed building will not be begun until the end of the war. Dr. George Woodward is President of the Alliance. The present structure has been remodelled and was used during the winter of 1917-18 for concerts, lectures, exhibitions of art works. Studios have been provided and are rented to painters and others. The association has a membership of 1070.

There are committees on arts and crafts, drama, engravings, joint arts, literary arts, music, paintings, sculpture and water colors. The present quarters were formally opened October 19, 1917. See *Art Progress*.

*President*, Dr. George Woodward.  
*Secretary*, Mrs. Y. Yorke Stevenson.  
*Executive Secretary*, Miss Clara R. Mason.

**Art Club**—220 South Broad Street. Founded by artists and others interested in art in 1887. Gives frequent exhibitions in its gallery to which admission is usually free. Since its building was erected the club has been giving an annual exhibition of oil paintings and awarding the Art Club's Gold Medal. Some of the most famous artists in America have been the recipients of special receptions in their honor. Special displays, "one-man shows,"

have in the past been characteristic of the club's work for art.

*President*, Hon. William B. Linn.

*Treasurer*, William deKraft.

*Secretary*, Samuel W. Cooper.

April 25th.—Reception given to Leslie W. Miller, one of the founders of the Art Club, and for many years its secretary.

The 25th Annual Exhibition of paintings was held in the club galleries from March 15th to 30th. See *Art Progress*.

**Art Galleries**—There are three galleries, and soon will be a fourth, where permanent exhibitions of paintings or other art works are shown. See *Academy of the Fine Arts*, *Independence Hall*, *Wiltach Collection*, *Johnson Gallery*.

**Art Jury**—Room 119, City Hall. Created by Act of Assembly, 1907; reenacted by Charter of June 25, 1919, members appointed by mayor. By provision of act "no work of art shall become the property of a city of the first class by purchase, gift or otherwise, unless such work of art or design for the same, and the proposed location of such work of art shall first have been submitted to and approved by the Art Jury of said city, nor shall any work of art, until so approved, be erected or placed in any building, highway, stream, lake, square, park or other public place belonging to or under the control of said city.

"No construction or erection, in a city of the first class, of any building, bridge, or its approaches, arch, gate, fence, or other structure or fixture, which is to be paid, for, either wholly or in part, by appropriation from the city treasury or other public funds, or for which the city or other public authority is to furnish a site, shall be begun, unless the design and proposed location thereof, shall have been submitted to the jury at least sixty days before the final approval thereof, by the officer or other person having authority to contract therefor. The approval of the jury shall also be required in respect to all structures or fixtures belonging to any person or corporation, which shall be erected upon, or extend over, any highway, stream, lake, square, park, or other public place within the city, except as provided in section six of this act. In deeds for land, made by any city of the first class, restrictions may be imposed requiring that the design and location of the structures to be altered or erected thereon shall be first approved by the Art Jury of such city. Nothing requiring the approval by the jury shall be erected or changed in design or location without its approval. If the jury fails to act upon any matter submitted to it within sixty days



after such submission, its approval of the matter submitted shall be presumed."

Joseph E. Widener, President; Leslie W. Miller, Vice-president; Hugh H. Breckenridge (painter); Paul P. Cret (architect); Charles Grafty (sculptor); Eli K. Price, Edward T. Stotesbury, John Frederick Lewis, Secretary, Andrew Wright Crawford.

February 2d.—Designs for two stations on the Frankford Elevated line, prepared by the Department of City Transit, rejected by Art Jury.

February 8th.—Contracts for the stations at Kensington and Allegheny Avenues, and Kensington Avenue and Somerset Street awarded, despite the rejection of the plans.

March 28th.—Controversy over the Frankford Elevated Station plans settled by the Art Jury approving the drawings.

April 19th.—In its Eighth annual report the Art Jury warned of unfit war memorials. It also recommended the forbidding of billboards on all properties fronting on Parks and Parkways.

June 24th.—Judge Finletter filed an opinion granting the Southwark Realty Company an injunction against the city and the Chief of the Bureau of Highways, restraining the defendants from removing a marquee, or iron awning from an apartment house at Sixteenth and Spruce Streets. In his opinion the Court said:

"The issuance of his permit depends legally in no way upon action of the Art Jury. The ordinance of 1915 confers upon the bureau chief, and upon him alone, the discretion to issue permits. It is obvious that he has no power to delegate that discretion to the Art Jury nor to any one else.

"And it is equally plain that he is not to be considered as possessing an arbitrary discretion. But even if he did, he is bound to exercise it, and exercise it himself. If the proofs in a given case showed an application for a permit and mere inaction by him he could without doubt be compelled to act and either grant or refuse the permit. In a case like the present, where he has expressed himself as quite willing to grant the permit and has said that he would be fully justified in doing so, and where he declines to do so because of a mistaken deference which he insists upon showing the Art Jury, we think it is an abuse of discretion to refuse to grant the permit."

**Art Museum**.—This building, intended to house the municipal collections of paintings and other art works is to occupy the old Fairmount Hill, on which stood for a century the Fairmount reservoir. It is designed to be the crowning architectural

achievement in connection with the Parkway. In 1894 the Commissioners of Fairmount Park asked City Councils to appropriate \$25,000 for the purpose of securing designs and plans for the erection of a museum and art gallery in Fairmount Park. On December 31, 1894, councils appropriated \$15,000 for the procurement of designs by competition for "Fine Art Building, to be located near Lemon Hill." The Judges in 1895 accepted the design of Brite & Bacon, but the project proceeded no further until the Parkway improvement was reviewed, partly because the Parkway had been stricken from the city plans in December 1894. The original, or prize design, has been superseded by those of Jacques Greber and Horace Trumbauer.

It is estimated that the museum will cost \$5,000,000, when the first contracts for the work were let in July, there was \$1,800,000 available. An injunction was asked by a taxpayer against the Fairmount Park Commission on the ground that the contract was not given the lowest bidder. On July 21st, Judges Audenried and McCullen refused the injunction, it being held the Commission was supreme in such case, the act quoted not applying to that body. On August 11th, the work of constructing the basement and tunnels was begun by the Frank Mark Contracting Company, whose bid was \$621,350. Fairmount Hill, the site of the museum, had already been granted, at a cost of \$200,000.

By will of George W. Elkins, the city became possessor of his collection of paintings, valued at \$2,500,000, including 110 masterpieces gathered by his father, William L. Elkins, and 20 others collected by himself, which are to be placed in a room or rooms in an art gallery erected and maintained by the city within five years of the testator's death.

**Art Progress in 1919**.—January 6th. —Exhibition of landscapes by Charles H. Woodbury. Rosenbach Galleries.

January 9th.—Art Advisory Council decided to prepare a bill to be presented to the Legislature providing for a State Commission on Fine Arts. This subsequently was done and the Act passed. The commission has jurisdiction in Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia.

January 12th.—Violet Oakley's two new mural decorations for the Senate Chamber in the State Capitol, on exhibition in the Academy of Fine Arts.

January 27th.—Exhibition of portraits by Charles L. Sasportas, a French painter. Rosenbach Galleries.

February 7th.—Persian Art Exhibition



from the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Galleries of Art Alliance.

February 12th.—Liberty Loan Committee of the Third Federal Reserve District awarded a gold medal to Charles H. Sykes, cartoonist of the *Evening Ledger*, for the cartoon that helped most in the Fourth Liberty Loan. This cartoon was entitled "Bonds or Bondage—It's Up to You."

February 17th.—Landscapes by Alexander Bower, and some figure and portrait work by W. W. Gilchrist, Jr., exhibited in the Rosenbach Galleries.

February 25th.—Dr. R. Tait McKenzie's statue of the Rev. Dr. George Whitefield, which had been refused admission to the Academy Exhibition, shown at the Art Club.

March 1st.—Pennsylvania Museum, Memorial Hall, placed on exhibition Persian pottery recently excavated, which date from 1260.

March 4th.—The widow of John J. Boyle, presented to the Academy of the Fine Arts, as a memorial to her husband, two of his sculptured works, "The Gamin" and "Springtime."

March 6th.—Annual Exhibition of the Fellowship of the Academy of the Fine Arts. 115 paintings shown. Art Alliance Galleries.

March 10th.—American Federation of Arts announced the names of the Philadelphia regional committee on war memorials: Andrew Wright Crawford, Thomas Bayard, Mrs. Edward W. Biddle, Edward W. Bok, Charles J. Cohen, George W. Dawson, Otto F. Ege, Wilson Eyre, Jr., George Gibbs, Spencer Gilbert, Charles Grafty, William F. Gray, J. McLure Hamilton, John Story Jenks, Jr., Archibald Johnson, J. Horace McFarland, Mrs. J. Willis Martin, Leslie W. Miller, Thomas L. Montgomery, Clement B. Newbold, Eli Kirk Price, J. L. Shay, Thomas Kilby Smith, Horace Wells Sellers, John P. D. Sinkler, Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, Joseph E. Widener, Warren Wilbur.

March 14th.—Academy Fellowship Prize awarded Arthur B. Carles for his painting "Marseillaise."

March 15th.—Art Club's Gold Medal awarded Mrs. Lillian Westcott Hale, for her painting, "Miranda," in the Club's 25th Annual Exhibition.

March 17th.—Exhibition of prints by 24 artists in the McClees Gallery.

March 17th.—Exhibition of paintings and sketches with the A. E. F. by S. J. Woolf, in the Rosenbach Galleries.

March 23d.—Exhibition of paintings by French soldiers in the Bellevue-Stratford. More than 500 works shown.

March 24th.—Plastic Club's 22d annual exhibition in its Clubhouse, 247 South Camac Street.

March 24th.—Exhibition of miniatures by Pennsylvania Society of Miniature Painters at the Art Alliance.

April 1st.—Group of early American portraits by Stuart, Sully, Copley and others shown in McClees Gallery.

April 7th.—Exhibition of paintings by Louis Ritman in the Rosenbach Galleries.

April 12th.—Special exhibition of paintings by representative American painters at the Art Club.

April 16th.—Exhibition of War Work by 26 British artists. Academy of the Fine Arts.

April 17th.—Fifteen students in the class in interior decoration of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, received awards from the Beaux Arts Institute of Design, in a competition open to all schools in the country.

April 22d.—Artists League, composed of commercial artists and retouchers formed.

April 28th.—Exhibition of landscapes by Robert H. Nisbet, in the Rosenbach Galleries.

May 1st.—Exhibition of etchings, black and whites, drawings in color by the Print Club. Art Club Gallery.

May 1st.—Exhibition of original drawings by Aubrey Beardsley in the Rosenbach Galleries. At the private view Joseph Pennell gave a talk about the artist.

May 13th.—The paintings, which had been removed from the Wiltach collection for restoration, rehung and on exhibition in the galleries at Memorial Hall. Some of the paintings, which had been described as "potholders," were reported sold, by the director of the Museum, Langdon Warner.

May 22d.—Twentieth annual exhibition of work by students of the Graphic Sketch Club, 719 Catharine Street.

May 29th.—Closing exercises of the School of Design for Women.

July 9th.—The annual prize of the American Academy in Rome awarded James H. Chillman, of the Architectural School of the University of Pennsylvania.

October 12th.—Exhibition of water colors and pastels at the Art Club.

November 2d.—Exhibition of etchings by the Print Club, in the Art Club Gallery.

December 14th-26th.—Annual exhibition of the Art Club, of paintings. The Club's Gold Medal awarded Maurice Molarsky for his painting "Rose and Lavender."

See *Art Jury*, *Academy of the Fine Arts*, *Johnson Collection*, *Wiltach Collection*, *Art Alliance*.







**Arannamink**—A name given during the times of the Swedes to that portion of the land west of the Schuylkill south of Mill Creek, and extending out to the Karakung or Cobb's Creek. It included portions of the ground north and south of Woodland Avenue, and was principally settled by Swedes.

**Asoepek**—This name is placed on Lindstrom's map of 1654-55 west of Aleskins Kilen (Frankford Creek), and was probably an Indian village upon the site now occupied by Frankford.

**Assemblies, Dancing**—These social functions are among the most ancient and honored in Philadelphia, and to be distinguished by being a subscriber to them has been regarded as a mark of social distinction. Two dances are held each winter, and since the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel has been built the exclusive functions are always held there. For many years previously they were held in the foyer of the Academy of Music. None were held in 1918 or 1919, but were resumed January 2, 1920, when, for the first time since the establishment of the Assembly no wine was served at supper. The Second Assembly was held February 13th.

The Dancing Assembly seems to have been founded in 1748, when the heads of the first families of Philadelphia at the time subscribed their forty shillings. The earliest subscription list contains fifty-nine names. In those days the dances were held every Thursday night from January 1st to May 1st and began precisely at six in the evening. Later, it became the rule to hold the dances every two weeks. The rule for many years past has been to limit the dances to two in a season, usually the first Friday in January and the last Friday before Lent. The first assemblies are said to have been given in Hamilton's stores, or warehouse, in Water Street, south of Dock. Later they were held in the City Tavern, Oeller's Hotel, Musical Fund Hall, and the Academy of Music. When they were held at the Academy they ended at three in the morning, but at the Bellevue-Stratford the hours for closing were later: At first five o'clock in the morning, but subsequently closed at four.

Secretary, Charles D. Hart, M.D.

**Astonville**—Was a village on the west side of the Schuylkill, on the road from the Falls, near the intersection of the Belmont road.

**Austrians in Philadelphia**—See Foreign Population.

**Auto Freight Transportation**—Fifteen auto freight lines have receiving stations in Philadelphia. About 250 motor trucks, moving about 700 tons of freight a day, are in operation between Philadelphia and other cities. There are 103 concerns engaged in the business of hauling by motor truck.

There are 10 principal routes traversed by auto freight trucks, to Atlantic City, Allentown, Bristol, Easton, Lancaster, Reading, Oxford, Pa., Wilmington, Del., Vineland, and New York City.

**Auto Licenses**—During the first six months of 1919 license fees for all classes of motor vehicles in Pennsylvania amounted to \$4,392,236. The classes and types registered and the fees received were:

Pneumatic tired (\$73,629), \$3,547,325; solid tired (34,394), \$508,265; tractors (1679), \$7885; trailers (1099), \$3353; motorcycles (21,107); \$62,841; drivers (70,398), \$140,670; tractor drivers (167), \$164; dealers (8515), \$85,150; tractor dealers (175), \$1166; transfers, duplicates, etc., \$35,417; total receipts, \$4,392,236.

Total registrations in other years were:

1906	.....	10,958	1913	.....	78,907
1907	.....	14,054	1914	.....	110,963
1908	.....	20,094	1915	.....	154,697
1909	.....	34,351	1916	.....	230,578
1910	.....	33,346	1917	.....	324,824
1911	.....	43,282	1918	.....	394,146
1912	.....	58,221	1919	.....	450,566*

\*Six months, ending June 30th.

Pleasure vehicles, under the provisions of the new law, passed in June 1919 are registered by the State Highway Department on the basis of forty cents per horsepower, with the minimum fee of \$10.

Motortrucks and all commercial vehicles will be registered on the basis of their chassis weight except that with cars that weigh less than 2000 pounds the basis is the horsepower. The classes of registration and the fees for those cars weighing more than 2000 pounds are:

AA—2000 to 3000 pounds, \$20.

A—3000 to 4500 pounds, \$25.

B—4500 to 6000 pounds, \$30.

C—6000 to 7000 pounds, \$50.

D—7000 to 8000 pounds, \$75.

E—8000 to 10,000 pounds, \$100.

F—more than 10,000 pounds, \$150.

It will cost owners of motorcycles a fee of \$3 and bicycle owners who have attached motors to their wheels, \$2. The fee will be doubled for motor vehicles with metal tires. Fee for trailers are based on weight as follows:

Less than 500 pounds, no fee.

500 to 750 pounds, \$2.



750 to 1000 pounds, \$5.

1000 to 2000 pounds, \$10.

More than 2000 pounds, \$15.

Twenty-eight feet is the maximum length fixed by the law for all motor vehicles and the maximum width is ninety inches, while the total weight of cars may not exceed 20,000 pounds. Trucks now in use longer than the limited length may be used, but no new cars may be run over the state highways in the future if they exceed that limit. Full fees will be collected from January 1st to August 1st and after that the Highway Department will charge a half fee. All registrations, however, expire at midnight of December 31st.

Thirty miles an hour is the speed limit for pleasure cars on all open highways. Local authorities are permitted to restrict the speed of cars in built up portions of municipalities to fifteen miles an hour by the placing of signs every eighth of a mile. Cities are also allowed to make their own traffic regulations.

Speed and the total load of motor-trucks are both regulated. Trucks in the AA class are limited to a combined weight of chassis, body and load to 7000 pounds; Class A machines to 11,000 pounds; B, 15,000 pounds; C, 20,000 pounds; D, 24,000 pounds, and E and F to 26,000 pounds. Where it is necessary for heavier hauling, special permits must be obtained from the Highway Department and the route must be specified in the application. The speed limit for the trucks is limited to twenty miles for AA and A classifications; B, eighteen miles; C, fifteen miles; D, fifteen miles and E, ten miles an hour.

**Babylon**—Was a small village about half a mile southeast of Byberry Meeting-house; the first settler was Thomas Gilbert.

**Bacteriological Laboratory, Municipal**—See *Health, Bureau of*.

**Baldwin Locomotive Works**—Largest builders of locomotive engines in the world. Main office, Broad and Spring Garden Streets. Founded in 1831 by Matthias W. Baldwin. The works occupy 17 acres between Pennsylvania Avenue, or the Reading Subway, and Spring Garden Street, west of Broad Street, and the Eddystone works, first established in 1906, now comprise 215 acres. Normally, 10,000 men are employed, and the normal average of locomotives, of all sizes, is 3000 a year. In October, 1918, 87 locomotives were finished in a single week. All types of locomotive engines, including those actuated by compressed air, gas, and electricity, are made by the concern. Baldwin's have shipped their product to all parts of the

civilized globe, and during the war built many of the engines that were used on the Western front, and in Russia. Incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania in 1911 as The Baldwin Locomotive Works. Capitalization, \$40,000,000.

The company also has 370 acres in East Chicago, Ill. Of its Eddystone property 34.5 acres are leased to the Remington Arms Co. for the manufacture of rifles, and about 65 acres to the Eddystone Ammunition Co. for the manufacture of shells. The company took over the business of Burnham, Williams & Co. in 1909 under the style of Baldwin Locomotive Co., and later this was changed to the present style under the charter of incorporation of 1911.

*Chairman of the Board*, W. L. Austin; *President*, Samuel M. Vauclain; *Vice-president and Treasurer*, William de Krafft; *Secretary and Assistant Treasurer*, Arthur Church.

January 28th.—Announcement made that orders from China had been received for 34 locomotives. Twelve for the South Manchuria Railway, 14 for the Pekin-Mukden, 4 for the Lunghai-Peinlo and 4 for the Shantung. The locomotives are of American type and represent the latest models.

February 7th.—Announced that war contracts approximating \$250,000,000 were executed and delivered by the Baldwin Locomotive Works and its associated companies during the war. The material consisted chiefly of locomotives, and included shells, munitions and gunmounts, which were delivered to all of the belligerent nations, including the United States.

The associated companies were the Standard Steel Works, the Eddystone Ammunition Corporation and the Eddystone Munitions Company. A total of 5651 locomotives of all gauges and types were turned out by the Baldwin Locomotive Works. They comprised 3246 broad-gauge and 1146 narrow-gauge steam locomotives of various types, 20 broad-gauge gasoline locomotives and 1139 narrow-gauge gasoline locomotives.

February 25th.—Annual report showed that in 1918 there were constructed 3532 locomotives, 11 railway mounts for fourteen-inch guns, 16 caterpillar mounts for seven-inch guns, the total having a value of \$109,515,970; other regular work was completed amounting to \$13,663,281. The total production of every kind was \$123,179,251, compared with \$98,263,865 in 1917, and \$59,219,057 in 1916.

Operating costs totaled \$105,322,455, and gross profits were \$19,760,441, from which deductions for taxes and interest left \$18,262,112. From this was deducted reserves for depreciation, amortization of buildings and machinery and reserves for taxes,





along with other charges, amounting to \$12,509,816, leaving a net profit before preferred dividend payments, which amounted to \$1,400,000, of \$5,752,292. The surplus, after the preferred dividend payments, was \$4,352,295, equal approximately to \$21 a share on the \$20,000,000 common stock; but as \$2,500,000 has been appropriated for plant improvement, which is still unexpended, the surplus for the year was reduced to \$1,852,295, equal to about \$9 a share on the common stock.

The amount set aside for taxes, \$6,500,000, was unusually large when compared with \$1,750,000 set aside for that purpose in 1917.

March 6th.—The annual meeting of Stockholders approved a pension plan for the company's employees.

April 8th.—Samuel M. Vauclain, *Vice-president* of the company, was decorated with the medal of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French Government.

May 9th.—Alba B. Johnson, who had been *President* of the company since 1911, resigned, and Samuel M. Vauclain was elected to the office.

May 18th.—Samuel M. Vauclain was presented with the American Distinguished Service Medal at a banquet in the Bellevue-Stratford held in honor of his 63d birthday anniversary.

**Ball Town, or Balton**—Was the name given to a village on the Delaware River, extending north from Gunners' Run up to about what was afterward called Port Richmond; so named after the Ball family, long time owners of that ground. Cramps' shipyard is built on part of this tract.

**Bankahoe**—Was the name of a settlement adjoining Shackamaxon; so called in Swedish deeds before the landing of Penn. It was most probably north of Shackamaxon or Kensington.

**Bankruptcy, Number of Suits in**  
—See *Business Failures*.

**Banks**—There are forty-four banks in Philadelphia, exclusive of trust and other companies doing a banking business, and exclusive also, of savings institutions. The Federal Reserve Bank for the Third District is located in Philadelphia.

*Bank of North America*, 307 Chestnut Street, is the oldest in the country. The idea of its formation was presented by Robert Morris during the most depressing period of the Revolutionary War, when the country was in distress upon account of the depreciation of the Continental money.

It had been preceded by the Bank of Pennsylvania, established by subscription in Philadelphia of ninety-three individuals and firms to the amount of £300,000, Pennsylvania currency, payable in gold and silver. The object was "to support the credit of a bank to be established for furnishing a supply of provisions for the armies of the United States." This bank went out of existence upon the establishment of the Bank of North America, which was really the same institution, being in great proportion composed of the same shareholders. Congress chartered the Bank of North America December 18, 1781, and the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1782. The latter was repealed in 1785, and the bank acted under the Congressional charter. In 1787 a new state charter was obtained, and since that time until the passage of the national banking act the bank was a state institution. The bank has occupied its present site almost from the time of its formation. The present building was erected in 1893.

*Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia*—925 Chestnut Street. Organized under the provisions set forth in an act of Congress dated December 23, 1914, known as the "Federal Reserve Act." Its charter was issued by John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency under date of November 14, 1914, and the bank opened for business November 16, 1914, with Charles J. Rhoads as governor.

The Third Federal Reserve District, ministered to by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, comprises 48 counties of Pennsylvania (the 19 counties in the western part of the state belonging to the Fourth District), the eight lower counties of New Jersey and the entire State of Delaware.

The capital stock of the bank is held by the member banks only, each bank upon becoming a member being required to subscribe for stock in the Federal Reserve Bank to an amount equal to 6 per cent. of its own combined capital and surplus. This stock carries a cumulative dividend of 6 per cent. Thus far only 50 per cent. of the par value of the stock has been called, the remaining 50 per cent. being subject to immediate call at any time at the discretion of the Federal Reserve Board. The stock of the Federal Reserve Bank cannot be sold or hypothecated.

There are now in the district 678 member banks, made up as follows: National Banks 640; State Banks, 6; Trust Companies, 32.

The bank now has a paid-in capital of \$7,884,150, surplus \$8,895,132.41 and earning assets of \$247,104,466.92. It employs a force of 636 persons divided into 23 departments. This includes four separate departments handling Liberty Loan Bonds





and War Savings and Thrift Stamps with a force of 76 clerks.

The present officers are: *Federal Reserve Agent and Chairman of the Board*, Richard L. Austin; *Assistant Federal Reserve Agent*, Arthur E. Post; *Governor*, George W. Norris; *Deputy Governors*, Edwin S. Stuart, William H. Hutt; *Cashier*, William A. Dyer; *Assistant Cashiers*, C. A. McIlhenny, William J. Davis, James M. Toy, R. M. Miller, Jr., Frank W. La Bold; *Comptroller*, Robert D. Stockton.

The fourth annual report of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia for the year 1918 shows a great increase in operations over the previous year, and reflects the effect of the war on financial operations. The ease with which this district absorbed its allotments of the great Government loans and financed the industries engaged in war work, was due to the great availability of the credit resources of the country made effective through the Federal Reserve System.

The resources of the bank more than doubled during the year and are eight times greater than the figures for the close of 1916. On December 31, 1914, less than two months after the bank opened for business, the resources amounted to \$21,501,090.

Compared with December 31, 1917, figures at the end of 1918 indicate an increase of \$12,068,480 in the gold holdings and an increase of \$144,544,990 in the amount of Federal Reserve notes in circulation. The work of gathering in the gold in circulation throughout the district, which had been begun in the previous year, was continued, and the increase noted above is due largely to this work.

The paid-in capital increased \$1,420,300 during the year. This was brought about principally by the admission of State Banks and trust companies, having combined capital and surplus of \$38,812,917.

Net earnings reached the large amount of \$3,270,824, or 46 per cent. on the average paid-in capital stock for the year. After payment of dividends of \$366,383.14 covering the period from July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918, and \$216,825.56 covering the period from July 1, 1918, to December 31, 1918, there remained in the profit and loss account \$2,603,343.91, one-half of which was placed to surplus account, the remainder, under the terms of the act, going to the Government as a franchise tax.

While deposit liabilities of the bank have remained fairly steady, liabilities for Federal Reserve notes have increased from \$97,325,755 to \$241,870,745. The percentage of reserve against combined liabilities fell from 68.7 at the beginning of the year

to 44.6 at the close. The lowest point reached was 39.6 per cent. on November 22d.

The discount facilities of the bank were used extensively, loans increasing continually throughout the year. Total operations, exclusive of purchases of Government securities, amounted to \$1,977,660,746, of which 77 per cent. represented paper secured by obligations of the Government. The largest amount of borrowing at any one period occurred in connection with the issue of the fourth Liberty loan, earning assets increasing from \$118,694,530 on September 28th, the opening date of the campaign, to \$209,449,707 on December 3d.

Total earnings from investments amounted to \$4,230,955, compared with \$987,057 the preceding year. The average rate of return from all classes of investments was 4.19 per cent., compared with 3.32 per cent. in 1917, and 2.42 per cent. in 1916.

Federal Reserve notes outstanding reached the high mark of \$243,142,700 on December 26th. The act now provides for the issue of Federal Reserve notes in the denominations of \$500, \$1000, \$5000, and \$10,000, but so far none have been issued. The required gold reserve of 40 per cent. against Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation was maintained throughout the year.

#### *Third Federal Reserve District.*

While the area of the Third Federal Reserve District is only 1.2 per cent. of the entire area of the country, the population is more than 6 per cent. and the resources of the member national banks more than 8 per cent.

The total resources of national and state banking institutions in the district, not including trust funds, are \$2,702,193,000.

The member banks have maintained strong reserve positions. On September 12, 1914, two months prior to the inauguration of the Federal Reserve banking system, the banks held excess reserves of only \$22,000,000 above the then required reserve of \$175,000,000, whereas the Federal Reserve Act released \$50,000,000 of the reserves when it went into operation. The law now requires reserves of member banks to be deposited entirely with the Federal Reserve Bank. The amendment lowered reserve requirements and released a large amount of loanable funds.

The Federal Reserve Bank has acted as fiscal agent of the Government in the placing of the Liberty Loan bonds and Treasury certificates of indebtedness, war savings certificates, thrift stamps, etc. In this District 314 institutions were appointed Government depositories for the proceeds of the war loans.



**Bank Chronology in 1919**—January 21st.—Samuel S. Sharp retired as *President* of the Penn National Bank and was succeeded by Melville G. Baker, formerly *Vice-president and Cashier*.

July 16th.—Corner-stone laid for new building of the Ninth National Bank at Front and Norris Streets.

July 18th.—North Penn Bank, Twentieth and Dauphin Streets, closed by order of State Banking Commissioners. The shortage announced was \$2,144,000, and criminal proceedings were taken against the *President*, Louis H. Michel; William T. Gabell, a *Director and Clerk*; Ralph T. Moyer, *Cashier*; Charles A. Ambler, former *State Insurance Commissioner*; Elwood H. Strang, *Paying Teller*; Daniel F. Lafean, former *State Commissioner of Banking*.

September 22d.—It was announced that \$769,000 of the assets of the North Penn Bank had been collected and depositors would receive 26 per cent.

December 11th.—The newly organized Phoenix Trust Company purchased the assets of the North Penn Bank and agreed to pay depositors 75 per cent. of all moneys taken in by the company on sums owed to the bank in excess of \$1,000,000. The company agreed to pay 10 per cent., or \$100,000 on account of the purchase price, 70 per cent. in four months and the remainder during the next three months. The sale was ratified by Judges Ferguson and Davis, in the court of Common Pleas No. 3.

November 15th.—The Union National Bank purchased two adjoining properties for the extension of its building on North Third Street.

December 4th.—Charles J. Rhoads, former Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, elected *President* of the Central National Bank.

During the year 1918, the banks in Philadelphia paid the city \$243,172 53 interests on deposits made by the city Treasurer.

**AVERAGE CONDITION OF MEMBERS OF the Philadelphia Clearing House Association, for the week preceding Monday, January 5, 1920.**

MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM	Capital and Stock	**Surplus and Net Profits	***Deposits Individual	Reserve With Federal Res. Bank	*Cash in Vaults
Phila. National Bank ..	\$3,000,000	\$8,280,000	\$77,052,000	\$7,139,000	\$2,171,000
Bank of North Amer. ..	1,000,000	2,394,000	20,163,000	1,773,000	568,000
Southwark Nat'l Bank ..	250,000	403,000	7,048,000	768,000	269,000
Kensington Nat'l Bank ..	250,000	499,000	4,107,000	433,000	199,000
Penn National Bank ..	1,000,000	2,425,000	11,966,000	1,127,000	462,000
Girard National Bank ..	2,000,000	6,605,000	44,317,000	5,465,000	1,011,000
Tradesmens Nat'l Bank	1,000,000	1,908,000	10,393,000	1,231,000	366,000
Corn Ex. Nat'l Bank ..	2,000,000	4,561,000	30,838,000	2,728,000	1,116,000
Union National Bank ..	500,000	792,000	12,947,000	1,364,000	470,000
First National Bank ..	1,500,000	3,190,000	25,358,000	3,142,000	1,066,000
Third National Bank ..	1,000,000	1,327,000	6,888,000	688,000	251,000
Sixth National Bank ..	150,000	369,000	3,355,000	294,000	153,000
Eighth National Bank ..	275,000	1,318,000	6,294,000	537,000	321,000
Central Nat'l Bank ....	1,000,000	4,283,000	16,700,000	1,452,000	577,000
Nat'l Security Bank ....	250,000	1,443,000	8,012,000	929,000	274,000
Centennial Nat'l Bank ..	300,000	711,000	4,863,000	525,000	214,000
Ninth Nat'l Bank .....	400,000	1,117,000	9,518,000	950,000	455,000
Tenth Nat'l Bank .....	300,000	198,000	2,934,000	265,000	81,000
Northwest'n Nat'l Bank	200,000	912,000	6,236,000	615,000	324,000
Southwest'n Nat'l Bank	200,000	179,000	1,449,000	186,000	89,000
Fourth St. Nat'l Bank ..	3,000,000	7,676,000	41,701,000	3,366,000	1,026,000
Market St. Nat'l Bank ..	1,000,000	1,821,000	10,587,000	904,000	400,000
Quaker City Nat'l Bank	500,000	575,000	4,851,000	495,000	177,000
Northern Nat'l Bank ..	200,000	279,000	3,968,000	507,000	246,000
Franklin Nat'l Bank ....	1,000,000	4,894,000	45,882,000	4,369,000	1,004,000
Textile Nat'l Bank ....	400,000	251,000	3,538,000	369,000	114,000
Girard Trust Co. ....	2,500,000	8,379,000	40,360,000	4,232,000	412,000
W. Phila. Title & Tr. Co.	300,000	609,000	3,349,000	403,000	175,000
Philadelphia Trust Co. ..	1,000,000	5,321,000	20,320,000	3,060,000	538,000
Provid. Life & Trust Co.	2,000,000	6,151,000	9,933,000	925,000	401,000
Pa. Co. Ins. on L.&G.A.	2,000,000	5,420,000	33,636,000	2,999,000	707,000
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>\$30,675,000</b>	<b>\$84,290,000</b>	<b>\$530,370,000</b>	<b>\$53,340,000</b>	<b>*\$15,637,000</b>



TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM	Capital Stock	**Surplus and Net Profits	***Deposits Individual	Reserve With Legal Depositories	Cash in Vaults
Land Title & Trust Co.	\$3,000,000	\$8,899,000	\$15,457,000	\$2,194,000	\$767,000
Real Estate Title, Ins. & Trust Co. ....	1,000,000	2,361,000	5,366,000	1,018,000	272,000
Totals .....	\$4,000,000	\$11,260,000	\$20,823,000	\$3,212,000	\$979,000
Totals all members Clg. House .....	\$34,675,000	\$95,550,000	\$551,193,000	\$56,552,000	\$16,616,000
Increase .....	\$1,000,000	\$2,978,000	\$30,365,000	\$3,005,000	\$223,000

## RESERVE REQUIRED ON NET DEPOSITS

	Held Reserve	Demand	Time	Total	Reserve Excess
Members of the Federal Reserve System .....	\$53,340,000	\$49,483,000	\$185,000	\$49,668,000	\$3,672,000
Trust companies not members of the Fed- eral Reserve System .	4,191,000	2,994,000	29,000	3,023,000	1,168,000
Totals .....	\$57,531,000	\$52,477,000	\$214,000	\$52,691,000	\$4,840,000

\*Cash in vaults, \$15,637,000, not counted as reserve.

\*\*As per last official report.

\*\*\*United States deposits \$30,884,400, not included.

**Bank Clearings**—The figures for the year 1919 show the largest turn-over ever experienced in the history of the Philadelphia Clearing House Association. The total of the 12 months \$22,094,588,655, for comparison in the accompanying table:

## PHILADELPHIA BANK CLEARINGS.

	1919	1918	1917	1916
January .....	\$1,832,170,234	\$1,522,827,616	\$1,397,691,175	\$1,014,899,191
February .....	1,457,113,912	1,223,305,964	1,251,517,407	960,702,304
March .....	1,730,286,526	1,427,175,557	1,467,016,516	1,013,198,292
April .....	1,636,320,067	1,579,825,364	1,410,313,428	1,001,534,669
May .....	1,726,567,113	1,711,945,420	1,477,720,956	1,036,608,332
June .....	1,850,481,019	1,709,306,173	1,503,806,052	1,072,466,703
July .....	1,935,468,968	1,765,812,781	1,331,836,519	1,030,976,020
August .....	1,799,301,117	1,734,638,982	1,368,495,584	998,420,106
September .....	1,911,994,474	1,610,611,612	1,337,772,768	1,076,781,123
October .....	2,094,679,000	1,886,419,910	1,569,400,621	1,252,095,564
November .....	1,918,007,593	1,781,704,327	1,532,681,531	1,273,789,875
December .....	2,202,197,860	1,772,418,771	1,549,512,824	1,351,845,529
12 months .....	\$22,094,588,655	\$19,716,992,483	\$17,197,755,388	\$13,083,317,709

**Bartram Park**—On the west bank of the Schuylkill River at Fifty-fourth Street. The ground was purchased by John Bartram at Sheriff's sale in 1728, and soon afterward he began to establish his botanic garden, probably the first begun in this country. Bartram died in 1777, aged 78 years. He was the first American botanist and established connections with the learned men in Europe in his day. The house in which

he lived still stands, a monument of his own handiwork, for he built it himself. In the park, which was purchased by the city about ten years ago, may be found some of the rare shrubs and trees planted by Bartram. See *Parks and Squares*.

In May, 1919, a contract was signed for the construction of a caretaker's house, so that the historic mansion which John Bartram built and lived in, may be restored to its original condition.







**Baseball**—The National Game may be said to have had its birth in Philadelphia in 1833, when two associations of Townball Players, who had been playing Townball, or Rounders, since 1831, formed a union under the style of the Olympic Club. This club later had its club house and ball field at Twenty-fifth and Jefferson Streets, but it did not adopt what was known as the National Association's game of baseball until 1860. The Olympic Club was an active organization for many years.

The Minerva Baseball Club was formed in Philadelphia in 1857; The Keystone Baseball Club, in 1859; The Athletics, in 1860; Equity Club, in 1860; and the Swiftfoot Baseball Club, in 1866. Of these early baseball clubs only the Athletics survives, the oldest ball club in the country.

Shibe Park, Twenty-first Street and Lehigh Avenue, opened April, 1908. Cost, \$650,000. Capacity, 24,000. Home of the Athletics (American League).

Philadelphia National League Park, Broad and Huntingdon Streets, opened 1887. Cost, \$275,000. Capacity, 18,000. Home of the Philadelphia Baseball Club (National League).

**Bastille Day**—July 14th. While the fall of the Bastille has been commemorated by the French citizens of Philadelphia for more than a century, the day was first observed here generally in 1918, in response to a proclamation by the President and by a proclamation by the Governor of Pennsylvania.

In 1919 there was no general observance but the occasion was as usual celebrated by the French Societies of the city.

**Bath-houses, Public**—See *Playgrounds*.

**Bath Town**—A settlement in the Northern Liberties, established in the year 1765, and situated near the Germantown Road, between the Cohocksink Creek and the Globe Mill. John White established the cold bath in the town of Bath in the Northern Liberties in the year named, and published a long essay in the newspapers upon the virtues of cold bathing. Upon Hill's map of 1808 the town of Bath is laid down in the neighborhood mentioned. The western boundary of Bath Town was between Pitt Street (afterward called St. John Street) and Third Street.

**Bebberstown**—Commonly but improperly called "Bergamstown," was before the Revolution a part of Germantown, in the upper portion of the village, near the

Mennonists' Church. It received its name from Mathias van Bebbber, an early settler and landholder in the neighborhood.

**Belgians in Philadelphia**—See *Foreign Population*.

**Bellevue**—The name given to the section in the vicinity of Nicetown Lane and Westmoreland Street, in the 38th Ward. A pleasure park in the neighborhood once bore the name which soon spread to the settlement. In the early eighties sporting events and picnics were held there. A station on the main line of the Reading Railway formerly was located at the Park.

**Belmont**—A district created by Act of April 14, 1853. It embraced that part of Blockley Township which lay along the Schuylkill River from the northern boundary-line between Philadelphia and Montgomery counties, and had also its western boundary on that line. This district had scarcely time to be organized before the Act of Consolidation of February 2, 1854, put an end to its franchises. The name was derived from Belmont, the country-seat of the Peters family, which is now a portion of Fairmount Park. The mansion was erected by William Peters about 1743, and the name was descriptive of the fine position of the property, and suggestive of the beautiful views of the river and valley of the Schuylkill visible from the site. The property became the estate of Judge Richard Peters of the United States District Court in 1786, and he lived there until his death, which happened August 22, 1828.

See *Fairmount Park*.

**Belmont Mansion**—West Park, half a mile from Forty-fourth Street entrance. One of the historic estates acquired by the Park Commissioners under the act of 1867, by which most of the West Park was added to the nucleus on the left bank of the Schuylkill. As the home of Judge Richard Peters, who was born and died there, and lived to be 84 years old, the place derives its fame.

No part of the original house, erected in 1743, is standing, the old wing having given way to improvements made in 1876. William Peters, brother of the Rev. Richard Peters, purchased the plantation, as it was called, in 1742, and the name survives to this day in Peters Island, one of the few remaining islands in the two rivers. The plantation, which was in Blockley township, contained 220 acres, and was purchased from the widow of Daniel Jones, one of the early settlers.

During the first year the estate was oc-



cupied Judge Richard Peters was born. He was in many ways a remarkable man, famed for his wit and for his rare knowledge. Toward the end of the eighteenth century the present building was erected. It must have been an earlier building which the French traveler, Chastelleux, described as a "tasty little box in the most charming spot nature could embellish."

At Belmont, which was occupied by Judge Peters only during the summer season, Washington, while President, was a frequent visitor. He planted a Spanish chestnut tree in the grounds, and Lafayette, during his visit in 1824, planted a white walnut. Neither of these mementoes of the great survives.

Belmont had as guests some of the greatest Americans and the most distinguished foreigners who visited the United States. Jefferson, the Adamses, Hancock and various members of Congress were entertained at the famous place, and here, too, came Baron Steuben, Kosciuszko and Pulaski, among foreigners identified with the American cause.

After the place was added to Fairmount Park a restaurant was established there by Adolph Proskauer, which about 40 years ago was the most famous in the city. During the Centennial Exposition Proskauer's was a busy place. A large pavilion was built on the grounds, and in it notable banquets were given.

During the summer season there are band concerts. The mansion is reached by Park Trolley.

November 12th.—The Fairmount Park Commission gave permission for the erection of a restaurant on Belmont Plateau to cost \$500,000 to a syndicate headed by W. J. Osheimer. The building was to be opened July 4, 1920.

November 20th.—City Councils by a resolution asked the opinion of the City Solicitor as to the powers of the Commission to grant such permission.

### **Belt Line Railroad Company—**

Chartered in 1889 to provide transportation facilities along the water front of the city, open to all railroads on equal terms. It operates under ordinances of Councils passed in 1890, 1893, 1894 and 1896. Its common stock, constituting 51 per cent. of the total capital, is held in trust jointly by the Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce. Its franchise covers practically the entire frontage of the city on the Delaware River and a portion of the Schuylkill. There are two sections in operation, one extending from Allegheny Avenue to Bridesburg (operated physically by the Reading Railway), and one from Callow-

hill Street to Tasker, on Delaware Avenue (operated by traffic agreement by the Pennsylvania Railroad), about six and a half miles of track in all. Under an agreement between the city and the railroads, in 1914, the Belt Line is ultimately to be greatly extended.

### **Bequests, Public, during 1919:**

January 2d.—Eliza L. Keen, to Philadelphia Branch, M. E. Women's Foreign Missionary Society .....	\$500
January 2d.—Mary E. Lauman, to Fund for Superannuated Ministers of the Synod of the Lutheran Church .....	1000
January 6th.—Elizabeth A. Kelly, to Catholic Charities .....	3100
January 8th.—Sarah R. Watson, to Germantown Hospital .....	1000
Chestnut Hill Day Nursery ....	1000
Morton Street Day Nursery ....	500
Women's Employment Soc. of Gtn. ....	500
Calvary P. E. Church Branch, Girls' Friendly Society .....	500
January 10th.—Mrs. Annie E. Sinnott, to Catholic Church Extension Soc. St. Vincent's Home and Maternity Hospital .....	10,000
St. John's Orphan Asylum .....	3000
St. Joseph's House for Homeless Boys .....	4000
Catholic Home for Destitute Children .....	2500
Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art .....	2000
Pennsylvania Society, Colonial Dames of America .....	7000
Philadelphia Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution .....	1000
St. Patrick's Church .....	5000
St. Vincent's Aid Association, to be known as the "Annie E. Sinnott Fund" .....	5000
The Convent of the Sacred Heart, in memory of Madame Agnes Sinnott .....	500
The Philadelphia Home for Incapables .....	4000
St. Francis Home for Convalescents .....	1000
St. Vincent's Home .....	3000
January 15th.—Lewis S. Ware, to Franklin Institute .....	40,000
Academy of the Fine Arts .....	25,000
Penna. Institution for the Instruction of the Blind .....	20,000
Penna. Art Association .....	5000
Zoological Society .....	3000



January 21st.—William J. McCloskey, to		Young Woman's Christian Association .....	\$1000
St. John's Orphan Asylum .....	\$1000	Ministers' Aid Society of the	
Catholic Orphan's Home .....	1000	Moravian Church .....	500
January 25th.—Mary Dolan, to		March 10th.—John Zoells, Jr., to	
Church of St. John the Evangelist .....	1000	Christ Home for Destitute Children .....	100
St. Joseph's Catholic Church .....	500	Charity Hospital and Lutheran	
Philadelphia Theological Seminary .....	500	Orphans' Home and Asylum ..	100
February 1st.—Louisa H. Bullitt, to		March 14th.—Ellen Craig, to	
Door of Blessing, the Mignonette		Chapin Memorial Home for Aged	
Violet Whelen Home .....	5000	Blind .....	1000
Children's Med. Ward. University		Whatsoever Gospel Mission and	
of Penna. ....	3000	Rescue Home .....	1000
February 5th.—Mrs. Fannie W.		Sunday Breakfast Association ..	300
Thorpe, to		March 17th.—Brigadier General J.	
Philadelphia Hospital for Incur-		Lewis Good, to	
ables .....	10,000	Endowment Fund of the Masonic	
Hahnemann Hospital .....	5000	Home, Elizabethtown, Pa. ....	500
Penna. Society for Protection of		Charity Fund of Philadelphia	
Children from Cruelty .....	5000	Lodge, No. 44, A. Y. M. ....	500
February 7th.—Walter M. Step-		March 19th.—Matilda Heller, to	
pacher, to		Christ Reformed Church, Heller-	
Jewish Hospital Association ....	1000	town, Pa. ....	2000
Jewish Foster Home and Orphan		St. Paul's Evangelical Church,	
Asylum .....	1000	Hellertown, Pa. ....	500
February 10th.—Ellen Dungan, to		March 26th.—Charles McElvaney, to	
Bustleton Baptist Church .....	500	St. Mary's Hospital .....	1000
February 12th.—Heirs of William		St. Agnes' Hospital .....	1000
Henry Barnes, to		St. Joseph's Hospital .....	1000
P. E. Church of St. Luke and		Seminary of St. Charles Bor-	
the Epiphany .....	10,000	romeo, Overbrook .....	1000
February 13th.—Annie M. Mullin, to		March 28th.—Mary Melley, to	
Little Sisters of the Poor .....	300	St. Patrick's Church .....	300
St. John's Orphan Asylum ....	300	Seminary of St. Charles Bor-	
St. Joseph's Home for Homeless		romeo .....	300
Industrious Boys .....	300	St. Joseph's Union .....	100
February 19th.—Gustavus S. Ben-		March 31st.—Sarah A. Tomer, to	
son, to		West York Street M. E. Church	
Presbyterian Church of the		April 1st.—Mrs. Sarah Lamp Cush-	
Evangel .....	25,000	ing, to	
Howard Hospital .....	2000	Woman's Medical College .....	500
February 28th.—James Van Court,		April 7th.—Charles Devlin, to	
to		Society of St. Vincent de Paul	
St. Thomas P. E. Church, White-		of St. Stephen's Roman Cath-	
marsh .....	1000	olic Church .....	200
March 1st.—James Van Court, to		April 9th.—Henry Justice, to	
St. Thomas's Protestant Episco-		Vassar College .....	10,000
pal Church .....	1000	April 12th.—Miriam H. Wolf, to	
March 8th.—Anna Lafferty, to		Jewish Hospital .....	5000
Olivet Covenant Church .....	1000	Female Hebrew Charities Asso-	
March 8th.—Maggie Kavanaugh, to		ciation .....	250
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum ..	300	Hebrew Education Society .....	250
Seminary of St. Charles Bor-		April 12th.—Michael M. Fox, to	
romeo .....	200	Convent of Perpetual Rosary,	
Little Sisters of the Poor .....	150	Camden .....	250
March 10th.—Samuel W. Frescoln,		St. Vincent's Home for Orphans	
to		Holy Family Church .....	200
First Moravian Church (for Sun-		Seminary of St. Charles Bor-	
day School picnics) .....	500	romeo .....	200







Particular Council of St. Vincent de Paul Society .....	\$250	Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity .....	\$2500
St. Joseph's Home for Homeless Boys .....	200	St. Luke's and the Epiphany P. E. Church .....	5000
Catholic Home for Crippled Children .....	200	Contributors of the Pennsylvania Hospital .....	10,000
Little Sisters of the Poor .....	200	Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts .....	7500
April 15th.—John C. Ward, to Misericordia Hospital .....	34,150	Rabbit Club of Philadelphia ....	10,000
Catholic University, Washington .....	34,150	Trustees of the War Library and Museum of the Independent Order of the Loyal Legion of the U. S. ....	25,000
April 16th.—Henry D'Olier, to St. Matthew's Episcopal Church .....	1000	Trustees of the Southern Home for Destitute Children .....	5000
April 19th.—Eliza J. Scott, to Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions .....	200	Home for Aged and Infirm Colored People .....	5000
Presbyterian Board of Domestic Missions .....	200	Fairmount Park Asso. to construct a life-sized bronze statue of John Harrison, the first manufacturer of sulphuric acid .....	15,000
April 21st.—Amelia Young, to Nazarene Home for the Aged ..	500	Seaman's and Landsman's Aid Society of Phila. ....	10,000
Baptist Home of Philadelphia ...	300	Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art .....	25,000
Gethsemane Baptist Church ...	200	May 14th.—Hannah F. Hagarty, to Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo .....	300
April 26th.—Elizabeth M. Kernan, to Purgatorian Society .....	50	May 16th.—Bessie Hentz Baltz, to St. James P. E. Church .....	1000
Catholic Church Extension Society .....	40,000	Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts .....	1000
May 5th.—Mary H. Hirst, to Christ Church .....	30,000	Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra .....	1000
Christ Church Neighborhood House .....	30,000	May 17th.—Margaret R. Bowen, Chevy Chase, Md., to Philadelphia Protectory for Boys .....	250
May 10th.—Bertha Herzfelt, to Jewish Hospital Association ....	5000	Little Sisters of the Poor .....	200
Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum .....	500	House of the Good Shepherd ...	200
May 12th.—Mary E. Stuart, to Presbyterian Hospital (for maintenance of a free bed) .....	5000	St. Vincent de Paul's Society ..	200
Home for Aged Couples .....	5000	St. Vincent's Home .....	200
First Church of Christian Scientists .....	5000	St. Edmond's Home for Crippled Children .....	200
American Oncologic Hospital (for the study of the treatment of cancer) .....	5000	St. Francis Country House for Convalescents, Darby .....	200
Philadelphia Home for Incurables .....	5000	May 19th.—John Slevin, to St. Teresa's Parochial School ...	500
Rush Hospital for Consumptives ..	2500	May 21st.—Mrs. Emily L. Harrison, to School of Industrial Art .....	2000
Free Hospital for Consumptives ..	2500	Merchants' Fund .....	2500
May 13th.—Thomas Skelton Harrison, to Sunday Breakfast Association ..	5000	Church Home for Children, Angora .....	3000
Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty .....	5000	June 2d.—A. Charles Barclay, to Presbyterian Home .....	5000
Historical Society of Pennsylvania .....	10,000	Board of Foreign Missions .....	5000
Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania (for the promotion of the mechanical arts) .....	10,000	Board of Home Missions .....	5000
Children's Hospital of Philadelphia .....	4000	Board of Ministerial Relief .....	5000
Maternity Hospital .....	500	Board of Missions for Freedmen .....	2000
Philadelphia Home for Incurables .....	5000	Calvary Church .....	1000
Day-Kimball Hospital, Putnam, Conn. (for the maintenance of the Louise Harrison beds) ...	10,000	Trinity Church .....	1000
		Board of Education .....	1000
		Historical Society .....	1000



Orphanage .....	\$1000	St. Paul's Normal and Industrial School at Lawrenceville, Va. .	\$50,000
Home for Aged Couples .....	1000	St. Augustine's School at Raleigh, N. C. ....	50,000
Home for Widows and Single Women .....	1000	Hampton Normal and Agriculture Institute, Hampton, Va. ....	100,000
June 4th.—Marcella Ennis, to St. Elizabeth's Church .....	2500	Tuskegee Institute, Ala. ....	100,000
St. Paul's Church, Douglassville, Pa. ....	2000	Young Men's Christian Association (Central) .....	30,000
St. Joseph's Hospital .....	1000	Young Women's Christian Association .....	20,000
St. Joseph's College (for the establishment of two scholarships) .....	15,000	Philadelphia General Society for Organizing Charity .....	25,000
June 6th.—Robert Ralston Stewart, to Pennsylvania Hospital .....	10,000	Penna. Academy of the Fine Arts .....	25,000
All Saints' Church, Torresdale ..	1000	Penna. Academy of Natural Sciences .....	50,000
June 7th.—Ann Bacon, to Germantown Boys' Club .....	500	Franklin Institute .....	25,000
June 18th.—Catharine B. Eakins, to St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church (Chester County) .	1000	Brvn Mawr College .....	25,000
June 18th.—Miss Harriet Blanchard, to Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church .....	250,000	Jefferson Hospital .....	10,000
General Clergy Relief Fund, P. E. Church .....	25,000	June 25th.—Rosa Strauss, of New York, to Pennsylvania Hospital .....	1000
Board of Missions, Diocese of Penna. ....	20,000	Little Sisters of the Poor .....	500
Philadelphia P. E. City Mission ..	25,000	June 27th.—Frank Kuhn, to St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum ..	2000
Holy Trinity Church .....	50,000	August 1st.—Emma J. Lesem, to Federation of Jewish Charities .	500
P. E. Hospital, Front Street and Lehigh Avenue .....	200,000	Jewish Hospital Association ....	500
Pennsylvania Hospital, Eighth and Spruce Streets .....	200,000	Philadelphia Jewish Sanitarium for Consumptives .....	500
University of Pennsylvania .....	100,000	August 1st.—Catherine Coursault, to St. Joseph's Female Orphan Asylum .....	100
Christian Association of University of Pennsylvania .....	25,000	August 20th.—Catharine Quinn, to Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo .....	100
University of Pennsylvania Hospital ..	100,000	Augustinian College, Villanova .	100
Orthopedic Hospital, Seventeenth and Summer Streets .....	100,000	Society for Propagation of Faith ..	100
Woman's Hospital, Twenty-second Street and North College Avenue .....	100,000	Misericordia Hospital .....	400
Polyclinic Hospital .....	50,000	St. John's Male Orphan Asylum ..	400
Children's Hospital, Twenty-second Street .....	100,000	St. Joseph's House for Homeless Boys .....	400
Penna. Training School for Feeble-Minded Children at Elwyn .....	25,000	Little Sisters of the Poor .....	400
Church Home for Children, Fifty-eighth Street and Baltimore Avenue .....	20,000	August 23d.—Harvey A. O'Callaghan, to St. Joseph's House for Homeless Boys .....	1000
Children's Seashore Home .....	20,000	House of Good Shepherd .....	1000
Bethesda Children's Church Home, Chestnut Hill .....	10,000	St. Vincent's Home and Maternity Hospital .....	1000
Children's Aid Society .....	25,000	August 27th.—Kate Kehoe, to Catholic Church of the Gesu ..	500
Penna. Society to Protect Children from Cruelty .....	10,000	Catholic Church of the Epiphany ..	500
American Christian Institute for Negroes .....	100,000	Philadelphia Protectory for Boys ..	500
		August 30th.—Mrs. Margaret Fahey, to St. Augustine's Church .....	300
		August 30th.—Alice R. Schaffer, to Mt. Holly Baptist Sunday School ..	100



September 5th.—John B. Parsons, to Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children (Elwyn) .....	\$10,000	Philadelphia Theological Seminary .....	\$200
Methodist Hospital .....	5000	November 19th.—Annie Lawley, to St. Vincent de Paul Society of St. James's Catholic Church, St. Joseph's House for Boys and St. Joseph's House for the Blind, Jersey City, each \$100 .....	300
Line M. E. Church, Whittsville, Del. ....	5000	December 3d.—Jane McGinniss, to St. John's Orphan Asylum .....	1000
Pennsylvania Hospital .....	5000	St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum .....	500
Home for the Aged .....	5000	St. Joseph's House for Boys .....	500
Home for the Aged, Salisbury, Md. ....	70,000	St. Vincent's Home .....	500
September 18th.—Charlotte Rattey, to Orchestral Society of the P. E. Church of the Good Shepherd, Kensington .....	500	St. Vincent's Home and Ma- ternity Hospital .....	500
September 20th.—Louise M. Pep- per, to Endowment Fund of the Church of the Atonement .....	500	Little Sisters of the Poor .....	500
Methodist Hospital .....	1000	December 10th.—Thomas Wollen- berger, to Home for Hebrew Orphans ....	1000
Settlement Music School .....	1000	Mt. Sinai Hospital .....	1000
September 22d.—Matilda A. N. Todd, to Maryville College, Tennessee ...	5000	December 10th.—Sarah McGonigal, to Board of Home Missions of the Pres. Church .....	500
September 22d.—Thomas F. Dolan, to Home for the Aged .....	200	Board of Foreign Missions of the Pres. Church .....	500
Church of the Blessed Sacrament .....	600	Presbyterian Hospital .....	300
September 24th.—Mary B. Irvine, to University of Pennsylvania ....	600,000	December 12th.—Sarah Dodworth, to Children's Hospital .....	3000
October 1st.—Kate L. Milliken, to Second Reformed Presbyterian Church .....	1000	Total .....	\$6,413,850
October 22d.—Elizabeth E. Kil- burn, to Methodist Home for the Aged and Infirm, Bala .....	3000	<b>Bethany Presbyterian Church—</b>	
Methodist Orphanage .....	3000	Twenty-second and Bainbridge Streets. Has the largest congregation of any Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia. The congregation was founded in 1865, and the present church was finished in 1874, largely through the efforts of John Wanamaker. It has a large Sunday-school building, regarded as one of the largest in the country. It has accommodation for nearly 3000 scholars. Bethany Church is the home of many help- ful agencies, educational and charitable, as well as religious. See <i>First Penny Savings Bank</i> .	
Messiah Universalist Home .....	1000	Bethany Church is one of the fruits of Bethany mission, established at 2133 South Street in 1858 by John Wanamaker, who gathered 27 children together in an upper story room for the purpose of instructing them in the Bible. The Bible class soon outgrew their modest quarter and a tent was erected for it on a neighboring lot.	
Methodist Hospital .....	500	October 19th.—Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, of London, preached at Bethany.	
October 29th.—Jacob Mayer, to Jewish Hospital .....	10,000	October 29th.—Sessions of the Inter- church Missionary were begun at Bethany. The studies were divided into groups for pastors, business men, Sunday-school officers and teachers.	
Jewish Foster Home and Or- phan Asylum .....	2500		
Sanitarium for Consumptives, Eaglesville, Pa. ....	1000		
Jewish congregation of which Mr. Mayer was a member ....	500		
October 30th.—George W. Elkins, to Abington Memorial Hospital ....	500,000		
Hahnemann Hospital .....	500,000		
Art collection of William L. Elkins to city .....	2,500,000		
November 1st.—Mary Schramayer, to St. Joseph's House for Home- less and Indigent Boys ...	400		
St. Vincent's Home and Ma- ternity Hospital .....	400		





**Betsy Ross House**—239 Arch Street. This ancient and picturesque building is believed to have been the scene of the manufacture of the first American flag, and on Flag Day, June 14th, each year there is a public celebration in front of it. It has been shown, however, that Mrs. Ross, who is said to have made the first flag, did not live in this house but in one that stood on the site of the present building at 233 Arch Street. The building at 239 was purchased some years ago by an association, which is reported to have acquired more than \$100,000 from the sales of certificates of membership. The membership was more than 1,000,000. The project is believed to have been started in good faith, but the house had not been regarded as a historical site until about the year 1870, when the Betsy Ross tradition first was given to the world. This subject was thoroughly discussed in the *Public Ledger*, for November 30, 1913.

**Beverstede**—A fort erected by the Dutch about 1645 on the east bank of the Schuylkill River. It was so named on account of its being well situated to carry on a brisk trade in beaver-skins with the Indians. The site is conjectured to have been on the east side of the Schuylkill, about half a mile above the Penrose Ferry Bridge. Houses were soon after erected within the protection of this fort.

**Biddle Law Library**—See *Law Schools*.

**Big Brothers**—1414 South Penn Square. Incorporated in 1918. The association was formed to give assistance, protection and encouragement to boys who need guidance of elder persons. The Directors include: C. C. A. Baldi, E. J. Bebler, Charles W. Churchman, W. Logan MacCoy, Charles E. Fox, Assistant District Attorney; J. Norman Kenny, David J. Lupton, Michael F. McCullough, Judge Raymond MacNeille, Marriott C. Norris, District Attorney Rotan, J. N. Snellenburg, Henry J. Walter and Parker S. Williams.

**Big Sisters of Israel**—Usually called "The Big Sisters." Organized 1916 by twenty-one Jewish women, and now has 650 members. Social organization meeting monthly, when public speakers give its members an awakening of civic interest.

The Board of Social Service is the committee or board that carries out the work for which the Big Sisters were formed. "To inculcate Judaism, with its high ideals of morality and love of country, into the

hearts of Jewish girls, and help them to live up to these precepts.

About 45 women volunteer their services under the trained workers in charge of the different branches. The work is divided into "Case Work" and "Mass Work."

The Case Committee handles cases of girls "who have run away from home, through home conditions, or who have become Americanized too quickly for their parents."

Under the heading of Junior Clubs, 23 neighborhoods in Philadelphia contain a miniature social centre for girls. Junior Clubs are composed of girls from 15 to 20 years of age, under their own officers, supervised by a member of the staff. They are pledged to befriend any good girl desiring the companionship of girls, and offer them amusement and instruction. Moral, ethical and religious talks are mingled with dances and entertainments at which boys are welcomed. No immoral girls are admitted into Junior Clubs, although the Big Sisters have provided Big Sisters for unfortunate girls, who desired to try to forget the past. The entire work is being conducted by volunteer workers in the Board of Social Service—no salaries are paid anyone.

The Junior Clubs are limited to Jewish girls, while no case refused by other agencies doing girl work is refused by the Big Sisters, regardless of creed. Most of these cases are eventually referred to other agencies, specializing in the work needed, after the facts have been ascertained.

*Executive Secretary*, Mrs. Marion L. Cohen Polak, 2407 N. Sixteenth St.

April 6th.—The Big Sisters passed a resolution calling for the passage of a law defining the minimum wages for women.

**Births in Philadelphia**—For the last five years the average number of living births in Philadelphia has been 41,000 annually. The figures for births are likely to be incomplete, for it is not believed all of them are reported, as required by law. The figures given below are from the records of the Health Bureau and are official. The figures are given at five-year periods, from the earliest record available, to 1915:

Year.	Living Births.	Year.	Living Births.
1840.....	8,233	1880.....	19,388
1845.....	9,680	1885.....	22,656
1850.....	11,694	1890.....	27,838
1855.....	7,538	1895.....	29,838
1860.....	16,868	1900.....	29,105
1865.....	15,428	1905.....	33,339
1870.....	17,194	1910.....	38,676
1875.....	17,933	1915.....	40,849



The death rate per 1000 living births was 89.95 in 1919, the lowest in eighty-three years.

Number of living births since 1915 were:

1916.....41,220	1918.....42,904
1917.....42,917	1919.....42,000

\* Estimated.

**Blockley**—A township on the west side of the Schuylkill River, north of Kingsessing Township; bounded on the east by the river; extending south from the county line, opposite to, but a little below, the mouth of the Wissahickon, down to the Nanganesy or Mill Creek, below the Woodlands; thence by the same creek up to Chadd's Ford turnpike, known in later years as the Baltimore Pike; along the same to Cobb's Creek; thence by the courses of the same to the county line adjoining Lower Merion Township, Montgomery County, and along the same to the Delaware River. It was traversed by the Darby Road, the Chadd's Ford or Baltimore Pike, the road to West Chester, to Haverford and to Lancaster. Within its boundaries were the villages of Hamilton, Mantua, West Philadelphia, Hestonville and Haddington. The greatest length, 4 miles; the greatest breadth, 5 miles; area, 7580 acres. The date of the formation of this township is not known. It was created at a very early period after the establishment of the provincial government. The name is supposed to have been derived from Blockley, a parish in England in the County of Worcester. It became a part of the city in 1854. From the circumstance of the county almshouse being erected in the township, the name to the average Philadelphian refers to this institution, which no longer exists there as a Home for the Indigent, but as the Philadelphia General Hospital.

**Blue Bell Hill**—A section of the 21st Ward is locally known by this name.

**Board of Trade**—Rooms, 2nd floor Fourth Street end, Bourse Building. The oldest commercial organization in Philadelphia. Organized in Wade's Hotel, 10 North Fourth Street, October 15, 1833. Successor to the old Chamber of Commerce founded in 1801, but which required all members to be owners of ships, exporters or importers or marine insurance brokers. The present membership of the Board of Trade represents every line of endeavor. Its objects are to foster commerce and business and to oppose any restrictions upon constructive and legitimate enterprise.

It has always been a center of activity and in its rooms have been founded many other commercial organizations which have

left their impress upon the life of the city. The first meetings for the organization of the Bourse, The Trades League, out of which grew the present Chamber of Commerce, and the Joint Executive Committee on the Improvement of the Harbor and the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers were held in its offices.

Through the efforts of this organization the railroads granted Philadelphia the stop-over privilege when William M. Coates was chairman of its Inland Transportation Committee. The removal of Smiths and Windmill Islands was due to the campaign of education carried on by this body and it was through its efforts that appropriations were obtained from the Federal Government for the prosecution of the work. The widening of Delaware Avenue, the finest commercial avenue along any waterway, was first advocated by the Board of Trade.

During the past year this body has been principally engaged in trade reconstruction work. It has worked in conjunction with the Shipping Board on proposals for port developments, drydocks and other subjects. It has been active in the interest of a Philadelphia-Camden Bridge and of a comprehensive municipal improvement program. Having urged upon Congress the necessity of a Reconstruction Commission to study *postbellum* conditions it has continued to co-operate to that end; having induced the Tariff Commission to hold hearings in this city on Free Ports the Board has urged upon Congress by delegating trade representatives to attend committee hearings in Washington, to inaugurate a system of foreign trade zones as well as an adequate system of national highways.

The Board of Trade is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A. and other national organizations; the Paris Chamber of Commerce and is associated with other foreign trade bodies.

President, William M. Coates.

Secretary, William R. Tucker.

**Bolshevism** in Philadelphia—January 1st.—Statement from Mayor Smith published, in which he promised swift justice to the authors of the bombing outrages committed on the night of December 30th, when the homes of Justice Robert von Moschzisker, 2101 DeLancey Street; William Mills, acting Superintendent of Police, 1139 North Forty-first Street; Ernest T. Trigg, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Sixty-first Street and Church Road; and Judge James E. Gorman, of the Municipal Court, opposite the latter, were damaged by the explosion of bombs placed for their destruction.





March 21st.—The Executive Committee of the State Camp, Patriotic Order Sons of America, passed a resolution asking for the deportation of Samuel Sklaroff, General Secretary of the Socialists Party of Philadelphia.

March 27th.—C. Stanley Hurlbert, President of the Men and Management's Textile Council declared at a meeting of textile manufacturers that the Bolshevik movement had more than 6000 active and contributing members in Philadelphia.

April 1st.—An Anti-Sedition Bill presented to the Pennsylvania Legislature.

April 26th.—The Fairmount Park Commission refused a permit for "The Eugene V. Debs General Strike Conference" which it was intended to hold in Independence Square on May 1st.

April 26th.—At a meeting of the Soldiers, Sailors and Workingman's Council held in the hall of the Central Soviet of Philadelphia it was announced the Bolsheviks would parade on May Day with or without police permission.

April 30th.—Two men arrested and sent to prison for terms of 30 days each, for pasting radical posters over Victory Loan posters, calling for a general strike on May 1st as a protest against the imprisonment of Eugene V. Debs.

April 30th.—In order to prevent disorders from the proposed radical strike, police were ordered to remain on duty all night and on the following day.

May 1st.—About 3000 cooks and hotel and restaurant workers were reported to be on strike. Six men, five of them armed, arrested at radical meetings. There was no disorder.

May 6th.—Vandals again disfigured the marble lions in front of the hall of the Society of the Sons of St. George, Nineteenth and Arch Streets.

June 2d.—Three bombs exploded at 11:14 P. M. Two of them wrecked the porch of the rectory of the Catholic Church of Our Lady of Victory, Fifty-fourth and Vine Streets, and a third exploded nine minutes later wrecked the interior of the home of Louis Jajiecky, 244 South Fifty-seventh Street. Four persons were injured by the latter explosion. From reports from other parts of the country the explosions were believed to have been part of a terrorist plot, for damage was done by bombs in seven cities at nearly the same hour.

June 8th.—After a fire in a house at 207 North Twelfth Street, a quantity of Bolshevik literature was found, including a

letter praising a man for his splendid work for the radical party.

June 13th.—Two suspects arrested for being concerned in the explosions on June 2d. In a raid on the home of one of them, radical literature, bullets and suspicious-looking liquids were found.

June 17th.—A man and a woman arrested for distributing copies of the Soviet Bulletin. The Federal authorities declined to prosecute and the prisoners were merely fined for violating a city ordinance.

July 3d.—Dr. Lemuel Whitaker, Principal of the South Philadelphia High School, told the High School Committee of the Board of Education that propaganda in anarchy and Bolshevism had become serious in his school.

July 10th.—Three foreigners were arrested for distributing alleged seditious literature among striking seamen.

July 11th.—Lieutenant of Detectives Andrew Emanuel announced that the city was clear of Bolsheviks, although there were more than 200 of them in the city in May. The "Bomb Squad," which had been organized in June, after the bomb outrages, had accomplished this work.

October 26th.—Announced that tenants who have been evicted or threatened with eviction were being "flooded" with radical literature.

November 7th.—More than 40 radicals arrested in raids by Federal agents on orders from Washington.

November 8th.—Federal agents announced they had arrested the man who was "the brains" of the terrorist campaigns of December 30, 1919, and June 2d.

**Bonaparte House**—The plastered three-story dwelling at 260 South Ninth Street was the home of Joseph Bonaparte, the exiled King of Spain in 1816. He occupied other mansions in and around the city during his stay here, but this one probably is the only one remaining. He was known to all Philadelphians at the time as the Count de Surville, and he leased Lansdowne, the estate of John Penn in what is now Fairmount Park, as a summer residence. In this building on South Ninth Street the Philadelphia Club had its home from 1835 to 1843. See *Philadelphia Club*.

**Bonnafon**—A settlement in the 40th Ward that has grown up around a station of that name once on the Wilmington and Baltimore division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is in the district still known as Paschallville.



**Books by Philadelphia Authors in 1919**—No claim for completeness in the following list is made, but it is illustrative of the literary output for the last year:

Barnard, J. Lynn, and Jessie C. Evans, "Citizenship in Philadelphia." Civics.

Barton, George, "Celebrated Spies and Famous Mysteries of the Great War." History. The Page Co.

Beamish, Richard J., and Francis A. March, "America's Part in the World War." History. John C. Winston Co.

Bullitt, William C., "The Bullitt Mission to Russia." Diplomacy. B. W. Huebsch.

Daly, T. A., "McAroni Ballads." Poetry. Harcourt, Brace and Howe.

Dudley, A. Lawrence, "Spriggles." Fiction. Appleton's.

Eberlein, Harold Donaldson, Abbot McClure and Edward Stratton Holloway, "The Practical Book of Interior Decoration." J. B. Lippincott Co.

Faris, John T., "Seeing Pennsylvania." History and travel. J. B. Lippincott Co.

Garrett, Erwin Clarkson, "Trench Ballads." Poetry. John C. Winston Co.

Gibbons, Herbert Adams, "The War Map of Asia." Political History. Century Co.

Hergsheimer, Joseph, Java Head, Linda Condon, "The Happy End." Fiction. Alfred A. Knopf.

Holland, Rupert S., "Neptune's Son." Juvenile. George W. Jacobs & Co.

Lewis, William Draper, "The Life of Theodore Roosevelt." Biography. John C. Winston Co.

Morgan, George, "The True Lafayette." Biography. J. B. Lippincott Co.

Morley, Christopher, "The Haunted Bookshop." Fiction. Doubleday, Page & Co. "The Rocking Horse." Poetry. George H. Doran & Co. "In the Sweet Dry and Dry." Humor. Boni & Liveright. (With Bart Haley) "Mince Pie." Humor. George H. Doran & Co.

Penniman, Josiah H., "A Book About No. 2 of the Graphic Arts Series." The Macmillan Co.

Penniman, Josiah H., "A Books About the English Bible." The Macmillan Co.

Replier, Agnes, "J. William White." Biography. Houghton Mifflin Co.

Seoville, Samuel, Jr., "Boy Scouts in the Wilderness." Juvenile. Century Co.

Wegefearth, W. Dayton, "Rainbow Verse." Poetry. George W. Jacobs & Co.

**Bourse, The**—Fourth to Fifth Streets, between Market and Chestnut Streets. Organized on the plan of European Bourses, where all business men may meet and exchange their views of different phases of business. Founded in 1890. The idea was conceived by George E. Bartol, following an extended tour abroad. The business men in the city gave whole-hearted support to the idea and in 1892 William R. Tucker, the first secretary was sent abroad to study the different Bourses and exchanges. He visited all of the leading trade centers and the organization was modelled after them.

In addition to being a commercial organization the Bourse is a corporation engaged in a regular line of business. It houses the Board of Trade, Maritime Exchange, Commercial Exchange, Grocers' and Importers' Exchange, Drug Exchange, Hardware Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association and other trade bodies. Government offices located here are Commissioners of Navigation, State of Pennsylvania; Hydrographic Office, U. S. Navy; U. S. Food Administration Grain Corporation and the Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries of Philadelphia. Building formally opened December 30, 1895.

It has given close study to transportation, taxation, tariff and other problems. It was the first organization to recommend the regional plan of railroad supervision. It established a marine engineering school and also a Farm Labor Bureau, which greatly aided the farmers in this section in harvesting their crops.

It is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of U. S. A., Paris Chamber of Commerce, and is affiliated with other foreign organizations.

President, Emil P. Albrecht.

Treasurer and Assistant Secretary, W. S. Appleton.

**Bow Creek**—Forms the southern boundary of Philadelphia; flows from Darby Creek, along the northeastern side of Tinicum Island, and, after a short bend nearly due east, enters the Delaware opposite Hog Island. It is called on Lindstrom's map "Booke, Eller Kyke Kylene," "La Rivière de Hetres ou d'Eglise." "Boke" is Swedish for beech tree and "Hetre" is French for the same; "Eglise" is French for church, and "Kyke" an abbreviation or misspelling of the Swedish "Kyrke"—church; so that the stream was sometimes called Beech Creek and Church Creek. It obtained the latter name from the fact that it was a route traveled by water to the Swedish church at Tinicum. Companius calls this creek "Boke," from which the corruption to Bow is easily traceable.





**Boxing**—There are three principal boxing clubs in Philadelphia:

Olympia, Broad and Fitzwater Streets, opened in 1911. Cost, \$92,000. Seating capacity, 4200.

National, Eleventh and Catharine Streets, re-organized and opened in 1918. Cost, \$78,000. Seating capacity, 4500.

Cambria, Kensington Avenue and Somerset Streets, re-organized and opened 1917. Cost, \$10,000. Seating capacity, 2000.

**Boy Scouts of America**—Philadelphia headquarters, 925 Walnut Street. The Philadelphia contingent was organized and given its start, in 1910, by George D. Porter, at one time Director of Public Safety. It was among the first Boy Scouts bodies organized in this country, being patterned on the English organization, founded by General Sir R. Baden-Powell a few years earlier. The Philadelphia organization comprises 239 troops, 8612 scouts, 767 scout (volunteer) leaders. It was incorporated in 1916 in Pennsylvania.

The object of the Scout movement is character building for boys through recreational leadership. Under the Scout law, a Scout must be trustworthy, loyal, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, brave, clean, and reverent.

Philadelphia officers are:

*Scout Executive*, E. U. Goodman.

*Assistant Scout Executives*, Horace P. Kern and E. Ridgeway Carrick.

There are ten Field Executives.

The organization is conducted by a council of thirty prominent Philadelphians, of which Dr. Charles D. Hart is Chairman; Judge J. Willis Martin, Vice-chairman; Stanley R. Yarnall, Secretary, and E. T. Stotesbury, Treasurer. Charles Edwin Fox is Scout Commissioner.

April 16th.—Announcement was made that Edward Bok had purchased and presented to the Philadelphia Boy Scout Council an island in the Delaware River between Easton and Trenton, known to the Scouts as "Treasure Island." This attractive camping ground contains 32 acres, and is reached by train on the Belvedere Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad from Trenton to Kingwood. The Island originally was called Marshall Island from a friend of William Penn. Treasure Island was opened for the season on June 28th.

May 16th.—General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, founder of the Boy Scouts, was a guest at the Scout headquarters, where he made an address and was presented with a gold medal.

**Branchtown**—Lies along Old York Road in the 42d Ward, in the vicinity of Church Lane. The settlement grew out of the building of a few houses adjacent to the Drover Tavern, subsequently known as The Branchtown Hotel.

**Bridesburg**—A village south of Frankford Creek and upon a tract of land formerly belonging to Point-no-Point and now in the 45th Ward. It took its name from Joseph Kirkbride, who for many years was land-owner there and proprietor of a ferry over Frankford Creek, and to whom the Legislature gave a right to build a bridge and receive toll for passage over the same by Act of March 20, 1811. On April 1, 1833, the County of Philadelphia bought the Kirkbride bridge and two and a half acres of land annexed for \$5500. Kirkbridesburg was considered too long a name for convenient use, and the shorter one was adopted. Bridesburg was incorporated as a borough on April 1, 1848, and became a part of the city in 1854.

**Bridges**—There are 573 bridges in Philadelphia, 288 of which are maintained by the city and the others by railroad companies and other corporations.

**Delaware River Suspension Bridge**—Between Philadelphia and Camden. Since 1819, when the first project for bridging the Delaware at Philadelphia was made, there have been several plans for connecting the shores. The 1819 project, which was opposed by City Councils, proposed to cross the river at Walnut Street, and was to have extended from Camden to Windmill Island, no longer in the stream, where a ferry would carry the traffic to Philadelphia. It never was erected. In 1868, while the Brooklyn Bridge was in construction, another proposal for a bridge was made. This was known as Speakman's double-draw bridge, a type of low-lying suspension roadway. It was to have been 4500 feet in length. It never was erected. In 1900 there were bridge projects which did not materialize, and in 1915 Samuel F. Houston made a design for an elaborate bridge but it has not yet been adopted. In 1907 a company obtained a charter for a tunnel between the two cities, but it, too, never was constructed.

The bridge project of 1915, however, took sufficient shape to cause the proposal to be seriously viewed and since then commissioners from New Jersey and Pennsylvania have been arranging plans for such a structure. Several plans have been submitted, but none definitely selected.





## PRINCIPAL CITY BRIDGES.

Location.	Type of Bridge.	Length.	Built.	Cost.
Over Schuylkill River:				
Penrose Ferry .....	Draw (Iron Truss) ...	800 ft.	1877-8	\$350,000
Passyunk Avenue .....	Bascule-Electric Draw..	1310 "	1911	589,000
Gray's Ferry .....	Electric Draw (Steel Truss) .....	1660 "	1899-01	525,000
South Street .....	Draw (Iron Truss) ....	2459 "	1878-80	1,200,000
Walnut Street .....	Pratt Truss Deck.....	2404 "	1890-93	950,000
Chestnut Street .....	Iron Arch .....	1528 "	1866	550,000
Market Street .....	Cantilever Deck Truss ..	550 "	1877	800,000
Fairmount .....	Double Deck Truss.....	2730 "	1894-5	2,500,000
Girard Avenue .....	Deck Truss, 100 ft. wide	1000 "	1874	1,525,000
Falls Bridge .....	Double Deck Truss....	560 "	1873-5	300,000
City Avenue .....	Deck Truss .....	712 "	1889	210,000
Over Frankford Creek:				
Wyoming Avenue .....	Steel Viaduct .....	769 "	1897	91,500
Bridge Street .....	Electric Draw (Girder)	127 "	1895	45,000
Over Cresheim Creek:				
McCallum Street .....	Steel Viaduct .....	540 "	1891	70,000
Over P. R. R. (Main Line):				
Forty-second Street .....	Steel Arch .....	250 "	1910	78,500
Belmont and Girard Aves.	Steel, concrete incased .	123 "	1909	92,000
Over Connecting Railway:				
Oxford Street .....	Through Truss .....	119 "	1893	65,000
Front Street .....	Steel Plate Girders....	275 "	1907	34,000
Over Phila. Gtn. & N. R. R.:				
17th and Indiana Ave....	Through Truss .....	130 "	1903-4	73,000
Over Richmond Br. P. & R. Ry.:				
Sixth and Allegheny Ave....	Plate Girder .....	123 "	1895	100,000
Cambria and A Streets .....	Steel, concrete incased .	180 "	1916	56,600
Over Wissahickon Creek:				
Walnut Lane .....	Concrete Arches .....	520 "	1906-8	262,000
Over Pennypack Creek.....	Concrete Arches .....	350 "	1918	71,561

April 8, 1919.—Governor Edge, of New Jersey, approved of measures providing for actual work on the Delaware River bridge. One of the measures was an appropriation of \$500,000.

The Pennsylvania Legislature passed a bill providing for \$250,000 in 1919 and \$500,000 to become available in 1920, the first amount named was appropriated by city councils in November.

November 1st.—Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania announced the appointment of a new Bridge Commission, consisting of Congressman J. Hampton Moore, Mayor Thomas B. Smith, and Alfred E. Burk, with the State Board of Public Grounds and Buildings. On the inauguration of Mr. Moore as Mayor, Governor Sproul appointed Mr. Smith, the retiring Mayor as a member of the Commission.

The New Jersey Commission consists of Samuel T. French, of Camden; Richard T. Collings, of Collingswood; Thomas J. S. Barlow, of Maple Shade; and Daniel F. Hendrickson; Secretary Charles R. Bacon. **Manayunk Railroad Bridge**—On April 17th, the removal of the old structure, which had been succeeded by a new one of concrete, was begun. The bridge re-

moved was erected by the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1884 and was of steel.

**Bristol**—A township at the north end of the county, at the intersection of the angle which runs down from the extreme point of the city boundary and Montgomery County, now in the 42d Ward. It was of irregular form, and was bounded on the northwest by a portion of Springfield Township, Montgomery County; on the northeast by Cheltenham, Montgomery County. It extended along the latter to Oxford Township, but was bounded mainly on the east by Tacony Creek, on the south partly by the Wingohocking and the Township of the Northern Liberties, and on the west and southwest by Germantown Township. The Old York Road ran through it to Branchtown and Milestown, and thence to Bucks County. Greatest length,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles; greatest breadth, 3 miles; area, 5620 acres. The time of its formation is unknown, but it takes date at an early period. The name is derived from the City of Bristol in England. Consolidated with the city in 1854.

**Brotherhood of St. Andrew**—Organized in Chicago in 1883, and incorporated



by Act of Congress approved May 30, 1908. It is an organization of men in the Protestant Episcopal Church "for the spread of Christ's Kingdom Among Men," based upon the Rule of Prayer and the Rule of Service—"To pray daily for the spread of Christ's Kingdom among men, and to make an earnest effort each week to bring at least one man within hearing of the gospel of Jesus Christ as set forth in the services of the Church and Young Men's Bible Classes." There are now 15,000 members in the United States, 900 being in the City of Philadelphia. The National Headquarters are in the Church House, N. E. corner 12th and Walnut Streets.

National officers: *President*, Edward H. Bonsall, Philadelphia; *General Secretary*, G. Frank Shelby; *Executive Secretary*, Franklin H. Spencer.

**Browning Society**—Formed in 1887 to promote the reading and study of the works of the poet, Robert Browning, in connection with those of other poets. Holds meetings each year from November to April in the New Century Drawing Room, Twelfth Street, north of Walnut. Each year it holds a competition in poetry for the Browning Medal which it awards. The organization has been able to attract to its meetings the foremost of the literati in the country and have them read and discuss literary subjects of interest. At present the society has about 700 members.

*President*, Harvey M. Watts.

*Secretary*, Miss Phoebe Hoffman, 3805 Locust Street.

*Treasurer*, Robert Patterson Field, The Normandie.

Program for the year 1919-1920:

November 20th.—Tribute to Browning.

December 4th.—Shakespeare Night.

December 18th.—The Bible as Literature.

January 8th.—The Classics and the Near-East.

January 22d.—Author's Night (This meeting held in Witherspoon Hall.)

February 5th.—The Literature of Ultima Thule.

February 19th.—The Literatures of Slavic Europe.

March 4th.—Russia and Internationalism.

March 18th.—Spanish Literature and the Literature of Latin America.

April 8th.—American Poetry: Its Present and Future.

Browning Anniversary Commemoration is to be held on May 7th.

**Bryn Athyn**—Swedenborgian Colony, 15 miles from the Reading Terminal. Has a population of about 400. Of its registered voting population of 70, it sent 38

men to the war. Has Borough form of government.

October 5th.—The Cathedral of the Church of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) began some years ago by John Pitcairn, dedicated by Bishop Nathaniel D. Pendleton. Mr. Pitcairn had begun work on the great edifice before his death and by his will left \$2,000,000 for the completion of the Cathedral.

**Budget**—Article XVI of the new act, generally alluded to as the new City Charter, requires the Mayor to submit to Councils a budget. See *Charter, Appropriations by Councils*.

October 16th.—Mayor Smith submitted the budget, the first under the new law, and it was referred to the Committee on Finance. The Mayor prefaced his communication with these words:

"By way of introduction, permit me to refer to, and remind your honorable bodies, and through you the taxpayers, of the city's present financial status as compared with that of a year ago. It may be summed up in a single sentence, 'lost revenue; increased burdens.' The controller's report for 1918 shows the estimated receipts from liquor licenses to be \$1,918,587.47. By reason of the national prohibition amendment that entire amount will be lost to the city during 1920.

"In addition to this disappearing revenue, the Legislature of 1919 added to the city's fixed burdens without adopting a single act to assist financially the municipality. Acts of assembly were passed increasing the fees of witnesses and jurors; creating new places in the offices of the district attorney and registration commissioners; increasing the compensation of real-estate assessors and all employees in the offices of the recorder of deeds and register of wills.

"The total estimated amount needed to meet these additional fixed charges, including \$105,000 for salaries for the new charter councilmen, is \$400,000, so that if we combine the loss of the liquor-license receipts with the added fixed charges of the city, the grand total will be \$2,318,587.47, or the equivalent of the thirteen-cent tax rate. Also, the taxpayers will in all probability be called upon to pay an increase of ten cents in the tax rate levied by the Board of Education, as this increase was authorized by the Legislature.

"Not only, then, has the preparation of this budget been embarrassing and difficult, but in the total amount of revenue available it has been most disappointing. There has been before me constantly during the year an almost unanimous and for the most part just demand of the city's officials





and employees for increased compensation. On the other hand, there has been the equally constant reminder that additional compensation to all or a greater part of these employees could only come out of the purses of our citizens in increased taxes.

Twice during my administration, due to the exigencies of the unusual times through which we have been passing, the tax rate was increased. For these increases I have in some quarters been severely criticized, and the need thereof misrepresented. Prior to receiving the information and data necessary for the preparation of the budget, I publicly placed myself on record as favoring an increase in wages for the city's firemen, as follows: Battalion chiefs, \$2500; captains, \$2000; lieutenants, \$1800; steam engineers and tillerman, \$1700; firemen and drivers, \$1600; hosemen, first grade, \$1600; second grade, \$1400, with the understanding that after a hoseman has served one year in the department he shall receive the maximum salary of \$1600; and I have also advocated an increase for policemen."

#### **Building and Loan Associations**

—There are nearly 1400 of these societies in operation in this city. The first association formed here was organized in 1831 as the Oxford Provident Building Association. About one-seventh of all the associations in the United States are in Philadelphia. Philadelphia has 500,000 members, and its societies have assets of about \$250,000,000. Since July 1919 new societies have been formed at an average of two a day.

**Building Association League of Pennsylvania**—This organization dates from 1877, and while it covers the state in its scope, its 700 association members are principally from Philadelphia.

*President*, Joseph H. Paist.

*Treasurer*, George W. Cliffe.

*Secretary*, John W. Speckman, 302 Perry Building.

In April 1919, the U. S. Department of Labor reported there were 7769 Building and Loan Associations in the country, and of this number, 2089 were in Pennsylvania. These had a paid-in capital of \$244,621,000, and a combined capital and surplus of \$303,354,000 leading all the states in the Union.

**Building Inspection. Bureau of**—Rooms 313, 315, 317, 319 and 319A east corridor, City Hall. Under Department of Public Safety. Consists of chief, deputy chief, five structural engineers, one engineer of construction, one engineer of reinforced construction, one engineer inspector of steel work, and 21 district build-

ing inspectors. Bureau issues permits for new buildings, additions and alterations. *Building Inspectors*, office hours, 2 to 3 p. m. Mondays and Thursdays.

Members of Bureau appointed by Director of the Department of Public Safety: *Chief of Bureau*, Edwin Clark, \$4500; *Deputy Chief*, John H. Kessler, \$2600; *Structural Engineers*, Manton E. Hibbs, \$2500; William G. Button, \$2000; A. P. Valentine, Jr., \$2000; John Cantley, \$2000; W. W. Weingartner, \$2000; *Engineer of Construction*, Charles P. Hart, \$2500; *Engineer of Reinforced Construction*, George Warner, \$2500; *Engineer Inspector of Steel Work*, Charles A. Flanagan, \$2000.

**Buildings in Philadelphia**—There are 453,747 building in Philadelphia, of which number 380,379 are dwellings, and 2450 apartments and tenements. Office buildings number 695, and churches 963. The dwellings erected and in course of building are as follows: One-story, 577; two-story, 231,957; three-story, 126,939; four-story, 5187; five-story or more, 186; frame dwellings, one, two and three-story or more, 11,198. During 1919 1117 garages, 40 stores, 8 churches, 97 manufactories, and 67 workshops were erected or in course.

**Building Operations**—According to the figures issued by the Bureau of Building Inspection, the year 1919 was the biggest for building in Philadelphia since the Bureau's creation in 1894, which also means in the city's history. During the twelve months 9683 permits for 14,509 operations were issued, the construction estimated to cost \$65,088,750. Of this construction there were 4642 two-story dwellings, 568 three-story dwellings and 81 other dwellings, estimated to cost \$27,740,765; 97 manufactories, 67 workshops, 1322 garages, 32 office buildings, 8 churches and 6 places of amusement.

The value of building operations, including alterations and repairs, by months for the years 1918 and 1919:

	1919	1918
January .....	\$684,505	\$1,684,510
February .....	1,140,865	591,865
March .....	2,662,290	1,130,785
April .....	4,180,565	2,381,075
May .....	5,960,140	1,672,050
June .....	7,354,625	1,671,000
July .....	6,623,785	1,137,745
August .....	6,019,560	1,931,390
September ...	5,234,425	1,062,200
October .....	4,840,005	843,520
November ...	9,468,620	567,260
December ...	10,919,365	778,070

Total .....\$65,088,750      \$15,452,370



**Bureau of Municipal Research**—Headquarters, Franklin Bank Building, Chestnut Street, west of Broad. Philadelphia Bureau established in 1909.

"An agency of citizen inquiry maintained by voluntary contributions of public-spirited men and women. Equipped to interpret and solve technical problems of city government. Employees, accountants, engineers, investigators, lawyers, social workers, statisticians, and other specialists required."

**Methods.** "Establishes working relations with the department, bureau, division, etc. Gets the facts. Prepares a descriptive statement for the official responsible for the governmental unit surveyed. Gets the official's verification of the facts as found. Prepares a critical and constructive report. Avoids criticism except where better methods are recommended. Gives department-head a chance to effect the improvements. Co-operates in installing the improvements recommended."

**Accomplishments.** "Reorganization of the Bureau of Compulsory Education (truant officers). Steps taken toward modern accounting methods. Great advances along the lines of modern budget procedure. Digest of health laws prepared. Survey made of Food Inspection Services in Philadelphia. Standardized specifications for some of the city's supplies. Made survey of weights and measures situation resulting in creation of present Bureau of Weights and Measures. Collected salary standardization data and prepared a programme of work for Mayor's Special Commission. Devised and installed system of tabulating statistics for Domestic Relations Division of the Municipal Court."

*President of Bureau, Dr. George Woodward.*

*Director in Charge, F. P. Gruenberg.*

**Burholme Park**—This beautiful recreation park is in the vicinity of Fox Chase, in the Thirty-fifth Ward. The property was turned over to the city in 1907 by the widow of Robert W. Ryerss, who bequeathed it to Philadelphia at the death of

his widow. The latter desired that the city be put in possession during her lifetime, and thus renounced her life interest in the property.

The original Burholme estate consisted of several hundred acres, but some have been separated by railroad rights of way, and some have been devoted to the home for disabled animals established by the mother of Robert W. Ryerss. The remaining part turned over to the city is 69 acres in extent, in rolling, open country, with good walks and drives and many fine trees, especially about the house. The name Burholme was taken from the old Walm estate in England. It was laid out by Joseph Walm Ryerss, and the mansion was built about 60 years ago. See *Commissioners of Fairmount Park*.

**Business Failures in 1919**—There were 159 petitions in bankruptcy in the year 1919, of which number 59 were involuntary. This is much smaller than for any year since 1914. See *Year Book for 1919*.

By months the failures were:

January, 19.	July, 10.
February, 12.	August, 15.
March, 11.	September, 12.
April, 16.	October, 14.
May, 13.	November, 12.
June, 11.	December, 14.

**Business Men's and Improvement Associations**—There are more than 100 associations of business men and community residents formed for the purpose of acquiring improvements in their localities. They also call attention to public abuses and, so far as the business men are concerned, strive to better conditions for retailers. They appear to have been the outgrowth of the efforts at civic betterment undertaken in 1886 by the Citizens Municipal Association. The neighborhood improvement associations are generally composed of property-owners who are thus banded together for the purpose of protecting their rights and promoting their interests.

Name	President	Secretary
Allied Bus. Men's & Improv. Ass'ns of W. Phila. (includes all associations in W. Philadelphia) .....	Herbert L. Maris, Esq., 1221 N. Redfield St.	C. Herman Barrett, 452 N. Salford St.
Belmont Imp. Ass'n of 24th Ward .....	Thos. H. McCaffrey, 885 N. 41st St.	Fred. N. Bradley, 4133 Mantua Ave.
Bridesburg Imp. A. ....	Thos. Gordon, 4812 Richmond St.	Chas. Mangsterfer, 4767 Richmond St.
Burholme Improv. A. ....	Herbert L. Crowl, 7321 Lawndale Ave.	Henry J. Tunstall, 1006 Cottman St.



President **1713482** Secretary

Name	President	Secretary
Bus. Men's & Taxpayers' Ass'n of Frankford .....	Howard George, 4359 Frankford Ave.	Richard T. Holme, 1525 Arrott St., Fkd.
Bus. Men's & Taxpayers' Ass'n of 22d St. & Vicinity .....	Benjamin Kauffman, 2853 N. 22d St.	H. Radis, 2919 N. 23d St.
Bus. Men's Ass'n of the 34th and 44th Wards .....	H. E. Shenton, 1307 N. 57th St.	J. Fred'k Jenkinson, 5213 Thompson St.
Cedar Ave. Imp. A...	Dr. Harry B. Hickman, 617 S. 48th St.	Arthur B. Miller, 4926 Osage Ave.
Cedar Park Men's Leag. & Imp. A....	Edwin H. Sharpless, 7421 Limekiln Pike.	Arthur F. Beeber, Cheltenham Ave. & Weaver St.
Central Bus. Men's Ass'n .....		A. C. Gillis, 1217 Filbert St.
Central North Phila. Bus. Ass'n .....	Wm. J. Nash, 2745 Germantown Ave.	James H. Gleason, 2738 N. 11th St.
Chester Av. Imp. A...	Dr. Frank G. Ritter, 1132 S. Divinity St.	Herbert W. Eyster, 1302 S. Ruby St.
Chestnut Hill B. M. Ass'n .....	Pringle Borthwick, 8018 Germantown Ave.	J. H. Webster, 34 E. Willow Grove Ave.
Chestnut St. Ass'n ..	Ellwood B. Chapman, 1316 Chestnut St.	Geo. Albert Drovinn, 703 North Amer. Bldg.
Clearview Betterment Ass'n .....	Samuel McMichael, 7511 Buist Ave.	Otto von Zech, 7429 Buist Ave.
Cliveden Imprv. A...	George E. Kimball, 542 E. Johnson St.	W. H. Garrison, 543 E. Tulpehocken St.
Cohocksink B. M. & Taxpayers' Ass'n ...	Wm. Hancock, 2009 Germantown Ave.	E. T. Tyndall, 2034 Germantown Ave.
Columbia Ave. B. M. Ass'n .....	Wm. J. Holland, 926 Columbia Ave.	Edwin H. Biddle, 1309 Columbia Ave.
Crescentville Improv. Ass'n .....	Jos. M. Kelly, Rising Sun Ave. & Sentner St.	
Dunlap Neighborhood Improv. League ...	E. Choate, 4811 Fairmount Ave.	Harry Einselen, 4850 Fairmount Ave
E. Central B. M. A...	Herman Becker, 243 S. 6th St.	S. E. DeCoster, 251 S. 5th St.
E. Germantown Imp. Ass'n .....	Jas. W. Tracey, Jr., 604 Locust Ave., Gtn.	Lucien B. Lull, 5554 Growson St.
E. Girard Ave. B. M. Ass'n .....		Edward Curry, 320 E. Girard Ave.
Elmwood Ave. Imp. Ass'n .....	Jos. G. Lauderbach, 2527 S. Edgewood St.	H. F. Sauers, 2437 S. 62d St.
Fairmount B. M. A...	Wm. A. Dunlap, N. E. c. 19th & Fairmount Av.	Wm. J. Milligan, 1810 Wood St.
Falls of Schuylkill B. M. A. ....	Jno. W. Flanagan, 3403 Sunnyside Ave.	Thos. F. Wilcox, Jr. 3426 Indian Queen La.





<i>Name</i>	<i>President</i>	<i>Secretary</i>
Fathers' Ass'n of Frankford Annex ..	Chas. H. Aspan, 1228 Allengrove St., Frankford, Phila.	Rembrandt P. Summers, Oxford Rd. & Leiper St.
Fern-Rock Branchtown I. A. ....	Jno. H. Mulholland, 5931 N. Park Ave.	Fred. H. Englert, 1524 Champlost Ave.
Fernwood-Yeadon & E. Lansdowne B. M. Ass'n .....	Edward J. Sharr, 2 Lexington Ave., E. Lansdowne, Pa.	J. Willard Hoopes, Balto. & Wildwood Ave.
52d & Market Sts. B. Ass'n .....	Dr. Jno. G. Scorer, 5038 Market St.	Richard Post, 2145 S. Alden St.
52d & Haverford Ave. B. M. A. ....	Chas. White, 5441 Haverford Ave.	Albert Sentman, 5135 Haverford Ave.
57th St. Imp. Ass'n..	U. C. Wanner, 1308 N. Frazier St.	Emil Leute, 5017 Larchwood Ave.
56th & Spruce Sts. Imp. Ass'n .....	G. W. Buckley, 5566 Spruce St.	H. E. Shortlidge, 311 S. 56th St.
56th St. B. M. A. ....	Alonza P. Young, 506 S. 56th St.	Jos. A. Haggerty, 5557 Larchwood Ave.
40th & Market Sts. B. M. A. ....	Thos. Burke, 9 S. 40th St.	Henry L. McCaffrey, 36 N. 40th St.
40th Ward B. M. A..	C. E. Colflesh, 53rd St. & Woodland Ave.	Julius DeWaele, 5434 Chester Ave.
49th St. Sta. Ass'n..	Dr. H. L. Chandler, 817 S. 49th St.	Dr. Seneca Egbert, 4814 Springfield Ave.
Fotterall Park Ass'n.	E. S. Carver, 3524 N. 11th St.	Walter E. Whitcomb, 2820 N. 11th St.
Fox Chase Imp. A. . .	W. C. Rosenberger, Pine Road, Fox Chase.	D. T. Husted, Jr., 8135 Elbersson St.
Frankford Ave. I. A..	Samuel McDowell, 3511 Frankford Ave.	
George's Hill I. A. . .	Wm. K. MacCorkle, 1226 N. 52d St.	
Germantown & Chestnut Hill I. Ass'n. . .	Wm. H. Emhardt, 5521 Germantown Ave.	Charles L. Cadwallader, Vernon Building.
Germantown B. M. Ass'n .....	Col. Sheldon Potter, 5614 Germantown Ave.	M. W. James, 5344 Germantown Ave.
Girard Av. B. M. A..		Harry Walter, 179 W. Girard Ave.
Girard Imp. Ass'n. . .	Frank W. Melvin, 2511 S. 21st St.	Pennard A. Wilson, 1814 Ritner St.
Greater Sherwood Improv. Ass'n .....	Clarence J. Gallagher, 5811 Washington Ave.	W. Frank Leech, 5819 Washington Ave.
Haddington Imp. A. . .	Geo. W. Crowley, 1238 N. 60th St.	C. H. Barrett, 452 N. Salford St.
Hebrew Citizens' Imp. Ass'n of the 40th Ward .....	Nathan Fisher, 3605 S. 84th St.	Maxwell Hafler, S. E. cor. 83rd and Eastwick Sts.
Holmesburg Imp. A..		
Holmesburg Men's Ass'n .....	Wm. Boal, 8135 Frankford Ave.	Geo. S. Robinson Jr., 8019 Frankford Ave.



<i>Name</i>	<i>President</i>	<i>Secretary</i>
Hunting Park Imp. Ass'n .....	Fred. J. Halterman, 1326 Hunting Park Ave.	Allen E. Sharp, 1320 Jerome St.
Island Rd. & Clearview I. A. ....	James Warner, 7711 Avenue F.	Geo. A. Gaul, 7712 Buist Ave.
Kensington Bus. M. & Taxpayers' A. ....	A. Hering, 1333 Frankford Ave.	Geo. K. Riehl, 1207 Marlborough St.
Lancaster Ave. Bus. Ass'n .....	Geo. B. Davis, 3920 Lancaster Ave.	Hayes Boyne, 3736 Lancaster Ave.
Larchwood Av. I. A. .	F. A. Fogel, 519 S. 55th St.	Geo. A. Stokes, 5514 Larchwood Ave.
Lehigh Ave. I. A. ....	James Clarency, 704 Lehigh Ave.	J. D. Boilcau, 804 Lehigh Ave.
Lindley Imp. Ass'n. .	Fred'k J. Humphrey, 409 N. E. Blvd.	Oscar A. Brackendorff, 324 Ashdale St., Olney.
Logan Imp. League. .	E. J. Lafferty, 4928 N. Camac St.	Albert C. Oehrle, 4923 N. 13th St.
Manayunk B. M. A. .	Wm. H. Ambrose, Leverington & Umbria Sts.	C. A. Mack, 4425 Main St., Myk.
Market St. Merchants' Ass'n .....	George B. Wells,	J. S. E. Pardee,
North Central Bus. Mens' Ass'n .....	Rueben Levi, 3124 N. Broad St.	C. B. Lieberman, 507 Commonwealth Bldg
North 8th St. Bus. Men's Ass'n .....	Morris Finer, 812 Vine St.	H. C. Reuther, 250 N. 8th St.
N. 5th St. B. M. & Property Owner's Ass'n .....	Fred'k Beyer, 3026 Oxford St.	Leon Sholgatsh, 3948 N. 5th St.
N. Front & Dis. B. Men's Ass'n .....	Wm. E. Underwood, 3312 N. Hancock St.	Geo. R. Shade, 1008 W. York St.
N. Frankford Ave. B. Men's Ass'n .....	James Connor, 2848 Frankford Ave.	Aaron L. Deeter, 1219 Foulkrod St.
N. Front St. Merchants' Ass'n .....		James O'Donnell, 2d & Tioga Sts.
N. Kensington Bus. Men's Ass'n .....	Jno. Moore, 3033 Rorer St.	Thos. A. Mann, 2811 Kensington Ave
N. Penn B. M. A. ....	Wm. Spratt, 2939 Ridge Ave.	H. J. Miller, 2728 Lehigh Ave.
N. Penn Imp. A. ....	Jno. O'Keefe, 2514 W. Lehigh Ave.	Emil Gretzmacher, 2555 N. 30th St.
N. Phila. B. M. A. .	Edw. E. Ziegler, 4332 N. Gratz St.	Geo. B. M. Swift, 4303 N. 18th St.
N. 2d St. B. M. A. .	Geo. Herchenrider, 920 N. 2d St.	Jacob L. Gwirtz, 954 N. 2d St.
N. E. 43d Ward I. & B. M. A. ....	Arthur E. Hudson, 4119 N. 8th St.	Horace S. Furman, Jr., 810 Luzerne St.
N. 22d St. B. M. A. .	S. Semless, 2958 N. 22d St.	Herman Radis, 2919 N. 23d St.
Northwest B. M. A. .	Chas. I. Fluck, 2400 Ridge Ave.	Jas. M. Carhart, 2336 Columbia Ave.





<i>Name</i>	<i>President</i>	<i>Secretary</i>
Northwest B. M. Protective Ass'n .....	J. Gaorial, 2118 N. 11th St.	C. S. Kraft, 1307 W. Clearfield St.
Oak Lane Park Imp. Ass'n .....	Edwin M. Abbott, 706 64th Ave.	Robert W. Kincade, 6418 W. 8th St.
Olney Imp. Ass'n ...	J. Fred. Burkart, 426 W. Olney Ave.	Milton Wolf, 140 Delphine St.
Overbrook Ass'n ...	Rev. Wm. E. Lampe, 6204 Jefferson St.	Robt. A. Beggs, Jr., 6132 Oxford St.
Passyunk Ave. Bus. Men's Ass'n .....	Harry D. Kaiser, 1644 E. Passyunk Ave.	Theo. Cook, 1742 E. Passyunk Ave.
Port Richmond Bus. Men's Imp. Ass'n...	Dr. Wm. E. Scull, 3024 Richmond St.	Benj. Fleisher, 3050 Richmond St.
Reading Terminal B. Men's Ass'n .....	10 Reading Terminal Bldg.	
Richmond B. M. A...	Dr. Wm. B. Scull, 3024 Richmond St.	Francis J. Flannigan, 2922 Richmond St.
Rising Sun I. A....	Chas. J. Kraus, 6233 Rising Sun Ave.	Eugene Donovan, 921 Magee St.
Sansom St. B. M. A.	A. Reed McIntire,	J. F. Neill, 727 Sansom St.
Seventeenth Ward B. Men's Ass'n .....		
Sherwood Imp. A....	Edw. E. Cullen, 5835 Thomas Ave.	Thos. Groetzingier, 5857 Willows Ave.
Sixtieth & Market Sts. Bus. Men's Ass'n...	C. A. Sook, 16 S. 60th St.	J. M. Eisenhuth, 120 S. 60th St.
S. 56th St. B. A....	M. J. Conway, 5449 Spruce St.	J. Haggerty, 5537 Larchwood Ave.
S. 9th St. B. M. A...	Angelo Campo.	Daniel C. D'Arazio, 1018 S. 9th St.
S. Oak Lane I. A....	Albert W. Dudley, 11th St. bet. Chelton Ave.	J. Sidman Selby, 6424 N. 13th St.
S. Phila. B. M. A...	James A. Hamilton, 2503 S. 20th St.	James E. Lennon, 1254 S. 15th St.
S. 2d St. Bus. & Market Men's Ass'n...	552 S. 2d St.	
S. 7th St. B. M. A...	Jos. Klein, 2113 S. 7th St.	Chas. Haas, 625 Wolf St.
S. 60th St. Imp. A...	Geo. Patchel, 825 S. 60th St.	Wm. M. Carty, 5854 Christian St.
South St. B. M. A...	Isaac Deutsch, 305 South St.	Phillip Rosentelt, 238 South St.
Southwestern Bus. Men's Imp. Ass'n ...	Nathan A. Rumsey, 1423 Point Breeze Ave.	Henry Burton, 1603 S. 22d St.
Spring Garden Ass'n	David Burpee, 475 N. 5th St.	W. C. Harter 6th and Spring Garden Sts.
Stenton Imp. Ass'n.	Chas. Cobb Van Riper, 1931 Wingohocking St.	Jas. P. Paukner, 4544 N. 16th St.
Stenton & Sedgwick Imp. Ass'n .....	Franklin G. Harris, 6814 Anderson St.	Chas. Rupp, 726 Vernon Rd., Gtn.
Susquehanna Ave. B. Men .....	Jas. B. Gillies, Broad & Susquehanna Ave.	Chas. A. Jones, 1533 W. Susquehanna Ave.



<i>Name</i>	<i>President</i>	<i>Secretary</i>
Tabor Imp. Ass'n ...	H. James Sautter, 608 W. Olney Ave.	J. W. Hendricks, 5505 N. Marshall St.
32d & Market Sts. Bus. Men's Ass'n...		Ira J. Barton, 3345 Market St.
36th Ward Imp. A...	Rev. J. G. Bolton, 2109 Pine St.	J. R. McCouch, 2419 Montrose St.
Tioga Bus. M. A....	Wilbur H. Zimmerman, 3431 Germantown Ave.	Matthew J. Donoho, 3528 Germantown Ave.
Tioga Imp. Ass'n ...	Henry P. Snyder, 3713 York Road.	G. H. Ditter, 906 W. Erie Ave.
Torresdale Imp. A...	Thos. Wilby Smith, Torresdale, Phila.	
Twenty-ninth Ward B. M. & Taxpayers' Association .....	Wm. J. Wahl, 1346 N. 27th St.	F. Edw. Stutz, 2813 W. Girard Ave.
United Bus. Men's Ass'n of Phila.....	E. A. Noppel, 1635 N. 19th St.	Chas. H. VonTagen, 6235 Ogontz Ave.
Walnut St. Bus. A...	E. S. Gardner,	C. Wm. Speiss, 900 Walnut St.
West End Bus. Men's Ass'n, 1708 So. St...	Wm. Hall, 418 S. 20th St.	Wm. P. Tinney, 747 S. 20th St.
Westminster-Belmont Imp. Ass'n .....	Fred. L. Lemont, 4522 Lancaster Ave.	Dr. W. C. Van Loon, 915 Belmont Ave.
W. Phila. B. M. A...		Howard F. Wiley, 5011 Balto. Ave.
W. Phila. Council- manic Ass'n .....		Chas. E. Gill, 6025 Master St.
W. Susquehanna Av. Bus. Men's Ass'n...	Jno. F. Bauder, 2225 N. Uber St.	E. Leslie Allison, Broad St. Bank, Broad & Diamond Sts.
W. Vine St. Imp. A...	S. Elwood Stringfield, 6225 Vine St.	
Whitehall Commons Playground Ass'n ..	Jos. T. Canby, Frankford, Phila., Pa.	
Whitehall Imp. A....	Jno. E. Markham, 4333 Tacony St.	Harry W. Swetzel, 2229 Pratt St.
Wissinoming I. A....	Geo. J. Campbell, 3338 Vankirk St.	N. E. Lindell, Hegerman & Howell Sts.
Woodland Ave. Bus. Men's Ass'n .....	Jno. T. Pedlow, 7028 Woodland Ave.	J. J. Behan, 6833 Woodland Ave.
Wyoming Citizens' A. 42d Ward .....	J. E. Bircher, Front & Luray Sts.	Daniel J. Cleary, 331 E. Wyoming Ave.

**Bustleton**—In the present 35th Ward, formerly was a village in Lower Dublin Township, at the intersection of the road from Frankford to Newtown and of the road known as the Kensington and Oxford turnpike, running to Moreland Township, Bucks County, and near the Pennypack Creek, being about three miles below Somerton or Smithfield. It grew round a tavern established before the Revolution. On the 18th of February, 1768, was advertised for sale a noted tavern known by the name of

"Busseltown, late the property of Robert Greenway, Lower Dublin, Philadelphia County."

**Byberry**—A township in the extreme northeastern part of the County of Philadelphia, now the 35th Ward, bounded on the east and northeast by Paquessing Creek and Bucks County; on the northwest by Montgomery County; and on the west and southwest by the Township of Moreland. Its greatest length was estimated at 5 miles;



its greatest breadth, 2½ miles; area, 4700 acres. It was settled by a few Swedes previous to the year 1675, and in that year by four brothers—Nathaniel, Thomas, Daniel and William Walton—who were all young and single men. They had arrived at New Castle from England early in that year, and, having prospected the land in the neighborhood of the Delaware, chose the country near Poquessing Creek, and settled there. They gave to it the name of Byberry, in honor of their native town, near Bristol in England. They were joined, after the arrival of the ship *Welcome* in 1682, by Giles and Joseph Knight, John Carver, John Heart, Richard Collet and their families, and others. The Township of Byberry was established at a very early date after the coming of Penn. It contained very few villages at the time of consolidation, and was the most rural of all the townships of Philadelphia County. Byberry Cross-Roads, once called Plumbsock and Knights-ville, were the principal villages.

See *County Fair*.

**Byberry Cross-roads**—A settlement at the intersection of Byberry and Bensalem Turnpikes, about a mile north of Byberry Meeting-house. It was at one time called Plumbsock, and commenced with the location of the "Three Tun" Tavern at that place.

**Callowhill**—A town so called, projected by the Penn family about the years 1768-70, lying between Vine Street and Cohoquinque (Pegg's Run), west of Front Street and extending toward the Old York Road (old Fourth Street). The street called New Market was opened from Vine Street north to Margaretta in 1768, and for the use of the Town of Callowhill the Penns dedicated the four pieces of ground at the intersection of Callowhill and New Market Streets for a public market. The space was built upon after the Revolution by the Norwich Market Company. This town received its name from Hannah Callowhill, the second wife of William Penn, from whom the branch of the family subsequently Proprietors of Pennsylvania descended. See *Streets*.

**Camac's Woods**—During the Sixties, Camac's Woods was a popular recreation ground for the exhibition of circuses, balloon ascensions and baseball games. The woods were a part of the Camac estate which was bounded by Camac's Lane, a road running northwest from a point at Ninth Street and the present Columbia Avenue; on the northeast the grounds were bounded by the Cohocksink Creek, and the

woods extended as far west as Broad Street and as far north as the present York Street. Camac's Lane has long been obliterated. The usual entrance to the woods was at what is now Eleventh Street and Montgomery Avenue. In 1860, Gardner, Hemmings & Cooper's Circus played a season there, and there were ball games by the Olympic and the Mercantile Baseball Clubs. Later Donaldson and other aeronauts made ascensions from the grounds. Cricket matches also were played on its grounds.

**Campington or Camp Town**—A name given about 1753 and afterward to that part of the Northern Liberties occupied by the British barracks for the use of the royal troops. The barracks extended from Second Street to Third and from Tammany to Green. The officers' quarters were in the centre of the front on Third Street, in a brick building which was afterward used as a hotel, and subsequently as the Commissioners' Hall of the Northern Liberties, and which was torn down a few years ago and replaced by the Northern Liberties Grammar School. The barracks for the soldiers were on each side of the square. The parade ground was in the centre. It is a strange fact that long after the Revolution this name of Camp Town became changed, and was transferred from the Northern Liberties to Kensington, and was applied particularly to that portion of the latter which lay near the river and was inhabited principally by fishermen. The appellations "Camp Town," "Camp Town girls," and "Camp Town hucksters" were common in application to Kensington and Kensington people eighty years ago. Camp Town has given way to "Fish Town," applied to the same region.

**Canadians in Philadelphia**—See *Foreign Population*.

**Canals**—July 11, 1918, announcement was made that the Government had taken over the New Jersey canals and the Delaware and Raritan Canal. The actual transfer and removal of tolls took place in October 1919.

**Carpenters' Hall**—Carpenters' Court, rear of 322 Chestnut Street. The home of the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia, the oldest of all the trade bodies in Philadelphia. It was organized along the lines of the companies of England, in 1724. One member of this organization erected the old Slate Roof House in which Penn lived during his second visit to Philadelphia, and another member, Edmund Wooley, erected





the old State House, now known as Independence Hall, being assisted by the working plans for that structure made by another member, Robert Smith.

Carpenters' Hall is not revered for these, but because here sat the first Continental Congress, met here in 1774, and here were adopted the Declaration of Rights and the Non-Importation Agreement. There is still to be seen in the Hall, which is open to visitors daily, except Sunday, to 4 p. m., much of the furniture used at this period, as well as other Revolutionary relics.

In this building many of Philadelphia's most prominent institutions had their beginning, for part of the structure was rented at one time. Libraries, colleges and scientific institutions have in this way been cradled into strong organizations.

The company, which now has a membership of 49, holds its annual meeting on the third Monday in January. Officers for 1920:

*President*, Fred A. Havens.

*Vice-president*, Samuel Shoemaker.

*Treasurer*, Robert M. Peterson.

*Secretary*, Frank G. English.

*Custodian and Librarian*, Thomas H. Marshall.

**Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul**—Eighteenth Street, north of Race. This beautiful piece of architecture, which is Roman Corinthian in style and erected of brownstone, was erected from designs of the Rev. Mariano Maller, and the Rev. John B. Torrotori, of the Catholic Seminary, then at Eighteenth and Race Streets. The plans were drawn by Napoleon La Brun, who later designed the Academy of Music, and he superintended the work for a time. His successor was John Notman. The cornerstone was laid September 16, 1846. The great structure was under way until Easter Sunday, 1862, when the first religious service was held in the edifice. On that occasion Vespers were recited by Bishop Wood. The large gilt cross which arises over its majestic dome, was raised in 1859, and the cathedral was finally dedicated by Bishop Wood, Sunday, November 20, 1864. On March 20, 1867, the remains of Bishop Egan, and Bishop Conwell, the first two bishops of the Diocese, were removed to the Cathedral, and with solemn services interred beneath the grand altar. Since then the remains of Archbishop Wood, Archbishop Ryan, and Archbishop Prendergast have been laid beside them. The venerable Bishop Neumann's remains are interred in St. Peter's Catholic Church, Fifth Street and Girard Avenue.

The dimensions of the Cathedral are: width, 136 feet; length, 216 feet; height

to apex of pediment, 101 feet, 5 inches; height of dome, 210 feet. The interior is cruciform, and carries out the Roman-Corinthian style of the exterior. The nave is 50 feet wide and 182 feet in length; the transepts, 50 feet by 128 feet; the vaulted ceiling, 80 feet high. The sanctuary or chancel is 50 feet by 46 feet. The dome at the base is 51 feet in diameter and its height above the pavement 156 feet. There are chapels on each side of the church, each 22 by 39 feet. Over the altar is a painting of The Crucifixion, by Constantine Brumidi; the dome is decorated with a painting of The Assumption of the Virgin. The four Corinthian columns which are a striking feature of the facade are each 60 feet in height and 6 feet in diameter.

**Cedar Grove**—A settlement in the 35th Ward, near Tacony Creek, Olney and Asylum Roads.

**Centro Hispano-Americano**—A Spanish club, organized in May, 1918, to encourage the study of Spanish. It established offices at 259 South Twelfth Street. Has a membership of 150.

**Cercle Francais**—Organized in 1899, has for its purpose the study and cultivation of the French language, and is managed exclusively by the undergraduates of the University of Pennsylvania. There are honorary and associate members. Lectures are given, under the auspices of the Cercle, by prominent French lecturers; and a play is an annual feature.

**Chamber of Commerce**—Rooms, 12th floor Widener Building. The largest commercial organization in the United States, with the exception of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; was organized for the purpose of improving the commerce, business and manufacturing interest of the members and the City of Philadelphia; to advocate and encourage whatever might increase the prosperity and welfare of the citizens of Philadelphia.

Has a membership of 6851.

The organization is in the twenty-eighth year of its existence, but in 1915 it was reorganized and entered on an era of greatly increased activities.

There are nine bureaux in the Chamber of Commerce dealing with the various aspects of the commerce and welfare of the city. In addition to the functions of these bureaux, there are 28 standing committees, composed from the membership, each and all of which are occupied with the consideration of problems affecting the business life of the city.



Because of the vast storehouse of valuable data concerning the industry and commerce of the city, accumulated through research and investigations by these committees and bureaus, the Chamber of Commerce has been of invaluable assistance to the various departments of the Federal Government during the National crisis occasioned by the war.

One of the important achievements of the Chamber has been the formation of the Retail Credit Group of Members and the establishment of the Credit Exchange Bureau for their use. The facilities of this bureau offer services to the members on credit matters along lines similar to those extended by commercial bureaus.

Another important achievement is the formation of the committee for settlement of disputes by arbitration. Through this committee a group of arbitrators has been selected, and disputes which formally involved extensive litigation can now be handled without delay and satisfactorily adjudicated without recourse to the costly processes of law.

In the work of reconstruction the various departments of the Chamber of Commerce have taken an active part. One of the prominent features of this work has been the reinstatement of service men in industrial pursuits.

This organization, one of the leaders in the Americanization movement, has systematically and persistently exerted its influence upon large employers of labor and the Board of Education to encourage the study of the English language and the principles of American institutions by the alien population living in Philadelphia.

*President, Alva B. Johnson.*  
*General Secretary, N. B. Kelly.*  
*Treasurer, Richard L. Austin.*

**Chamounix**—Stands on a hill in the West Park, overlooking Falls of Schuylkill. Built in 1802 by George Plumstead, a merchant in the India trade, whose place of business was at Front and Union (now De Lancey) streets, and whose city home was on South Second Street near Spruce, this handsome country seat was called by its builder Montpelier. For neighbors at Montpelier, Plumstead had the Johnsons, who had built a fine old mansion, which may be seen from Belmont Glen, and which they called Mount Prospect. About 1806 this property was sold to the Walns, who changed the name to Ridgeland, and the Johnsons took Montpelier, which now became Mount Prospect. Under this title the beautiful place continued to be known until it was acquired by the Park Commissioners in 1868.

At the time the Park Commissioners took the property by condemnation proceedings the place was occupied by Toplift Johnson, widely known as a law-book publisher. There is a tradition that the fact that he was compelled to leave this homestead broke his heart; whether this be true, it is a fact that soon after the city took possession Mr. Johnson died. Among the improvements made by the commission was the removal of another fine old mansion standing near Mount Prospect. This was Chamounix, the country seat of William Simpson, whose mills were at the bottom of the hill. Of Chamounix nothing remains today but the name. The house was demolished and a concourse laid upon its site. Its name was transferred to Mount Prospect, which for the last 50 years has been known to Park visitors as Chamounix.

Chamounix is one of the prettiest spots in the Park. It has historic interest, romantic scenery and its lake. The lake lies below the mansion and by the side of the Park trolley and was constructed by Mr. Simpson to supply his bleaching works. It is 30 feet deep and is fed by the waters of Simpson's run.

**Charitable Organizations**—There are between 1000 and 1500 agencies of helpfulness for the poor or afflicted in Philadelphia. A useful guide to the more prominent of these is issued by the City Mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church, whose office is in Old St. Paul's Church, Third Street, south of Walnut. In 1903 the Civic Club of Philadelphia published a Directory of Charitable, Social Improvement, Educational Associations and Churches of Philadelphia, in which 2376 such agencies were described.

The Charities and Welfare Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce issued a "classified list of Social Welfare Agencies Endorsed as Worthy of Public Support" in 1919 which described 165, a number admittedly short of the entire number in Philadelphia. The agencies described included 8 clubs and Co-operative Associations, 18 Day Nurseries, 8 Health and Outing Agencies, 13 Homes for Adults, 24 Homes for Children, 45 Medical Charities, 19 Protective and Reform Agencies, 14 Relief Organizations and 16 Settlements. The combined expenditures of these for the previous year had been \$7,407,510.78 and their receipts for the same period, \$7,035,771.37.

**Society for Organizing Charity**, 419 South Fifteenth Street, established in 1878 and incorporated in 1880, is one of the principal agencies for relief and helpfulness.

Early in the year 1919 it was announced that the Society would be unable to con-





tinued unless extraordinary efforts were made to raise funds for the purpose. It was said the Society was in need of \$120,000, to continue its work until October, and in February a meeting of citizens was held in Witherspoon Hall, when plans for the raising of the fund were made.

The report of the secretary, made public in November showed that there had been expended for actual relief in the year then closed, \$136,000. It also was shown that the organization then was helping 1300 households and had in the preceding year aided 3488 families, including more than 17,000 individuals.

*General Secretary.* Karl DeSchweinitz.

December 16th.—The Rosine Home, 625 Germantown Avenue, an asylum for unfortunate girls, was discontinued because of lack of financial help. It was founded in 1846 by Mira Townsend.

**Charities and Correction.**  
**Bureau of—**Department Public Welfare, Room 590-94 north corridor. Formerly parts of the Department of Health and Safety. Created by Ordinance of City Council, as a branch of the Department of Public Welfare. This division has supervision of the House of Correction, and the Home for the Indigent, both at Holmesburg.

*Chief,* Charles T. J. Preston; salary, \$4000.

**Charities, Bureau of—**See *Hospitals, Bureau of.*

**Charter Revision—**Philadelphia's charters were obtained

From William Penn in 1691 and 1701.

From the Assembly in 1789, amended or supplemented in 1790, 1792, 1796, 1799, 1800, 1805.

From the Assembly in 1854, amended or supplemented in 1855, 1866, 1874.

From the Assembly in 1885, amended or supplemented in 1903, 1907, 1911.

From the Assembly, June 25, 1919.

Under this new charter so-called, the Mayor appoints the heads of the Departments of Safety, Public Works, Health, Public Welfare; Wharves, Docks and Ferries; City Transit, Law, Purchasing Agent, City Architect, Art Jury.

The council or legislative branch of the city Government appoints the Civil Service Commission. Council and the Mayor are elected by the people, as are also the Receiver of Taxes, City Treasurer, City Controller. See *Charter in Addenda.*

**Chestnut Hill—**In the upper end of the 22d Ward, a section named at an early period *Somerhausen*. See *Somerhausen*.

**Chew House—**The property on which this historic mansion is situated extends along Main Street from Johnson to Morton Streets, Germantown. Its proper name is Cliveden, the seat of Chief Justice Benjamin Chew, who built the house about the year 1760. Its chief claim to fame lies in the fact that it harbored British troops during the Battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777, and the scene of the most dramatic incident in that engagement. On his ceremonial visit to the United States in 1824, 25, General Lafayette was received in Chew House by the people of Germantown.

The will of Major Samuel Chew, who died July 5th, and who owned the historic mansion, was probated September 13th. In one of the codicils to it a sealed letter left with Thomas Ridgway, the executor, is mentioned as a letter of instruction which shall not be opened "until a direct or indirect message authorizing the executor to open it be received from me, granting a reasonable time for any such message to arrive by word of mouth, through friends known to him personally, or other means satisfactory to him as to their authenticity. In case no such message arrives, the letter is to be destroyed unopened, and my nephew, Samuel Chew, shall become my sole heir and legatee."

**Child Hygiene, Division of—**Of the Bureau of Health. See *Health, Bureau of.*

**Children's Bureau—**Charities Building, 419 South Fifteenth Street. A joint agency devoted to the service of dependent and neglected children. It is conducted by Seybert Institution for Poor Boys and Girls, Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, Northern Home for Friendless Children, House of St. Michael and All Angels, Lincoln Educational Institution, Home for Destitute Colored Children, Home of Good Shepherd for Boys, Home Missionary Society, Presbyterian Orphanage, Woman's Directory, Carson College, Burd School, Society for Organizing Charity, Shelter for Colored Orphans, House of the Holy Child, Bethesda Children's Home, Howard Institution, Sheltering Arms, Church Home for Children, House of Industry, Philadelphia Home for Infants, Western Temporary Home, Foster Home Association, Foulke and Long Institution.

*President,* Mrs. Louis C. Madeira.

*Treasurer,* The Commercial Trust Co.  
*Secretary and Superintendent,* J. Bruce Byall.



**Children's Day**—Second Sunday in June. First suggested in 1867 by the Rev. Dr. Charles Hall Leonard, Dean Emeritus of the Crane Divinity School, of Tufts College, Medford, Mass. Generally observed in Sunday Schools. Dr. Leonard died on August 27, 1918.

**Chinatown**—This designation is given to Race Street from Ninth to Tenth Streets, where the greatest number of Chinese business houses and restaurants are to be found. The first Chinese laundry in Philadelphia was opened on Tenth Street south of Walnut, in 1875. Ten years later they were numerous, but now they are rare.

**Chingiameng**—Appears on Lindstrom's map of 1655 as a place between Wichqua Coing (Wicaco) and Fackenland. It was probably north of Coquanoc, somewhere about the upper part of the old city proper and the southern part of the Northern Liberties.

**Chiropody, School of**—The Department of Chiropody of The Temple University, which began its first session in September, 1915, is the second oldest school of its kind in the country, and the first to be made a department of a university. The rapid growth and progress of chiropody as a profession; the constantly increasing tendency on the part of the various states to place chiropodists under legislative control by requiring chiropodists to pass a state examination in order to be regularly licensed, thereby giving them a legal standing; and the realization that chiropody is a minor branch of medicine have been the causes leading to the establishment of this department.

**Christ Church**—Second Street, north of Market. Protestant Episcopal (original building on site in 1695). Present building dates from 1727, when work on the western end was begun. The eastern end was built between 1735 and 1744. Dr. John Kearsley, a wealthy physician, designed the structure, drew the plans and superintended the work. Originally the spire was surmounted by a crown, but this was replaced by a mitre after the Rt. Rev. William White was elected Bishop of Pennsylvania. The chimes were brought from England in 1754. Washington, Franklin and Robert Morris were among the Revolutionary characters who attended this church. The remains of Morris still lie buried in the Crypt, as do also those of Bishop White.

The building, which is constructed of brick, is 60 feet wide and 90 feet long. The steeple is 190 feet in height. In 1834 the interior was altered by Thomas U. Walter,

the architect of Girard College. In the early days of the United States, pews always were reserved for Congress and the President, as in Colonial times they were set apart for the Royal Governors and officers of the Province.

Peyton Randolph, the first President of the Continental Congress, is buried in the churchyard, where also lie the remains of Commodores Biddle, Truxton, Bainbridge and Dale, as well as James Wilson, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

**Christ Church Hospital**—West of Belmont Avenue, near Bala. This charity is not a hospital, in the modern meaning of the word, but a home, "for the support of ten or more poor or distressed women of the Church of England," according to the terms of the will of Dr. John Kearsley, the founder of the institution. Established in 1772, when it was opened in a small house on Arch Street. In 1785 a larger building was erected, and in 1818 a building, still standing, erected on Cherry Street, west of Third. In 1857 the present structure was opened. Superintendent's office, 217 South Third Street. There are usually about 50 beneficiaries in the institution.

**Church Chronology for 1919**—January 7th.—Representatives of St. Matthew's, Lutheran; Central Congregational; Fifth Baptist; St. Matthias, Episcopal; Central North Broad Street, Presbyterian; Olivet-Covenant, Presbyterian; Trinity, Methodist Episcopal; Spring Garden, Methodist Episcopal; First Moravian and Christ Reformed Church, at a meeting decided to establish a community parish house in the West Green Street Presbyterian Church, 19th and Green Streets.

January 7th.—Opening of the "Every Member" campaign in the Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania.

January 19th.—Banquet to Rabbi B. L. Levinthal, in Lu Lu Temple prior to his departure for Europe as delegate of the American Jewish Congress to the Peace Conference.

January 19th.—Reception to Rev. Dr. William H. Roberts, Stated Clerk of the Presbyterian General Assembly for 35 years, and who celebrated his 75th birthday anniversary.

January 27th.—Archbishop Bonaventura Cerretti, under Secretary of State at the Vatican and Papal Secretary for Extraordinary Affairs, was the guest of Archbishop Dougherty.

January 30th.—The Lutheran Women's League opened a service house for soldiers and sailors at 709 South Broad Street.





January 30th.—Members of the Reformed Church observed the 25th anniversary of the Board, and of its Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Rufus W. Miller, in Christ Reformed Church, Green Street near 16th.

February 16th.—The Baptist churches start drive on this, the birthday of Roger Williams, to obtain a fund to build a memorial to the founder of the Baptist Church in America.

March 3d.—Archdeacon Greig, of Worcester, England, preached a pre-Lenten sermon to a conference of Episcopal clergymen in the Diocesan Church of St. Mary.

March 4th.—The Parishioners of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, presented a purse of \$5000 to the Rev. Dr. Floyd W. Tomkins, in honor of his 20th anniversary as rector.

March 12th.—Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church opened in Spring Garden Church, and adopted a resolution calling for support of world-wide prohibition.

March 22d.—Rev. Dr. Robert W. Patton, began "Every Member" campaign of the Protestant Episcopal Church, having come to the city to conduct the "World Week" movement.

March 23d.—"Victory Day" observed by Presbyterians in their churches. Announced that \$456,240 had been pledged that day under the inspiration of the New Era movement, a nation-wide campaign to raise \$38,000,000 during the year beginning April 1st.

March 27th.—Rev. Dr. George H. Buckley, *Executive Secretary* of the M. E. Centenary for Philadelphia, outlined a program for three projects, involving an expenditure of \$600,000—a Good-Will Industries at Sixth and Vine Streets, a big church and institutional center for negroes at Broad and Lombard Streets, and an Americanization center further south in the city.

April 1st.—Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends, at Fourth and Arch Streets, passed a resolution indorsing the League of Nations.

April 6th.—Opening service in the P. E. chapel of the Mediator, a memorial to George C. Thomas, 51st and Spruce Streets.

April 6th.—Baptist Victory Campaign for \$6,000,000 to provide funds for reconstruction work, begun in Memorial Baptist Church, Broad and Master Streets.

April 6th.—Catholic churches in the archdiocese collected \$150,435 for the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, at Overbrook, which it was announced was \$45,000 greater than in 1918.

April 27th.—P. E. Church of the Re-

demption, 56th and Market Streets, consecrated by Bishop Rhinelander.

May 6th.—Archbishop Dennis J. Dougherty, invested with the Sacred Pallium in the cathedral by Archbishop Bouzano, Apostolic delegate to the United States.

May 7th.—At the annual convention of the Episcopal Diocese in the church of St. Luke and the Epiphany, 13th Street, south of Spruce, the new Hymnal was commended. At the following day's session the convention authorized the creation of a committee to consider the question of clerical salaries.

May 11th.—Catholic Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Broad Street and Susquehanna Avenue, consecrated.

May 11th.—Erie Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church celebrated its 50th anniversary.

May 12th.—The yearly meeting of the Society of Friends (Hicksite) adopted a protest to the Secretary of War against the alleged excessive punishments and general treatment of military prisoners. At a subsequent session the meeting agreed to a petition to President Wilson urging the lifting of the blockade to enable food to go to all parts of Russia.

May 19th.—First day of the Methodist Centenary missionary "drive." Announced that more than \$1,586,499 had been pledged by less than 50 per cent. of the Methodist churches in the Philadelphia area. The following day it was announced that \$2,186,686 had been pledged. On May 29th, it was stated \$6,215,536 had been raised.

May 22d.—Fifty-fourth annual commencement of the Divinity School of the Episcopal Church.

May 26th.—Beginning of the local conference of the World Conference on Christian Fundamentals, in the Academy of Music. One of the works of the week's meeting was to launch a movement to combat the spread of the influence of German theology in the United States.

May 27th.—Commencement exercises in the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Mt. Airy.

June 10th.—Victory Festival of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania held in the Academy of Music.

June 29th.—James Moore Hickson, founder of the Christian Healing Mission preached at the Episcopal Church of St. James, 22d and Walnut Streets, and began his ministrations. He was sought by a large number of persons desiring relief from their ailments. During his stay of three days, Mr. Hickson treated 500 persons.

July 1st.—Announcement made that Mrs. Frederic Courtland Penfield had given





Raven Hill, her Germantown home, to Archbishop Dougherty for an educational institution to be known as Raven Hill Academy for Girls.

August 20th.—The Little Sisters of the Poor, 18th and Jefferson Streets, celebrated the 50th anniversary of the foundation of their home.

October 9th.—F. L. Rawson, of London, an English "Faith Healer" began a series of meetings in the rooms of the New Thought Alliance, 1328 Walnut Street.

November 2d.—Memorial window to Theodore Roosevelt in the Jewish Temple Keneseth Israel, dedicated.

**Church Club, The**—Northeast corner Twelfth and Walnut Streets. Has for its objects the promotion of intercourse and friendship among the male lay communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Pennsylvania and to advance the interests of said Church. Membership, 530. Meets monthly from October to May.

*President*, Samuel F. Houston.

*Recording Secretary*, E. Perot Bissell, Otis Building.

**Churches in Philadelphia**—According to the Statistics of the Building Inspectors there are 963 church buildings in Philadelphia, but the number returned by the various denominations are less than that.

**Baptist**—The first Baptist services in Philadelphia were held in the Barbadoes warehouse at the northwest corner of Second and Chestnut Streets in 1698. See *First Baptist Church and Pennypack Baptist Church*. The denomination in Philadelphia and vicinity, a metropolitan district within a radius of 25 miles of City Hall, numbers 57,934 members; has 159 ministers, 135 churches, 136 Sunday Schools, enrolling 41,954, and has church property valued at \$4,472,019.98. The Baptist Union of Philadelphia and vicinity has its headquarters here, and is the only organization uniting Baptist churches in Philadelphia and its neighborhood in missionary activity. It plants missions, does work among foreigners in religious and Americanizing lines, conducts the Baptist Settlement House at 1150 and 68 Passyunk Avenue, which is engaged in social and religious work, and conducts a medical dispensary. *President of the Union*, Ray L. Hudson; *Executive Secretary*, Orlando T. Steward; office, 1701 Chestnut Street.

**Bible Christians**—One church.

**Catholic**—Archdiocese of Philadelphia comprises ten of the eastern counties in the

state. The Diocese was erected in 1809, and it was raised to an archdiocese, or metropolitan see, in 1875.

Archbishop of Philadelphia, Most Rev. D. J. Dougherty, D.D., consecrated Bishop of Nueva Segovia, P. I., June 14, 1903; transferred to Jaro, P. I., April 19, 1908; transferred to Buffalo, N. Y., December 6, 1915; made Archbishop of Philadelphia, May 1, 1918. Residence, Archbishop's House, 1723 Race Street, Philadelphia.

*Chancellor*, Rev. Joseph A. Whitaker, S.T.L., 225 North Eighteenth Street, Philadelphia. Chancery office open every morning from 9 until 12 o'clock. All applications for dispensations should be made to this office.

*Financial Secretary*, Rev. Thomas F. McNally, 1710 Summer Street, Philadelphia.

*Superintendent of Parochial Schools*, Rev. John E. Flood; residence, 242 South Twentieth Street. Assistant, Rev. Joseph M. O'Hara; residence, 429 North Eleventh Street.

There are in the archdiocese 808 priests, 338 churches, 93 chapels, 285 ecclesiastical students, 6 ecclesiastical institutions, 3 colleges, 92 Christian Brothers, 29 religious orders of women, 3422 religious women, novices and postulants; 12 academies, parochial schools and institutions under Christian Brothers; 15 academies and select schools taught by religious women; 2618 students attending these academies and schools; two high schools for boys, one high school for girls, 182 parochial schools attended by 46,027 boys and 49,309 girls; total, 95,336; 15 orphan asylums, maintaining 1561 boys and 1427 girls; total 2988; one industrial school for boys, one industrial school for girls, one industrial school for colored and Indian children, one protective for boys, one protective for girls, one institute for deaf and dumb, one house for homeless boys, one house of detention for dependent children, six hospitals, one widow's asylum, three homes for aged poor, two homes for working girls, one home for crippled children, one house for convalescent women. The Catholic population for the archdiocese is 711,293, and for the City of Philadelphia it probably is between 400,000 and 500,000.

**Catholic Apostolic**—One church.

**Christian Church, Disciples of Christ**—Two churches.

**Christian Science (Church of Christ, Scientists)**—Four churches. Established in Philadelphia in 1895.

**Church of God**—One church.



**Church of the Brethren**—Six churches.

**Church of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian)**—Two churches. See *Bryn Athyn*.

**Congregational**—Six churches.

**Ethical Culture Society**—One church.

**Evangelical**—Six churches.

**Friends, Society of** (Hicksite Branch)—The Philadelphia yearly meeting, in addition to Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and parts of Maryland, also includes within its jurisdiction Los Angeles and Pasadena, Cal.

The membership of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting is 10,770; there are 80 meetings, 58 First Day Schools, in which 3977 scholars are enrolled, and the meeting has church property valued at \$519,000.

In Philadelphia alone, the membership is 2000; the meetings number seven, the First Day Schools seven, and the scholars enrolled in them, 400.

There are no ministers, the custom of recorded ministers having been discontinued.

*General Secretary of the General Conference*, J. Barnard Walton, 140 North Fifteenth Street.

Both of the branches of the Religious Society of Friends maintain high schools, book stores, and Friends' Libraries.

**Friends, Society of** (Orthodox Branch)—Members of the society were settled in Philadelphia before the arrival of William Penn in 1682.

The Philadelphia yearly meeting comprises Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and parts of Maryland. The membership is about 4500. There are 58 separate meetings, and 48 persons who are in the station of ministers. There are no Sunday Schools as usually understood, but Bible School work is carried on by means of Bible readings with some study, held directly after religious meetings on the Sabbath.

*General Secretary of the Yearly Meeting*, William B. Harvey, 304 Arch Street.

**Greek Orthodox**—One church.

**Jewish**—139 congregations.

**Latter Day Saints** (Mormons)—Two churches.

**Lutheran** (General Synod)—The Philadelphia Conference includes parts of South Jersey, nearby counties in Philadelphia, and

Delaware. In Philadelphia there are 16 congregations having a total membership of 14,550; 16 Sunday Schools, attended by 6123 scholars. Value of church property, \$924,500.

The Lutheran Church maintains a Theological Seminary at Mt. Airy, and an Orphans' Home and Asylum for the Aged, in Germantown.

The Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania and the Adjacent States, organized 1748. *President*, Rev. H. A. Weller, D.D.; *Secretaries*, Revs. W. L. Stough and H. D. E. Siebott; *Treasurer and Secretary Systematic Benevolence*, Rev. W. D. C. Keiter, D.D.

**Lutheran**—(Ministerium of Pennsylvania), organized 1748. In Philadelphia has 97 congregations, 114 ministers; total membership of 67,678; 95 Sunday Schools, having 18,788 scholars. Value of church property, including parsonages, \$3,114,539.

**Mennonite**—Five churches.

**African Methodist Episcopal**—Fifteen churches.

**African Methodist Episcopal** (Zion)—Four churches.

**Methodist Episcopal**—The Philadelphia Conference includes that section of the southeastern part of Pennsylvania east of the Susquehanna River, excluding the City of Harrisburg, and marked by the northern line of Dauphin, Schuylkill, Carbon and Monroe Counties, and bounded on the east by the Delaware River.

Resident bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, Bishop Joseph F. Berry, office address: 1701 Arch Street.

There are five districts in the Philadelphia Conference. The district superintendents of the respective districts are as follows:

Central District—Rev. J. G. Wilson, 2131 North Twenty-first Street, Philadelphia.

North District—Rev. C. W. Straw, 1221 Foulkrod Street, Frankford, Philadelphia.

South District—Rev. G. W. Henson, 3250 North Broad Street, Philadelphia.

Northwest District—Rev. G. W. Bickley, 3319 North Front Street, Philadelphia.

West District—Rev. G. W. Burns, 4815 Warrington Avenue, Philadelphia.

The district superintendent of the Philadelphia District of the Delaware Conference (colored) is Rev. I. H. Scott, 2511 West Oxford Street, Philadelphia.

The total number of churches in Philadelphia is 126, with a total church membership (full members) of 56,335 and a probationary membership of 2965, and 127 pastors. There are 128 Sunday Schools with an enrolment of 71,131. The value of church property in the city, including parsonages, is \$8,144,743.00. The member-





ship of the Young People's Societies is 11,013.

The Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church is located in the Wesley Building at Seventeenth and Arch Streets.

*Corresponding Secretary*, Rev. David D. Forsyth, D.D.

The Methodists in the city have a Deaconess Home at 609-615 Vine Street, of which Miss Winetta L. Stacks is the superintendent; a Home for the Aged at Edgley and Belmont Avenues; an Orphanage on Monument Road, and a hospital at Broad and Wolf Streets.

*Executive Secretary*, Rev. Charles M. Boswell.

The Methodist Social Union may be addressed through the Secretary, Mr. John MacFarland, Chester and Clifton Streets, Sharon Hill. The President is Rev. Virgil E. Rorer, 154 North Twenty-first Street.

City Missionary Society, 1701 Arch Street, Rev. John Watchorn, Secretary.

**Methodist Protestant**—One church.

**Methodist (Wesleyan) Society**—One church.

**Moravian**—Three churches.

**New Thought**—One congregation.

**Pentacostal Assemblies** — Six.

**Presbyterian**—The first Presbyterian services in Philadelphia were held in the Barbadoes warehouse, at the northwest corner of Second and Chestnut Streets in 1698. See *First Presbyterian Church*. The denomination in Philadelphia now has a membership of 62,000; 108 churches, 126 ministers, 108 Sunday Schools, enrolling 53,000. The body also conducts one home for aged couples and aged men, one home for widows and single women, one hospital, and one orphanage.

Presbytery of Philadelphia.—Permanent Clerk, Rev. William P. Fulton, 516 Witherspoon Building.

Presbytery of Philadelphia North.—Office, 332 Witherspoon Building.

**Presbyterian, Welsh**—One church.

**Protestant Episcopal**—The Diocese of Pennsylvania comprises five counties, including Philadelphia. It was organized in 1784. The figures given below are for the Diocese, and not for Philadelphia alone, these statistics being unavailable.

*Bishop*, The Rt. Rev. Philip Mercer Rhinelander, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L. Church House, Twelfth and Walnut Streets.

*Bishop Suffragan*, The Rt. Rev. Thomas James Garland, D.D., D.C.L. Church House, Twelfth and Walnut Streets.

*Secretary to the Bishop*, Rev. A. H.

Hord. Church House, Twelfth and Walnut Streets.

The Diocese has two bishops, 325 clergymen, 151 churches, 64,340 communicants, 112 Sunday Schools, 28,865 scholars attending Sunday Schools, one order of religious women, one Divinity School, two hospitals, six homes, one home for the homeless, one orphan asylum, one boarding home, one academy, one industrial school, one dispensary, one Church Training School for Deaconesses, one farm school.

Value of church property, \$12,436,153.

The 136th Annual Diocesan Convention will be held May 4, 1920.

*Divinity School* is temporarily at 901 Clinton Street.

A site for a cathedral has been purchased, and steps taken for its charter and endowment. The edifice is to be located at Twenty-third Street and the Parkway. In November it was announced that \$60,000 had already been donated toward the object.

The Diocesan church of St. Mary, at Broad and South Streets, was formed during the year 1919, and its endowment fund is eventually to form part of the permanent fund for the cathedral of the Diocese.

**Reformed Church in the United States**—Has a church membership of 10,754 in Philadelphia; 28 churches, 28 ministers, 29 Sunday Schools with an enrolment of 11,972.

**Reformed (Dutch Reformed)**—Has a membership of 1047 in Philadelphia; 4 churches, 4 ministers, 4 Sunday Schools, with an enrolment of 1311.

**Reformed Episcopal**—11 churches.

**Seventh Day Adventists**—Four churches.

**Spiritual Associations** (Spiritistic)—Ten churches.

**Unitarian**—Three churches.

**United Brethren in Christ**—Three churches.

**United Evangelical**—Five churches.

**United Presbyterian**—The church in Philadelphia has a membership of 6002; 22 churches, 30 ministers, 20 Sunday Schools, with an enrolment of 5781.

**Universalist**—Three churches.

**Sunday Schools**—The census of Protestant Sunday Schools in Philadelphia, taken by the Philadelphia Sunday School Association in June, 1918, showed an enrolment of 209,561.

See *Salvation Army*.

**Church Historical Society**. The—Organized 1910, incorporated 1913. Usually meets in the parish house of Old



Christ Church, Second Street, north of Market, where it has a library, at present comprising 8000 pamphlets and books. Organized for the preservation and publication of historical documents connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church, the investigation of its history, and the development of interest in all relevant historical research.

*President*, Henry Budd.

*Secretary*, Wm. Ives Rutter, Jr., 525 South Forty-first Street.

**Church Property, Value of—See Exempted Property.**

**Circolo Italiano**—An organization of undergraduates of the University of Pennsylvania, among students of Italian ancestry.

**City Club**—Clubhouse 313 South Broad Street. Founded in 1909 by a group of men actuated by a desire to obtain improved conditions in the city, physically and politically. It has already been influential in bringing about changes, and in June, 1919, sent out cards to a select list of 20,000 citizens, asking their choice of man for mayor. The "vote" was largest for Franklin Spencer Edmonds, with A. Lincoln Aker, second, and Congressman J. Hampton Moore, number 17 on the list issued by the club. The club now has more than 1600 members.

*President*, William R. Nicholson.

*Vice-presidents*, George Burnham, Jr. Joseph M. Steele.

*Secretary*, William Alexander.

**City Commissioners**—Rooms 130 to 138 east corridor, City Hall. Term, four years; two by the majority party and one by the minority party. Terms expire first Monday in January, 1924. When the City Commissioners were first created by the City Charter of 1789, the board combined the duties of the assessors, street commissioners and wardens. Their manner of selection, as well as their duties have since been several times changed. Since the consolidation of the city, 1854, they have been elected by the people and are county officers, although termed city commissioners. By Act of July 24, 1913, the commissioners have charge of a Department of Weights and Measures. They also have a Division of Children's Agents and Investigators, having charge of the Mothers Pensions. See *Weights and Measures, Pensions*.

*Commissioners*: George F. Holmes, Republican; Harry Kuenzel, Republican; Edward W. Lark, Democrat; salary, \$5000 each. *Chief Clerk*, Harry J. Stone, \$2500;

*Warrant Clerk*, Harry L. Hackett, \$1500. **ELECTION DEPARTMENT**: *Superintendent of Elections*, Maurice A. Roesch, \$2500.

**DIVISION OF CHILDREN'S AGENTS AND INVESTIGATORS**, Room 519 east corridor, City Hall. *Supervisor*, Simon B. Moore, \$1800.

**City Employees**—At the end of 1919, according to the appropriations for 1920, there were 12,170 regular employees of the city and county, drawing pay from the City Treasurer, divided as follows:

	Positions	Salaries
Departments under Mayor and City Council .....	10,137	\$14,632,670
Separately elected officials .....	754	1,342,337
Departments under judges .....	1,099	2,229,235
Miscellaneous .....	180	441,088
*Extra compensation ...		2,500,000

Totals .....12,170 \$21,145,330  
\* Bonuses for certain employees in 1920.

Divided into Departments there were:

	Employees	Salaries
Dept. of Public Safety .....	6,673	\$8,546,155
Dept. of Public Works .....	1,635	3,731,827
Dept. of Public Health .....	842	1,216,342
Dept. of Public Welfare .....	442	430,116
Dept. of Wharves, Docks and Ferries .....	307	162,320
Dept. of Law .....	78	176,830
Purchasing agent .....	41	62,150
Dept. of City Transit .....	19	37,580

Totals .....10,037 \$14,363,320

In Departments not under the Mayor:

	Employees	Salaries
Receiver of Taxes .....	215	\$295,480
County commissioners (excluding election officers, and employees of courts and of board of viewers) .....	152	363,766
Sheriff .....	132	169,200
Clerk of Quarter Sessions .....	69	135,451
Register of wills .....	57	95,740
District attorney .....	55	149,200
City treasurer .....	38	73,350
Coroner .....	36	60,060
Court employees paid through city commissioners .....	735	1,098,850
Fairmount Park Commission .....	171	586,815
Board of revision of taxes .....	107	362,200
Prothonotary of Common Pleas .....	68	124,530
Board of viewers .....	18	56,840



	Employees	Salaries
Inspectors of county prison .....		\$197,880
Philadelphia museums .....	42	50,450
Registration commissioner (exclusive of registrars) .....	13	63,000
Free Library .....		129,758
Totals .....	2033	\$4,012,710

**City Hall**—Broad and Market Streets. Home of the city and county offices and of all the county courts. The State Supreme and Superior courts also hold sessions here. Work begun on structure August 12, 1872; corner-stone laid, July 4, 1874; first occupied, 1881; last block of marble laid on tower, May 7, 1887; statue of Penn raised in place, 1894; clock installed, 1899, and started January 1, 1900.

Erected on the site which in the middle eighteenth century had been the commons. On this site The French Allies of the Continentals encamped during the Revolution, and before that time horse races were held on the grounds. Until 1790 the south side of the commons was used as a gallows ground where malefactors were hanged. In 1800 the reservoir of the first city water works was located here.

City Hall was erected by a commission created under an act of the Legislature in 1870. In 1901 the commission was abolished. What remained to be done on the structure was accomplished by the city authorities. The building has cost more than \$26,000,000, and is regarded as the largest single building in the world. It was erected from designs by John MacArthur, Jr., who was the first architect of the building.

During the early part of the year 1919 more than twenty tons of iron ornaments were removed from the cornices on the four sides of the building. Old and rusty corrugated plates were removed from the tower in August.

December 30th.—A frame pavilion erected in the courtyard of City Hall in 1915 and used during the war as a recruiting station was burned. The flames damaged fine granite blocks in the City Hall tower and cracked seventy windows.

#### DIMENSIONS OF BUILDING.

From north to south, 486 feet 6 inches.  
From east to west, 470 feet.  
Area  $4\frac{1}{2}$  acres.  
Height of main tower, 547 feet  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches.  
Width of base, 90 feet.  
Centre of clock face, 361 feet above pavement.  
Diameter of clock face, 20 feet.  
Height of upper balcony, 296 feet.

Number of rooms in building, 750.  
Number of rooms occupied by Departments, 662.  
Total amount of floor-room is  $14\frac{1}{2}$  acres.  
Height of each centre pavilion, 202 feet 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.  
Height of corner towers, 161 feet.  
Height of basement story, 18 feet  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches.  
Height of principal story, 33 feet 6 inches.  
Height of second story, 35 feet 7 inches.  
Height of third-story centre pavilions, 26 feet 6 inches.  
Height of third story, wings, 24 feet 3 inches.  
Height of third story, curtains, 20 feet 5 inches.  
Height of attic of centre pavilions, 15 feet.  
Height of attic, corner towers, 13 feet 6 inches.  
Height of crowning statue, 37 feet.  
Height of figures on centre dormers, 17 feet 6 inches.  
Height of figures on corner dormers, 12 feet 10 inches.

**City History Society of Philadelphia**—Office, 1623 Chestnut Street. Organized, 1900; chartered, 1914. "To promote the study of history and tradition, especially the local history and traditions of the City and County of Philadelphia and vicinity, by the collection, preservation and publication of historical information, the delivery of lectures, the establishment and maintenance of a library and museum, the preservation of buildings and other objects of historic interest, the visiting and marking of historic buildings and sites, and by such other means as are proper and appropriate."

The society holds eight meetings between October and June and at each meeting a historic paper is read. Seventeen of these papers have been published and the first thirteen have been collected into a volume. About eight historic pilgrimages are made each year during the Spring and Fall.

During the Founder's Week, in 1908, the society, through its president, took a leading part in the ceremonies furnishing the information for the 300 historic tablets which were such a prominent feature of the celebration.

President, William I. Campbell, M.D.  
Secretary, Herman Burgin, M.D.

**City Parks Association**—Office, Stephen Girard Building, Twelfth and Girard Streets. Organized 1888 for the object of "providing open spaces in the closely built sections of the city, to secure historic site for parks, and to provide





playgrounds for children. To secure the use of vacant ground and of yards of public schools where children can play under competent supervision." Supported by contributions.

*President*, Eli Kirk Price.

*Corresponding Secretary*, Mrs. Brinton Coxe.

*Treasurer*, John Cadwalader, Jr.

*Recording Secretary*, Andrew Wright Crawford.

It was through the influence and exertions of the City Parks Association that many of the park improvements in Philadelphia during the last thirty years have been carried to completion, notably the Parkway, the Roosevelt and the League Island Boulevards. At present the association is engaged on a metropolitan programme of considerable extent, including, as it does improvements outside of the city and even outside the borders of the state.

**City Property, Bureau of**—In charge of City Hall, Independence and Congress Halls, Town Hall (Germantown), City Markets, Public Squares or Small parks, and all other real estate owned by the City of Philadelphia. 111 to 117 and 121, east corridor, City Hall.

*Chief*, John E. Arthur; salary, \$4000.  
*Chief Clerk*, Chas. P. McDermott; salary, \$2000.

**City Solicitor**—See *Law, Department of*.

**City Trusts, Board of**—Office, 517 Lafayette Building, Fifth and Chestnut Streets. Created by Act of Assembly, 1869. Councils called the law into question by a suit, and its validity was affirmed by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. It took over twenty-nine Trusts. These were:

Stephen Girard's Bequest, the real estate of which in 1870 had an assessed value of \$3,843,918. See *Girard College*.

The Elias Boudinot Legacy, to provide fuel for poor families.

Benjamin Franklin's Legacy, to lend money to poor artisans. In 1870, this fund amounted to \$38,900.

The Free Mason's Fund, for fuel for poor. Originally, 1793, it was \$133,57, but has been merged in the City Fuel Fund.

Mr. Rickett's Donation. The gift of John B. Ricketts, a circus proprietor, who gave two performances for the benefit of the poor in 1796, which produced \$531. This fund was merged in the City Fuel Fund.

The Mayor's Court Fund, founded upon the fees and fines of the Mayor's Court

from 1796 to 1809. During this period these were applied to the use of the Fuel Fund, and when they ceased in 1809, the principal and interest amounted to \$307.50. This has been merged in the City Fuel Fund.

John Blakley's Legacy. The beneficiary died in 1802, and by will left one thousand pounds for procuring fuel for poor "housekeepers, widows." This fund is now merged in the City Fuel Fund.

Elizabeth Kirkpatrick's Legacy. Her executors paid to the City Treasurer in 1804, \$2278.59. The foregoing five fuel funds had \$6700 invested in 1870.

Girard's Legacy for Fuel. This amounted to \$10,000, for the purchase of fuel for "poor white housekeepers and roomkeepers of good character."

Spring Garden Fuel Fund. Came from the sale of the house at Eighth and Buttonwood Streets owned by the Spring Garden Association. This investment was in the shape of a mortgage for \$3200 on the property, and so rated in 1870.

John Scott's Legacy. (See *Scott Legacy*.) One sum of \$3000 to be applied to the purpose of the Franklin Legacy, and one sum of \$4000 for premiums.

John Bleakley's Legacy, for a Yellow Fever Fund. The testator left one thousand pounds to relieve those "who may be reduced to the necessities of being placed in the Hospital during the existence of the yellow fever." The income of this fund subsequently was merged into Wills' Hospital Fund.

James Wills' Bequest. Wills was a grocer, and having been successful, left the bulk of his estate in 1825 to the city to found "The Wills' Hospital for the Relief of the Indigent Blind and Lame." In 1833 the estate thus left was valued at \$122,548.57. Additional bequests to the institution in 1870 amounted to \$18,400.78, when the Hospital Fund amounted to \$217,800. See *Wills' Hospital*.

Girard Legacy for School Purposes. This was a sum of \$10,000 left by Stephen Girard to the Comptroller of the Public Schools. The income to be applied to the purchase of books for the libraries of the Public Schools in the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Wards.

Samuel Scottin's Legacy. Left in 1811. This was a \$200 ground rent, the income from which to be applied to distributing bread to the poor of the city and Southwark, "and not more than two loaves to any one family."

Paul Beck's Soup Legacy. This was left in 1844 and amounted to \$500 for fuel, and a like sum to be used to assist the Soup Societies. This principal, a ground rent, was valued at \$8333.33 1/3 in 1870.



**Thomas D. Grover's Legacy.** Left in 1849. A fund for purchase of soup and fuel for the poor. This amounted to \$94,350 in 1870.

**George Emlen's Legacy.** Will probated in 1776; left fund to distribute fuel (wood) to the poor. Originally the fund was left to the manager of the Hospital and Bettering House, of Philadelphia. In 1816 the Hospital (Pennsylvania) relinquished to the Guardians of the Poor. The fund amounted to \$7825, arising from two ground rents, one of ninety pounds per annum and one of forty pounds per annum.

**Archibald Thompson's Legacy.** Left in 1799, three ground rents, for distributing bread to the poor. Valued at \$3333.50 in 1870.

**William Carter's Legacy.** Left in 1783 six ground rents to the relief of the poor in the shape of "a dole of good bread." Investments valued at \$500 in 1870.

**James Dutton's Legacy.** Left in 1813 four ground rents, the income to be used in distributing "food, clothing, fire-wood and fuel" to the poor. The total ground rents amounted to \$265.33.

**Esther Walters' Legacy.** Left in 1833 a sum of \$5000 to purchase fuel for the poor and a residuary estate, both totalling \$10,463.69 in 1870.

**Ann Armit's Legacy.** Left in 1793 a ground rent of \$18 annually to "the Overseers of the Poor."

**Elliott Cresson's Legacy.** Left in 1857 the sum of \$5000, the income to be used "in planting and renewing shade trees, especially in situations now exposing my fellow citizens to the heat of the sun."

**David Claypole's Legacy.** Left in 1769 a ground rent of \$32 per annum "for the benefit and relief of the poor of the City of Philadelphia."

**Benjamin W. and Isaac W. Morris' Gift.** By deed, in 1806 conveyed to the Guardians of the Poor a ground rent of \$40 per annum.

**William Pennell's Gift.** Principal, £10. The history of this appears to have been lost.

**Alms House Square.** Principal, £10. The history of this trust also appears to have been lost.

**Bernard McMahon's Trust.** Left in 1816, a contingent bequest, which, in 1856 was sold to the representatives of the estate for \$500. The income to be applied to the Overseers of the Poor of Penn Township.

**Lawrence Todd's Legacy.** Left in 1850 to the trustees of Girard College his entire estate. The fund amounted to \$24,206.50 in 1870.

*President, Edwin S. Stuart.*

*Vice-president, John M. Campbell.*

Directors appointed by Court of Common Pleas—Samuel Bell, Jr., Francis Shunk Brown, John M. Campbell, Hampton L. Carson, George J. Elliott, Hobart A. Hare, William Potter, Owen J. Roberts, Edwin S. Stuart, Mayer Sulzberger, Charlemagne Tower, William H. Kingsley.

The Mayor and the President of Council are *ex-officio* members of the Board.

*Secretary, Louis Heiland.*

**GIRARD ESTATE.**—Office, 512 Lafayette Building.

*General Manager, I. Hazleton Mirkil.*

Since 1870 the following trust funds have been placed in the keeping of the Board:

Andrew R. Chambers Soup Fund, \$2000; left in 1871.

Hannah Matilda Dodd Medal Fund, \$1000 to procure gold and silver medals for distinguished graduates of the Girl's High School. Donated in 1872 by R. J. Dodd, M.D., U. S. N.

Roberts School Fund, consisting of half an acre and a school building in Bristol township in the County of Philadelphia; by order of court, 1872.

Jacob J. Synder Fund, \$10,000 to be used for the poor of the City; left 1874.

Frederick A. Sheaff Fuel Fund, \$3000, to purchase fuel for poor housekeepers; left 1874.

Juliana H. Good Fund, \$3000, to be used toward the maintenance of a House of Correction; left 1876.

Rittenhouse School Fund; funds and property of the Rittenhouse Academy, by order of court, 1878.

Mary Shields Almshouse Fund, and Mary Shields Fuel Fund; \$10,000 for Fuel Fund; and one-twelfth of residue of testator's estate "to make more comfortable the sick and insane poor at the Almshouse;" left in 1880.

Henry Seybert Fund; \$10,000, for distribution of fuel to poor; left in 1883.

Obadiah Wheelock Prize Fund, \$200 for prize "to a meritorious scholar of the Girl's Normal School;" left in 1887.

Simon Muhr Scholarship Fund. One-third of the residue of his estate; left in 1895.

Bushrod Washington James Eye and Ear Institute; Bushrod Library Fund, Bushrod W. James Cemetery Fund; certain properties, and a sum of \$55,000; left in 1903.

Franklin Institute Building Fund; two properties and the sum of \$100,000; established by agreement, 1907.

Rudolph Blankenburg Pension Fund; \$15,000, income to be paid equally between Police Pension Fund, Firemen's Pension





Fund, and Teacher's Annuity Fund; donated in 1908.

George A. Vare Medal Fund, \$1000; to award gold medals to student attaining highest standing at semi-annual graduations from Southern Manual Training High School; donated by William S. Vare, in 1910.

Louis Wagner Prize Fund, \$2000; to give gold watches to highest honor graduates each year at Girard College; left in 1914.

Daniel Baugh Medal Fund, \$1100; to award a gold medal to city firemen who performed most heroic act during previous year; donated in 1914.

Henry B. Palethorpe Fund, \$5000; applied to support of Will's Eye Hospital; left in 1913.

**Civil Engineering Society**—An undergraduate organization of the Civil Engineering Department of the University of Pennsylvania.

**Civil Service Commission**—City Hall, Rooms 875, 876-A. Examination, Rooms 975, 976, 976-A, 976-B. Commissioners: *President*, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, term expires January 25, 1924; *Secretary*, Lewis VanDusen, term expires January 25, 1924; *Charles W. Neeld*, term expires January 25, 1924. Salaries of Commissioners, \$5000. *Chief Examiner*, Wilson A. Deily; salary, \$2600.

Appointments to positions in all branches of the City Government are made from lists furnished by the Civil Service Commission. Applications for positions should be made at the office of the Commission, Room 875, City Hall. Commissioners are elected by City Council under the Act of June 25, 1919.

**Clean-Up Week**—Since 1912 the Department of Public Works has aroused householders for a week in May each year to the duty of removing all accumulations of rubbish, and making preparations for removing it during the week devoted to the work. In the week of May 5 to 11, 1919, the Bureau of Street Cleaning reported that a total of 12,257 cart loads of refuse was removed, or 2887 loads in excess of the normal collections during a similar period. As is customary, there was a parade of "white wings," or street cleaners and their equipment prior to the annual "cleaning-up," on April 28th.

**Climate of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania**—All the Washington weather forecasts for Philadelphia and vicinity are mapped for the Eastern Dis-

trict of Pennsylvania, which may account for them occasionally being unreliable for Philadelphia, itself. The Climatological Division of the Weather Bureau does not issue any separate description of the Philadelphia climate, but includes it in the district summary. The Bureau's description is given below:

The district comprises the comparatively few counties in eastern Pennsylvania, that are drained by the Delaware River and its tributaries.

A little more than one-half of the district is mountainous, but only a small portion, excepting the high points and ridges, lies more than one thousand feet above sea level. The beds of the streams are all less than three hundred feet above sea level in the southern half of the section, while tide water runs up the Delaware River for a considerable distance above Philadelphia. The southern half of the section is composed largely of agricultural lands, while in the northern half the arable lands are mostly in small, scattered areas. Pennsylvania is the only state that contains extensive areas of anthracite or "hard" coal, and the largest fields and the best quality of coal in the state are located in the central and northern portions of this section. The most noted coal fields are those of the upper Lehigh Valley. Most of the mountainous section is extremely picturesque and several noted sanatoriums are located on the higher ridges and plateaus. In Monroe and Pike Counties, in the northeastern portion of the section, there is considerable rugged and almost uninhabited territory, covered with a more or less dense growth of mixed timber. The Pocono Mountains, in Monroe County, contain some of the greatest elevations in this section and are noted for their rugged scenery. They are subject to lower temperatures than any other part of the state, and in winter immense quantities of natural ice are cut from the Pocono Lakes and stored for shipment to New York and Philadelphia.

The streams of the central and northern portions of the district flow quite rapidly, and in consequence are subject to sudden rises. However the river banks are high in most places, and the lands which are subject to inundation are of small consequence. The damage by floods is usually confined to bridges and to mills and factories along the banks of the streams. Excessive rains are not infrequent, and during the months of August, September and October, they are sometimes torrential in character. Amounts in excess of seven inches in twenty-four hours have been recorded, during the passage of a West



	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	An'l.
Mean Temperature...	32.9°	33.0°	40.3°	51.5°	62.8°	71.5°	76.5°	74.5°	68.1°	57.0°	45.3°	35.6°	54.1°
Highest on Record ..	72	75	86	93	96	98	103	106	102	88	77	70	
Lowest on Record ..	-5	-6	5	18	35	46	54	51	40	31	8	-5	
Average Rainfall ..	3.26	3.34	3.53	3.08	3.26	3.29	4.22	4.71	3.29	3.09	3.02	3.26	41.86
Greatest in 24 Hours ..	3.33	3.86	2.79	2.77	3.10	3.43	3.00	5.89	5.62	3.70	2.59	3.78	
Average Snowfall ..	6.1	7.6	4.6	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	T	0.8	5.1	25.4
Prevailing Winds....	NW.	NW.	NW.	NW.	SW.	SW.	SW.	SW.	SW.	NW.	NW.	NW.	NW.
Average Velocity ..	10.8	11.5	11.9	11.1	9.9	9.2	8.7	8.2	8.8	9.9	10.3	10.7	10.1
Highest on Record ..	60	48	60	50	60	54	53	55	58	75	60	63	
Direction.....	NE.	NW.	NW.	W.	NW.	NW.	N.	NE.	NW.	SE.	E.	SE.	
Days.....													
Average No.													
Clear ..	8	8	9	9	10	9	9	10	12	12	10	9	114
P. Cldy. ..	10	9	10	10	10	12	13	11	9	9	10	10	123
Cloudy ..	13	11	12	11	11	9	9	10	9	10	10	12	128
Dense fog. ....	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	7
Thunderstorm ....	0	0	1	2	4	5	6	4	2	1	0	0	25
Mean Relative Humidity at 8 a.m.	76%	74%	73%	68%	71%	72%	72%	75%	78%	75%	75%	74%	74%
Mean Relative Humidity at 8 p.m.	70	68	65	60	65	66	66	68	70	67	67	68	67
Greatest Precip. ...	6.74	6.87	9.10	9.76	9.46	8.04	9.20	12.10	12.09	6.66	7.31	7.35	55.28
Least Precip. ...	1.49	0.84	0.38	0.61	0.54	0.74	0.75	0.46	0.20	0.30	0.67	0.83	30.21
Greatest Monthly Snowfall ..	27.0	31.5	15.2	19.4	T	0	0	0	0	T	13.4	22.4	44.6

Means to 1917 inclusive.

Extremes up to December 1, 1918.

India storm along the coast and the Atlantic slope. These storms are most common in late summer and early autumn, the time of greatest frequency being the month of September. They are attended by high winds which often do considerable damage along the coast, but their effects are not often serious so far inland as the territory comprised in this section. The excessive precipitation seldom extends inland beyond the first ridge of mountains. In this comparatively small portion of the state may be found three types of climate, viz., the marine type in the extreme southern portion, the mountain type in the central counties, and the continental type in the northern counties.

The average annual precipitation for the Section is a little more than forty-five inches. The snowfall is moderately heavy

in the northern half of the district, but is usually light in the southern counties. Very little snow falls in the southern portion of the district after April 1st, and the November snows are generally light and do not remain long on the ground. A large part of the winter precipitation, in the southern counties, occurs as rain or as rain and snow mixed, the average annual snowfall at Philadelphia being about twenty-four inches, while in the central and northern counties it is nearly twice as great.

Temperatures of 100°, or higher, are rarely recorded in the section, but the high relative humidity sometimes makes the conditions very oppressive. The winters are notably mild, there being an average of less than one hundred days with a minimum temperature below the freezing



point, while zero temperatures are of rare occurrence in the southern half of the section. The normal temperature gradient from south to north is about 8°. The summer mean in the extreme southern is about 73° and the winter mean about 32°, while in the northern districts the summer mean is about 66° and the winter mean about 23°. The extremes of temperature are greater in the valleys than on the uplands. This is especially notable in the mountain districts where the summer maxima are from 8° to 10° higher in the valleys than on adjacent mountains or table lands. The first killing frosts of autumn usually occur about the latter part of October, and the last in spring are generally during the month of April. The prevailing winds are northwest in winter and southwest in summer, and the velocities are mostly light to moderate. See *Weather in Philadelphia*.

**Cliveden**—See *Chew House*.

**Clover Club**—This dining club, which was organized in 1881, has been famous throughout the United States for the last thirty years, for the distinguished character of its guests and for some of the customs and manners of the members at the dinners. The note of seriousness is very seldom tolerated from even the most sedate statesmen who may be present as guests, and interruptions of speakers has been one of the enlivening processes at its banquets. The Club began to hold its monthly dinners at the Old Bellevue Hotel, and when the Bellevue-Stratford was erected, the finest dining salon in the building was dedicated to the Clover Club and named the Clover Room. The Clover Club is the logical successor of the Thursday Club, which passed out of existence when some of its members seceded to form the newer organization. The motto of the Club is "While we live, we live in clover." See *Five O'clock Club*.

*President*, William W. Bunn.

*Secretary*, James F. McCartney.

**Clubs**—Philadelphia with its 700 clubs has a social organization for each 2600 of its population. It has the oldest club in the world and a host of quaint social organizations, some of which occupy picturesque little houses in the centre of the city itself. Some of these are purely dining clubs, and it happens that its most ancient organization is of that description—The State in Schuylkill Fishing Company, founded in 1732. There are clubs for every art and profession, and many for specialists in business and finance. See under separate heads the principal organizations. See under names of various clubs.

March 16th.—The National Catholic War Council opened the Benedict Service Club at 1019 Market Street.

June 3d.—The old Beth Eden Baptist Church building, which had not been occupied by that congregation for nearly twenty years, was sold. The building had been in use since September 14, 1917 as an annex to the Union League Club, for the use of men in the service of the United States. On June 23d, the building was finally closed. During the twenty-two months it was open as a service club more than 500,000 men were served by the institution.

July 26th.—The United Service Club, 207 South Twenty-second Street closed, and temporary headquarters established at 1418 Walnut Street. This club was opened in April 1917, and during the period of its service entertained 700,000 soldiers and sailors.

July 31st.—Old St. Stephens Club for enlisted men, conducted by St. Stephens Protestant Episcopal Church, Tenth Street, south of Market, which had been open for 25 months was closed. It was said more than 230,000 soldiers and sailors had been entertained.

September 15th.—Old St. Stephens Club for newsboys opened in the clubhouse formerly used as a service club.

November 6th.—Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, resigned as president of the Acorn Club, 1618 Walnut Street, having held that office since 1894.

**Cobb's Creek Park**—See *Commissioners of Fairmount Park*.

**College of Physicians**—Twenty second Street, between Market and Chestnut. Building opened in 1910. The organization, the foremost of its kind in the United States, was founded in 1787. Some of the most important discoveries in medicine and surgery have been announced at its meetings, which frequently are addressed by the most distinguished medical scientists in the country. The college has a medical library of great importance, and is the possessor of the Mutter Museum of Pathological Subjects. See *Museums, Libraries*.

*President*, William J. Taylor, M.D.

*Secretary*, John H. Girvin, M.D.

November 19th.—First "Weir Mitchell Oration" given in the college. Dr. Charles W. Burr, the orator selected by the committee, spoke on "Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, as Physician, Man of Science and Man of Letters." In 1914 the college decided that a triennial oration should be delivered in memory of Dr. Mitchell, at one time its President, and for years its benefactor.





**Commerce of Philadelphia**—Exports and imports at the Port of Philadelphia for the past ten years were as follows:

Year	Exports	Imports
1910	\$65,256,949	\$89,610,404
1911	70,869,648	80,526,519
1912	72,769,617	92,566,087
1913	72,236,967	91,947,390
1914	66,256,811	87,952,773
1915	132,437,556	69,473,983
1916	321,044,815	111,407,851
1917	501,234,069	102,245,870
1918	427,244,212	114,572,354
1919	522,391,091	153,874,515

**Commerce of Philadelphia with Latin America and Newfoundland**—Year ending December 31, 1919:

	Imports	Exports
Costa Rica	.....	\$268,403
Guatemala	.....	1,603
Nicaragua	.....	156,791
Panama	\$55,657	3,710
Mexico	28,596	2,040,110
Newfoundland	20,586	12,736
Barbadoes	.....	28,611
Jamaica	76,930	818,958
Trinidad and Tobago	8,528	.....
Br. West Indies,	.....	.....
Other	37,684	12,678
Cuba	2,451,688	80,083,673
Danish West Indies	.....	473,197
Dutch West Indies	.....	21,170
French West Indies	34,154	.....
Dominican Republic	8,418	.....
Haiti	.....	65,895
Argentina	1,833,405	738,978
Brazil	769,221	1,568,308
Chile	.....	1,431,864
Colombia	9,825	472,348
Ecuador	.....	3,908
Br. Guiana	.....	75
Dutch Guiana	6,661	.....
Paraguay	.....	1,940
Uruguay	148,463	230,717
Venezuela	.....	61,025
Peru	.....	1,725

\$5,489,796 \$88,698,423

NOTE:—This trade, especially the column of "exports," would probably show larger totals if many manufacturers did not send a large amount of their products through New York to Latin America.

**Commerce, School of**—Temple University. When Temple University was founded in 1884 commercial education had not been introduced into any of the universities of the United States. The private business schools were the only schools that gave a young man or a young woman the opportunity to secure the training necessary for entering business. The Department of Commercial Education was organized

the first year that the institution was founded.

There are day and evening courses. In addition to courses in College Secretarial work and in Accounting, there are classes in Advertisement Writing, Real Estate, and Salesmanship. The Department also offers other courses in business and commerce.

*Director, Milton F. Stauffer.*

**Commercial Exchange**—Main floor, Bourse Building. Organized in 1854 as the Corn Exchange Association and in 1867 changed its title to the Commercial Exchange. Its object is to provide and maintain suitable accommodations for general business exchange in the City of Philadelphia; to inculcate just and equitable principles of trade; to acquire, disseminate and preserve valuable business information, and to adjust controversies and misunderstandings between the 400 members of that body. The members of this body are actively engaged in the buying and selling of grain, flour and mill feed for domestic consumption and for export.

During the year it has been of valuable assistance to the Food Administration in the enforcement of its rules and regulations.

*President, C. Herbert Bell.*

*Secretary, A. B. Clemmer.*

**Commercial Museum**—Thirty-fourth Street, south of Spruce, where it occupies 17 acres of ground. It was officially opened by President McKinley in 1897, when it held the First International Commercial Congress convened in the United States, with delegates from all the Latin-American countries.

It inaugurated new methods in foreign commerce, in educational work in the State of Pennsylvania, and has been a pioneer in giving new methods of instruction in geography and commerce to the schools throughout the state.

It is the only commercial museum in the United States, and the only museum in the world which attempts to do an all-round practical work for manufacturers, and at the same time to give full information to the foreign house where any line of products may be purchased, in the United States.

It was organized at the close of the Chicago Exposition in 1894, having received immense collections from over 40 Governments and dependencies exhibiting at that exposition, and has since received tons of choice exhibits from various International Expositions in this country and abroad. The collections, which are only partly installed, are valued at \$2,000,000.



It organized and held the first International Commercial Congress ever held in the United States. It held a second International Commercial Congress in 1899, with 300 foreign delegates and a thousand in attendance from the United States. This was the largest international commercial congress ever held in this country. In conjunction with the congress it conducted the National Export Exposition in Philadelphia, to further the interests of manufacturers of the United States in foreign countries, by showing the foreign delegates what could be manufactured for export in this country in comparison with Europe.

Has four permanent buildings, erected at a cost of over \$950,000, for the display of its collections and the work of promoting foreign trade and education.

The work of the Museum is conducted under three departments:

I. An active museum for the entertainment and instruction of the manufacturer and the general public. Exhibits are installed from the Philippine Islands, Japan, China, India and many parts of Africa, the South Sea Islands, Mexico and the various countries of Central and South America.

II. A very extensive work in education for the benefit of the schools of the City of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania.

It distributes free of cost to public schools in all parts of Pennsylvania large collections of specimens to aid teachers in geographic and commercial instruction. They include the principal articles which make up the bulk of the world's commerce and represent the chief industries of mankind.

III. A Foreign Trade Bureau in which thousands of manufacturers are aided and furnished with information on all matters pertaining to foreign trade. It has built up a system based on the ascertained needs of American manufacturers and the requirements of foreign markets, and is regarded as the leader of all similar organizations in the world.

The information furnished by the Foreign Trade Bureau, besides many other subjects, covers such points as tariffs, shipping and packing, requirements and opportunities of foreign markets, trade-mark and patent laws, consular regulations, shipping routes and rates and similar information relating to the invoicing and transportation of goods for foreign countries, methods of payment and granting of credits, competition to be met in foreign markets, and names of reliable business houses throughout the world.

The Bureau has a list of more than 375,000 foreign firms with information re-

garding their line of business and importance in the trade.

It prints in its own plant and on its own presses a monthly journal, *Commercial America*, issued in both English and Spanish, for circulation abroad in the interest of manufacturers in the United States, and a *Weekly Export Bulletin* filled with information of value to exporting manufacturers.

It conducts a free reference Library of Commerce and Travel, with over 78,000 volumes, containing over 400 foreign and domestic directories, both city and trade, official bulletins of every country publishing them, consular reports from all countries which issue them, 750 of the leading magazines, trade journals and dailies, of which over one-half are from foreign countries.

The museum is governed by a Board of Trustees. It was established by Ordinance of June 15, 1894, and is composed as follows: The Governor of Pennsylvania and the Mayor of Philadelphia, *ex officio*; the Presidents of both branches of City Councils, *ex officio*; the President of the Board of Public Education and the Superintendent of Public Schools, *ex officio*; the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the State Forestry Commissioners, *ex officio*; eleven life members by appointment; one representative of each branch of City Councils elected by that body, and one representative of the Board of Public Education and of the Park Commission elected by those bodies.

Vacancies in the Board, other than *ex officio* and elective members, are filled by the Mayor, subject to confirmation by Select Council.

*President*, Sydney L. Wright.

*Vice-President*, Howard B. French.

*Treasurer*, Daniel Baugh.

*Secretary and Assistant Treasurer*, Wilfred H. Schoff.

*Director of the Museums*, Dr. William P. Wilson.

**Commissioners of Fairmount Park**—Rooms 127 and 129, East corridor, City Hall. Created by Act of Assembly, March 26, 1867. Consists of ten members, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas and the mayor, presidents of both branches of councils, and chiefs of the bureaus of Water, City Property, and Surveys, by virtue of their offices. Commissioners: T. DeWitt Cuyler, James Elverson, Joseph C. Widener, Theodore Justice, Theodore W. Keith, Dr. Charles B. Penrose, William Findlay Brown, Eli Kirk Price, E. T. Stotesbury, Hon. J. Hampton Moore, Richard Weglein, President of Council; Carleton





E. Davis, Chief of Bureau of Water; John E. Arthur, Chief of Bureau of City Property; George S. Webster, Chief of Bureau of Surveys; *President*, E. T. Stotesbury; *Vice-President*, Eli Kirk Price; *Treasurer*, Sidney W. Keith; *Secretary*, Thomas S. Martin, \$3000; *Chief Engineer*, Allen Corson, \$4500. Headquarters Park Guard, "Woodford"; *Captain of Guard*, Hayes H. Duncan, \$2200.

The following parks and park areas are under the care of the Commissioners:

Fairmount Park .....	3597	acres
Hunting Park .....	86	"
Burholme Park .....	69	"
Clifford Park .....	15	"
Cobb's Creek Park .....	631	"
Pennypack Park .....	1097	"
Fisher Park .....	23	"
Wister's Woods .....	44	"
Morris Park .....	91	"
Fernhill Park .....	53	"
Cloverly .....	2	"
Pastorius Park .....	15	"
The Parkway .....	55	"
Palmer Park .....	1	"
Tacony Creek Park .....	16	"
N. E. Boulevard .....	250	"
Logan Square .....	12	"
Rittenhouse Square .....	6	"
Washington Square .....	7	"
Independence Square .....	5	"
Franklin Square .....	8	"

Total ..... 6073 "

**Commissioners of Navigation.** **Board of**—Rooms 348-351, Bourse Building. For the Delaware River and in navigable tributaries. A State Board, created June 8, 1907, exercises supervisory powers over all wharf property on the Delaware River and its navigable tributaries in both Delaware and Bucks counties. From the year 1766 to 1907 the local administrative authority of the Port of Philadelphia was exercised by the Board of Wardens, but in 1907 this body was abolished and its duties divided between the Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries, a municipal department and the Commissioners of Navigation for the State.

The commission is composed of five members, consisting of the Director of the Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries, *ex-officio* president, two representatives appointed by the Mayor of Philadelphia, one elected by the City Council of Chester and the other by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol.

The commissioners have the power to make regulations governing the stationing and anchoring of ships and vessels in the entire limits of the Port of Philadelphia;

examine, license and regulate the Pennsylvania state pilots and maintain a harbor patrol from Marcus Hook to Bristol, under the supervision of a Port Captain and harbor masters. They serve without compensation but are reimbursed for necessary expenses.

The Board of Commissioners of Navigation has immediate control of the Pennsylvania State Nautical School. See *Nautical School*.

Commissioners: George F. Sproule, J. S. W. Holton, Coleman Sellers, Jr., Philadelphia; A. H. Granger, Chester; H. H. H. Poole, Bristol; salaries: *Secretary*, vacancy, \$2500; *Port Captain*, Captain Geo. A. Hall, \$2000; *Harbor Masters* (Bristol), Samuel W. Milnor; (Chester), F. B. Brooks, each, \$900.

**Community Singing**—Community singing and Liberty singing during the year 1918 has marked a new era for mass singing in Philadelphia, and throughout the State. At the beginning of the year there was formed a special department under the Committee of Public Safety for Pennsylvania; the province of this department was to look after mass singing throughout the state and city. It was placed in charge of John F. Braun as Director. At the same time there was formed the Community Singing Association of Pennsylvania. The membership of this body soon outgrew the original intention of the department, and during the summer its growth was held in abeyance pending a new development.

The new development was brought about through the advent of the Liberty Sing Commission. This latter organization began its activities in Philadelphia with the direction of Courtenay Baylor. In the spring of the year it confined its work principally to the immediate city and environs. It spread its activities to include block singing, meaning thereby that one or two city blocks of residents would get together regularly, generally once a week for a block sing. This brought about a great increase in the communal feeling of the neighborhoods, and formed centers from which neighborhood activities radiated.

The idea of Community and Liberty singing during the world war spread with rapidity, the Committee of Public Safety for Pennsylvania and the Liberty Sing Commission jointly distributing over one million song sheets. This is in addition to the great mass of song sheets printed by societies, clubs and various other organizations.

In October 1918 there was a coalition of these two organizations—the Liberty Sing Commission becoming quiescent, and the



public singing activities of the state and city being concentrated in the Pennsylvania Council of National Defense, with John F. Braun and Courtenay Baylor as co-directors.

**Comprehensive Plans. Permanent Committee on**—Room 216 east corridor, City Hall. This body is the outcome of a meeting held in the Mayor's reception room in October, 1909, when 300 representative men answered the call. An effort was made to systematize and coordinate the numerous patriotic, philanthropic and civic plans being urged separately by their creators or sponsors. Plans have been prepared for an entirely new series of municipal piers, several of them are already erected and in use; for railroad freight terminals, for a series of radial avenues, the first of which, the Parkway, is approaching completion, and the rehabilitation and improvement of the Schuylkill River front of the city. The committee also has in its view the housing question, and the future development of the city generally. It was created to "advise, assist and co-operate with the Director of the Department of Public Works." Some of its members are appointed by the Mayor, and others are officers of the City Government.

Comprehensive Plan Committee and Zoning Commission went out of existence with the last administration. The new Charter (Act of June 25, 1919) provides for the appointment of both bodies, by the New Council, but the latter had not taken any action when the Year Book went to press.

**Congress. Philadelphia List**—UNITED STATES SENATE, Hon. Boies Penrose, Republican.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES, Philadelphia Districts:

*First*—1st, 7th, 26th, 30th, 36th, 39th and 48th Wards—Hon. William S. Vare, Republican.

*Second*—8th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 20th and 37th Wards—Hon. George S. Graham, Republican.

*Third*—2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th, 12th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th Wards—vacancy.

*Fourth*—28th, 29th, 32d, 38th and 47th Wards—Hon. George W. Edmonds, Republican.

*Fifth*—23d, 25th, 31st, 33d, 35th, 41st, 43d and 45th Wards—Hon. Peter E. Costello, Republican.

*Sixth*—21st, 22d, 24th, 27th, 34th, 40th, 42d, 44th and 46th Wards—Hon. George P. Darrow, Republican.

VOTE FOR PHILADELPHIA CONGRESSMEN, Nov. 5, 1918:

## FIRST DISTRICT

Wards	Wm. S. Vare	Paul B. Cassidy
First .....	3065	626
Seventh .....	3681	274
Twenty-sixth .....	4449	1578
Thirtieth .....	3624	685
Thirty-sixth .....	4446	1566
Thirty-ninth .....	4576	1310
Forty-eighth .....	2114	986
Total .....	25,955	7025

## SECOND DISTRICT

Wards	Geo. S. Graham	John H. Berkley
Eighth .....	1785	144
Ninth .....	513	104
Tenth .....	1904	251
Thirteenth .....	2089	154
Fourteenth .....	2705	359
Fifteenth .....	3314	1407
Twentieth .....	5552	902
Thirty-seventh .....	2488	961
Total .....	20,350	4282

## THIRD DISTRICT

Wards	J. Hampton Moore	Wm. A. Hayes
Second .....	2812	151
Third .....	1302	199
Fourth .....	1935	48
Fifth .....	1261	149
Sixth .....	267	406
Eleventh .....	945	81
Twelfth .....	1430	181
Sixteenth .....	1264	262
Seventeenth .....	989	474
Eighteenth .....	2636	1019
Nineteenth .....	5138	2009
Total .....	19,970	4979

## FOURTH DISTRICT

Wards	Geo. W. Edmonds	Jos. E. Fabian
Twenty-eighth .....	4132	2289
Twenty-ninth .....	2954	1098
Thirty-second .....	3503	1481
Thirty-eighth .....	5161	2398
Forty-seventh .....	3164	652
Total .....	18,914	7918

## FIFTH DISTRICT

Wards	Peter E. Costello	Emanuel R. Clinton
Twenty-third .....	2621	1369
Twenty-fifth .....	3293	1836
Thirty-first .....	3058	1289
Thirty-third .....	5320	2157
Thirty-fifth .....	1306	406
Forty-first .....	1987	583
Forty-third .....	4743	2484
Forty-fifth .....	2673	879
Total .....	25,001	11,003



## SIXTH DISTRICT

	Geo. P. Darrow	John K. Loughlin
Wards		
Twenty-first	3101	1285
Twenty-second	7138	2159
Twenty-fourth	4232	2021
Twenty-seventh	2160	429
Thirty-fourth	5091	2084
Fortieth	5090	2031
Forty-second	5022	1723
Forty-fourth	3110	1570
Forty-sixth	7077	2125
Total	42,021	15,427

**Consuls, Foreign**—in Philadelphia:  
**PHILADELPHIA CONSULAR ASSOCIATION**,  
 composed of all consuls in the city, Room  
 258, The Bourse. *President*, Paul Hage-  
 mans; *Secretary*, W. R. Tucker.

**Argentine Republic**: William P. Wilson,  
 Vice-consul, 34th below Spruce.

**Austria-Hungary**: Erik Brolin, in charge  
 of Austro-Hungarian Interests, 807 Spruce.

**Belgium**: Paul Hagemans, Consul Gen-  
 eral; Jacques Hagemans, Chancellor; Stan-  
 ley G. Flagg, Jr., Consul, Westerley Build-  
 ing, 1627 Sansom.

**Bolivia**: Wilfred H. Schoff, Consul, 34th  
 below Spruce.

**Brazil**: H. C. Sheppard, Commercial  
 Agent, Widener Bldg.

**Chile**: Reeves K. Johnson, 500 North  
 Broad.

**China**: Vacant.

**Colombia**: Bernard Gonzalez, Consul  
 1532 North Broad.

**Costa Rica**: Wilfred H. Schoff, Consul,  
 34th below Spruce.

**Cuba**: J. J. Luis, Consul; Higinio J.  
 Medrano, Chancellor, 608 Chestnut.

**Denmark**: Christian Moe, Vice Consul,  
 305 Walnut.

**Dominican Republic**: Rodman Wana-  
 maker, Consul, 1300 Market.

**Ecuador**: Luis Mata, Consul, 5804 Flor-  
 ence Ave.

**France**: Victor Fonteneau, Acting Vice-  
 consul, 524 Walnut.

**German Empire**: Rev. Charles Vuilleu-  
 muer, in charge of German Interests, 1239  
 Snyder Ave.

**Great Britain**: Hugh Alex. Ford, Acting  
 Consul General; Lewis E. Berneys, Vice-  
 consul; E. Waring Wilson, Vice-consul;  
 T. Harold Fox, Vice-consul; Samuel R.  
 Manley, Jr., Pro-consul, 222 S. 3d.

**Greece**: Geo. C. Vilaras, Acting Consul,  
 713 Walnut.

**Italy**: Chev. Gaetano Poggardi, Consul;  
 Chev. Guido di Vincenzo, Vice-consul, 717  
 Spruce.

**Japan**: J. Franklin McFadden, Honorary  
 Consul, 115 Chestnut.

**Liberia**: Thomas J. Hunt, Consul, 502  
 Walnut.

**Mexico**: Dr. Tomas G. Pellicer, Consul;  
 Jose R. Lopez, Asst. Consul, 1628 Pine.

**Netherlands**: P. A. vander Burch, 1531  
 Walnut.

**Nicaragua**: Lorenzo H. C. Guerrero, Con-  
 sul General, 260 S. 9th.

**Norway**: Christian Moe, Vice-consul,  
 305 Walnut.

**Panama**: Wilfred H. Schoff, Vice-consul,  
 34th below Spruce.

**Paraguay**: Rodman Wanamaker, Consul  
 General; R. M. Fleischmann, Vice-consul,  
 1300 Market.

**Peru**: Wilfred H. Schoff, Consul, 34th  
 below Spruce.

**Persia**: Haig Herant Pakradooni, Vice-  
 consul, 6441 Woodbine Ave., Overbrook.

**Portugal**: J. J. deMacedo, Jr., Vice-con-  
 sul, 136 S. 4th.

**Russia**: W. R. Tucker, Consul, 258  
 Bourse.

**Salvador**: H. J. Mayo, Consul, 216 South  
 Fourth.

**Spain**: H. J. Mayo, Vice-consul, 216  
 South Fourth.

**Sweden**: Erik Brolin, Vice-consul, 807  
 Spruce.

**Switzerland**: Rev. Charles Vuilleumier,  
 Consul, 1239 Snyder Ave.

**Uruguay**: Rodman Wanamaker, Consul,  
 1300 Market.

**Venezuela**: J. J. Turney, Consul, 212  
 Mariner & Merchant Bldg.

**Contagious Diseases, Philadel-  
 phia Hospital for**—See *Health, Bureau  
 of*.

**Contemporary Club**—An organiza-  
 tion, established in 1886 for the purpose of  
 keeping "in touch with current questions  
 of the day by means of lectures and dis-  
 cussions." Since the erection of the Belle-  
 vue-Stratford Hotel the club holds its meet-  
 ings in the Clover Room of that building.  
 The meetings are held from November to  
 May, on the second Tuesday of each month.  
 It has been the good fortune of the club  
 to have had as speakers many distinguished  
 persons, usually of international, or at  
 least national fame. In this way it has  
 listened to statesmen, poets, artists, scien-  
 tists, economists and professional persons of  
 high standing in their fields of action.

*President*, Francis A. Lewis.

*Secretary*, S. Burns Weston.

**Controller, City**—Rooms 140, 142 and  
 146 south corridor, City Hall, has absolute  
 control of the payment of all accounts,  
 and without his sanction none of the city's  
 money may be paid away. The City Con-





troller, in addition to his other duties, has authority to inspect and revise the accounts of all departments and trusts, and prescribe the form of reports to be rendered to him by department. *City Controller*, Will B. Hadley; salary, \$8000. Term four years. Expires first Monday in January, 1924. *Deputy Controller*, Thomas W. Morrison; salary, \$3500.

Controller Walton devised a system of inventory and a system of accounting reporting and business procedure, which enables him to give every day an account of the City Government's financial standing.

**Conventions**—Philadelphia has steadily gained prestige as a convention city. During 1920 the following conventions are scheduled for meetings in Philadelphia:

Jan. Pennsylvania State Lumbermen's Association.

Jan. Military Order of Foreign Wars.

Jan. Eastern Retail Implement and Vehicle Dealers' Association.

Jan. 10th-17th. Philadelphia Automobile Show.

Jan. 14th. Artisans' Order of Mutual Protection.

January 14th-15th.—First national convention of the Woman's Land Army of America, held in the Art Alliance Building.

Feb. 5th-6th. Pennsylvania State Association of County Fairs.

Feb. 10th-13th. Pennsylvania and Atlantic Seaboard Hardware Association.

Feb. 12th. Pennsylvania Bankers' Association Group No. 2.

Feb. 22d. Alpha Chi Rho Fraternity.

Feb. Pennsylvania Women's Press Association.

Mar. 29th. Orthodox Friends' Society.

Mar. Gospel Illustrators' Convention.

Mar. American Anti-Vivisection Society.

Mar. Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware Wholesale Grocers' Association.

April. Pennsylvania Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

April. Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association.

April. Pennsylvania Gas Association.

May. Funeral Benefits Association of the P. O. S. of A.

May. 4th. Protestant Episcopal Diocesan Convention.

May 20th. General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of U. S.

May 12. Order of the Golden Sceptre Grand Court.

May 12th. American Booksellers' Association.

May 25th-29th. World's Conference on Christian Fundamentals.

May. National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers.

May. National Association of Greeting Card Manufacturers.

June. American Organ Players' Club.

June. Independent Order of Brith Sholem.

June. International Stamp Manufacturers' Association.

July 1st wk. American Instructors of the Deaf.

Aug. 2d-5th. National Association of Chiropodists.

Chiropody Society of Pennsylvania.

Aug. 3d. Order Sons of St. George Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Aug. 15th-17th. Afro-American League of Pennsylvania.

Aug. 2d or 3d wk. National Negro Business League.

Aug. Philadelphia Business Show.

Oct. Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church.

**Conventions held in 1919**—January

21st.—Pennsylvania Federation of Women's Clubs, New Century Club House. A plea was made for extensive Americanization work among the foreign born.

January 22d.—Conference of friends of Indians in City Club with reference to impending legislation, Indian education and Indian religion.

January 30th.—Optometrists of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Massachusetts met at the Hotel Adelphi and elected officers for a proposed Pennsylvania College of Optometry. Marcus Rothschild, Philadelphia, was elected president.

February 22d-23d.—Friends of Irish Freedom in convention elected Daniel F. Cohalan, of New York, Chairman. The Convention, held in the Second Regiment Armory and in the Academy of Music, sent congratulations to leaders in Ireland on progress already made, and adopted resolutions on Ireland's right of self-determination, declaring a state of war existed between England and Ireland, and pledging the subscription within six months of \$1,000,000. Cardinal Gibbons was the principal speaker at the second day's session.

February 25th.—Conference of Presbyterians inaugurating a new era movement begun in Calvary Presbyterian Church. More than 700 delegates attended.

March 1st.—Annual convention of the Woman Suffrage Party of Philadelphia, in the Roosevelt.

April 10th.—Fiftieth annual convention of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, on the roof garden of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. About 300 delegates attended. Militant suffragists were called a



peril to suffrage by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National Association.

April 14th, 15th, 16th.—Korean Congress held in the Little Theatre (now the Philadelphia) Seventeenth and Delancey Streets. Dr. Philip Jaisohn, formerly advisor to the Emperor of Korea, presided, and more than 100 delegates representing Koreans who live in the United States and Hawaii were present. Petitions seeking recognition for the Korean Republic, established March 1, 1919, were sent to Congress and to President Wilson. The petition to President Wilson, which was similar in phraseology to that sent to Congress declared:

"We, the representatives of all the Koreans residing outside of Korea, here in Philadelphia, April 14th to 16th, have the honor to request you to recognize the Republic of Korea, organized March 1, 1919, representing the will of the entire Korean race of more than twenty million people.

"The provisional government is republican in form, and its guiding spirit is that of true democracy. Men of liberal education and mostly of high Christian character, constitute this government. Our sole aim is to regain the inalienable right of self-determination so that we may be able to develop as a free people under the guiding principle of Christian democracy.

"We beg respectfully to point out that Korea was an independent kingdom until the year of 1905, and that in 1882 the United States was party to the covenant guaranteeing the integrity and independence of Korea. We submit this request to you in recognition of your splendid championship of international justice and also to you as chief executive of the great republic which has always stood for democracy and right of small nations.

"May we have the joy and happiness of receiving your favorable consideration of our petition."

May 1st-2d.—Annual meeting of the Needlework Guild of America, held in the Academy of Music.

May 16th-17th.—Eighteenth annual convention of the Naval and Military Orders of the Spanish-American War, held in the Hotel Adelphia.

May 19th-21st.—Convention of the American Association of Museums, held in the University Museum, Pennsylvania Museum, Academy of Natural Sciences and the Academy of the Fine Arts.

May 29th-30th.—Ninth annual conference of the National Federation of Settlements, held at the Settlement Music School, 416 Queen Street and in the Curtis Building.

June 2d-7th.—Seventh biennial convention of the National Women's Trade Union

League of America. Mrs. Raymond Robins, President, in her address, urged the removal of war-time restraints on speech, "amnesty for political prisoners" and immediate passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. A resolution to promote the organization of domestic workers was adopted, as was another requesting President Wilson to "keep faith with the people in his solemn declaration to secure terms on which a lasting peace can be established. If this peace is to be established the word 'self-determination' must include Ireland as well as the people of Poland, Ukraina, Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia."

June 23d-28th.—Convention of American Press Humorists.

July 3d-4th.—Twelfth annual congress of the Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. The sessions on the second day, as usual, were held in Independence Hall. There are more than 350 members of the organization. A bronze tablet to the memory of George Ross, Francis Hopkinson and Joseph Heines, signers of the Declaration, who are interred there, was erected in Old Christ Church.

September 1st-6th.—Convention of the National Association of Letter Carriers. The sessions were attended by 1500 delegates, and were held in Moose Hall. A parade was a feature. The convention demanded an increase of 60 per cent. in pay for letter carriers.

September 2d-5th.—Fifty-eighth meeting of the American Chemical Society in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. The convention opposed the importation of German dyes.

September 8th-13th.—Triennial conclave of the Knights Templars. On the second day a parade in which it was stated 50,000 Templars marched and which was more than seven miles in length, was the crowning feature of the Templar week.

Vice-president of the United States, Thomas R. Marshall, attended the annual meeting of the Supreme Council, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, on September 16th, when the 33d degree was conferred on 127 candidates.

September 16th-18th.—Convention of the State Homeopathic Society in the Chamber of Commerce rooms.

September 16th-19th.—Twenty-ninth annual convention of the American Association of Electro-Therapeutics and Radiology at the Rittenhouse Hotel. A resolution was adopted urging Congress to pass a universal training bill.

October 29th-31st.—Fifteenth annual convention of the American Civic Association at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. Details of a proposed zoning ordinance for Philadel-





phia, limiting heights of buildings, etc., were given by Chester E. Albright, chief of the Bureau of Surveys.

November 10th-11th.—Convention of the Jewish Relief Committee of the United States and Canada in the Adelphia Hotel. The convention was held preparatory to launching a drive on November 17th for \$20,000,000 for the relief of the Jewish population in Europe. The Philadelphia quota was \$1,500,000. At a mass meeting, held in the Metropolitan Opera House, \$200,000 was subscribed.

**Coopersville**—The old name of the section in the 33d Ward, lying south of the New York Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and between Front and Third Streets.

**Coquanoc**—An Indian village, upon the site of a portion of which the old City of Philadelphia was laid out. The name is supposed to be derived from *Cuwequenaku*, "the grove of long pine trees."

**Coroner**—Rooms 602, 604, 606, 608 north corridor, City Hall. Term four years. Expires first Monday in January, 1924; salary, \$8000. *Coroner*, Wm. R. Knight, Jr. *Deputy Coroner*, Arthur Sellers; salary, \$4800. *Chief Clerk*, Joseph A. Mahon; salary, \$1800. *Coroner's Physicians*, Dr. Wm. S. Wadsworth, Dr. John H. Remig, Dr. W. W. Trinkle; salary, each, \$2500. *Special Investigator*, Frank Paul, salary, \$2000.

**Council**—The legislative branch of the City Government consists of a Council of twenty-one members, elected for a term of four years and paid a salary of \$5000 a year, as provided for in the Act of Assembly, June 25, 1919, familiarly known as the New City Charter. They are elected from the eight State Senatorial Districts in the city, and on the basis of one Councilman for each unit of 20,000 assessed voters residing in such district. The Act provides that if women in this Commonwealth are enfranchised, the quota of Councilmen shall be one for each 40,000 assessed voters in each district.

Under the City Charter of 1701, Common Councilmen were elected for life, and together with at least three of the Aldermen sat as a Common Council. They were empowered to add to their number and to admit as many freeman "into their corporation and society" as they saw fit. The Common Council, thus erected, continued until the Revolution. Under the Charter of 1789 the principle of a bicameral system was introduced, but it was not until 1796 that

two separate branches of City Councils were provided. The Select and Common Councils then authorized continued until January 5, 1920, when the new Act became effective. In the meantime there had been various methods of electing members to both branches and their terms of service were altered by different acts.

City Council meets on Tuesday of each week.

Council Chamber, Room 402 north corridor, City Hall. President's office, Room 490; Clerk's office, Room 492.

The Council, as present composed, terms expire first Monday in January, 1924.

*President*, Richard Weglein, salary, \$5000.

*Chief Clerk*, William H. Felton, salary, \$4000.

*Sergeant-at-Arms*, Harry J. Wittig, salary, \$4000.

First District—(Wards 1, 26, 36, 39 and 48):

Edwin R. Cox, R.  
Joseph P. Gaffney, R.  
William E. Finley, R.

Second District—(Wards 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9 and 30):

William McCoach, R. and C.  
Charles B. Hall, R. and C.

Third District—(Wards 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 16 and 18):

Isaac D. Hetzell, R. and C.

Fourth District—(Wards 24, 27, 34, 40, 44 and 46):

David G. Frankenfield, R. and C.  
Francis F. Burch, R.  
George Connell, R.  
James A. Develin, R.

Fifth District—(Wards 17, 19, 20 31 and 37):

Edward Bucholz, R.  
Simon Walter, R.

Sixth District—(Wards 21, 22, 38 and 42):

Sigmund J. Gans, R.  
William W. Roper, R.  
Charles H. Von Tagen, R.

Seventh District—(Wards 15, 28, 29, 32 and 47):

Alexis J. Limburner, R.  
Hugh L. Montgomery, R.  
Richard Weglein, R.

Eighth District—(Wards 23, 25, 33, 35, 41, 43 and 45):

William R. Horn, R.  
John J. McKinley, R.  
Robert Patton, R.

**County Commissioners**—See City Commissioners.

**County Fair**—The Philadelphia County Fair Association holds annually a



fair at Byberry, in the 35th Ward. The event is held early in September and continues four days. The second day usually is "Fraternal Day," the third "Business Men's Day," and the last "Politician's Day." Trotting and running races are held, and there is a display of farm products, while the kind of amusements expected to be seen at a fair are not neglected.

This year the Fair and races will be held September 6th to 11th. In 1919 the Fair Association dedicated to the city a roadway, forty feet wide to run from Bustleton Pike to and through the Fair grounds, over which the Frankford trolley extension will run.

*President*, Curwen S. Shelmire.

*Vice-president*, A. Edwin Leatherman.

*Secretary*, Walter R. Buckman.

*Treasurer*, John S. Stevens.

See Philadelphia County Driving Club.

**County Medical Society**—See Philadelphia County Medical Society.

**Courts**—Prothonotary, Common Pleas, and Municipal Court. Room 284 west corridor, City Hall. *Prothonotary*, Henry F. Walton. Appointed by the Judges, salary, \$10,000. *Deputy Prothonotary*, Meredith Hanna, salary, \$4000.

*Clerk of Quarter Sessions and Municipal Court*, Rooms 677, 681, 683, 685, 687, 693, 578, 290 and 292, north and west corridors, City Hall.

*Clerk*, Thos. W. Cunningham, Room 681. Term four years. Expires first Monday in January, 1920; salary, \$8000.

*Deputy Clerk*, William W. Turner, salary, \$3500.

#### COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS.

The Judges of the Common Pleas are by the Constitution Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions also. The Judges are elected by the people for ten years.

Court of Common Pleas, No. 1. Rooms A, B, 243 and 246, south corridor, City Hall.

*President Judge*, F. Amedee Bregy. (Term expires first Monday in January, 1928.)

*Associate Judges*—John M. Patterson (term expires first Monday in January, 1924); William H. Shoemaker (term expires first Monday in January, 1929).

Common Pleas Court, No. 2, Rooms E, F, D, 253 and 254, south corridor, City Hall.

*President Judge*, Norris S. Barratt (term expires first Monday in January, 1924).

*Associate Judges*—Horace Stern (term expires first Monday in January, 1926); Joseph P. Rogers (term expires first Monday in January, 1926).

Common Pleas Court, No. 3, Rooms E, F, 275 and 285, west corridor, City Hall.

*President Judge*, Charles B. McMichael (term expires first Monday in January, 1928).

*Associate Judges*—William C. Ferguson (term expires first Monday in January, 1928); Howard A. Davis (term expires first Monday in January, 1922).

Common Pleas Court, No. 4, Rooms 443 and 446 south corridor, City Hall.

*President Judge*, Charles Y. Audenried (term expires first Monday in January, 1928).

*Associate Judges*—Joseph P. McCullen (term expires first Monday in January, 1929); Thomas D. Finletter (term expires first Monday in January, 1926).

Common Pleas Court, No. 5, Rooms 646-654, City Hall.

*President Judge*, J. Willis Martin (term expires first Monday in January, 1922).

*Associate Judges*—William H. Staake (term expires first Monday in January, 1928); John Monaghan (term expires first Monday in January, 1928).

Quarter Sessions, No. 1, Room 453 south corridor, City Hall.

Quarter Sessions, No. 2, Room 653 south corridor, City Hall.

Quarter Sessions, No. 3, Room 296 north corridor, City Hall.

#### ORPHANS' COURT.

Rooms 425, 426, 432 and 436, east corridor, City Hall.

*President Judge*, Joseph F. Lamorelle (term expires first Monday in January, 1928).

*Associate Judges*—Henry C. Thompson (term expires first Monday in January, 1928); Charles F. Gummey (term expires first Monday in January, 1922); John M. Gest (term expires first Monday in January, 1922); George Henderson (term expires first Monday in January, 1926).

*Register of Wills and Ex-Officio Clerk of the Orphans' Court*, James B. Sheehan. See *Wills, Register of*.

*Law Clerk*—K. H. Gilbert, salary, \$3000.

#### MUNICIPAL COURT.

Criminal Division, Room 676 west corridor, City Hall.

Domestic Relations Division, 223 North Twenty-first Street.

Juvenile Division, House of Detention, Twenty-second and Arch Streets.

Civil cases with jury, Rooms 201, 401 north corridor; 650 south corridor, City Hall; without jury, 395b north corridor, 680 west corridor, City Hall.

Misdemeanor's cases, 1121 Wood Street.

The District Attorney of the County of Philadelphia is the Prosecuting Officer of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Courts.



The Prothonotary of the Courts of Common Pleas is Prothonotary of the Court, and the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and the Clerk of the Criminal Court.

*Judges of Municipal Court.*

*President Judge,* Charles L. Brown.

*Judges,* Charles E. Bartlett, James E. Gorman, H. Gilbert Cassidy, William Gray Knowles, Thomas D. McNicholl, Eugene C. Bonniwell, Utley E. Crane (terms expire first Monday in January, 1924); Raymond MacNeille (term expires first Monday in January, 1926).

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA, Rooms 450 to 460 south corridor, City Hall.

*Chief Justice,* J. Hay Brown, Lancaster.

*Justices*—Alexander Simpson, Jr., Philadelphia; John W. Kephart Ebensburg; John Stewart, Chambersburg; Robert von Moschizker, Philadelphia; Robert S. Frazer, Pittsburgh; Emory A. Walling, Erie.

*Prothonotary,* ——— Philadelphia.

SUPERIOR COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

*President Judge,* George B. Orlady, Huntingdon.

*Judges*—William D. Porter, Pittsburgh; John J. Henderson, Meadville; John B. Head, Greensburg; Wm. H. Kelly, Lancaster; Frank M. Trexler, Allentown; William B. Linn, Philadelphia.

*Prothonotary,* William A. Stone, Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES COURTS—Court Room, Post Office Building, Judges appointed for life by the President.

United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

*Judges*—Mahlon Pitney, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, assigned to this Circuit; Jos. Buffington, John Thos. G. Haight, Newark, N. J.; Victor B. Woolley.

*Clerk,* Saunders Lewis, Jr.

*District Court.*

*Judges*—J. Whitaker Thompson, Oliver B. Dickinson.

*Clerk of District Court,* George Brodbeck.

Officers connected with United States Courts in Philadelphia:

*District Attorney,* Charles D. McAvoy.

*U. S. Marshal,* Frank J. Noonan.

*United States Commissioners*—Howard

M. Long, John F. Lewis.

*Shipping Commissioner* Augustin R. Smith.

January 4th.—The five Editors of *The Tageblatt*, and the two Editors of the Lithuanian newspaper, *Kova*, who were convicted in 1918 of violating the espionage law in printing seditious articles in favor of Germany, filed appeals in the U. S. Supreme Court.

January 27th.—Governor Sproul accepted the resignation of Judge William T. Wheeler, of the Municipal Court, who for some months had been under indictment on charges of having misappropriated \$48,300 of an estate.

January 31st.—Mayor Thomas B. Smith was acquitted by a jury in the Quarter Sessions Court on charges of conspiracy to violate the Sbern Act and misdemeanor, after a trial lasting nine days. The charges grew out of a murder in the Fifth Ward during the primary election in 1917.

February 17th.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania handed down a decision that James B. Sheehan, Register of Wills, was entitled to retain collateral inheritance fees in addition to a salary of \$5000 a year. The action involved the recovery of upward of \$350,000, consisting of fees collected to date and including those to be collected to the time of Mr. Sheehan's second term of office expires in 1922.

February 28th.—Judge Robert S. McCormick, of Lock Haven, who conducted a month's sitting as visiting judge in the Court of Quarter Sessions. During that period he disposed of more than 600 cases.

March 3d.—Judge Monaghan, of Common Pleas Court No. 5, filed an opinion in an equity suit of the Provident Life and Trust Company against the Board of Revision of Taxes, Receiver of Taxes and the city, enjoining the defendants from assessing, levying or collecting taxes on what are termed the company's policy loans, for which promissory notes are taken, for 1914 to 1917, inclusive. The notes returned and protected for the four years totalled \$41,361,657.

March 6th.—By a decision of Judge Buffington, in the United States Circuit Court of appeal, sustaining the decision of Judge J. Whitaker Thompson in the lower court, \$57,000,000 worth of stock of the du Pont Powder Company was awarded Pierre S. du Pont and his associates in the suit. The case had lasted three years.

March 19th.—Judge Monaghan, in the Quarter Sessions Court, imposed a sentence of not less than 15 years nor more than 50 years, on Raymond L. Leiby, 19-year-old burglar.

April 10th.—Judge Dickinson, in the Federal Court, refused naturalization to Harry Shapiro, because he had claimed exemption from the draft as an alien.

April 19th.—Judge Wheeler found guilty on two indictments charging embezzlement.

May 19th.—Harry McIntyre, Crier in Court of Common Pleas No. 3, was honored on his ninetieth birthday. He had been connected with the court for 48 years.

June 4th.—Courts of Quarter Sessions informed by the County Commissioners that





jurors and witnesses for the Commonwealth will receive increased pay beginning July 1st. The pay for jurors to be \$3 a day, and of witnesses, \$3 a day.

June 21st.—Justice Frazer, of the State Supreme Court, ruled that the attorney's lien act of 1915 was null and void.

July 7th.—In the naturalization court, Judge Dickinson heard and granted 325 applicants for citizenship, the largest number ever recorded in one day.

October 21st.—Former Judge William T. Wheeler sentenced to four years in the county prison and a fine of \$4000. The sentence was imposed by Judge Johnson in Quarter Sessions Court No. 1.

**Crefelt**—A division of the German Township, north of Somerhausen or Chestnut Hill. It extended from the latter to Streepers Mill, where the turnpike crosses the Wissahickon to Germantown Township Line, and contained 1166 acres.

**Creseentville**—Lies partly in the 42d and in the 35th Wards. It was called Grubtown on the map of 1809, at the intersection of the Asylum Road and the road to Jenkintown, south of Green Lane and near Tacony Creek. The later name was chosen because the Crescent Factory was near there.

**Cresheim**—A division or settlement in the German Township which began at the highway known in modern times as Washington Lane, and went to Limekiln Road, near the Mermaid Inn. It contained 884 acres, and was first built upon the main road and the Cresheim Road. It occupied the territory now called Mount Airy. See *Mount Airy*.

**Cresson, Elliott, Medal** (Gold Medal and Diploma)—This medal, founded in 1848, is awarded by the Franklin Institute for discovery or original research, adding to the sum of human knowledge, irrespective of commercial value; leading and practical utilization of discovery; and invention, methods or products embodying substantial elements of leadership in their respective classes, or unusual skill or perfection in workmanship.

**Cricket, Germantown Club**—Organized in 1854, it is the oldest cricket club in the country. Occupies beautiful grounds at Manheim, Germantown. Philadelphia has been the home of cricket in the United States. It has always had the most representative players on its teams, and has made good showings when pitted against the best cricketers sent here from England,

Australia and Canada. While the Germantown Cricket Club is the only organization technically in the city, there are other clubs in the immediate vicinity, notably the Merion Cricket Club at Haverford.

**Curb Markets**—For longer than a generation there have been curb markets in Philadelphia. The older established ones are:

South Street, between Second and Broad Streets.

Fourth Street, between South and Fitzwater Streets.

Eleventh Street, between Christian and Wharton Streets.

Federal Street, between Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets.

Marshall Street, between Parrish and Poplar Streets.

Seventh Street, between Reed Street and Snyder Avenue.

Ninth Street, between Christian and Washington Avenue.

In 1918 additional curb markets were opened on North College Avenue, west of Ridge Avenue, on Lehigh Avenue, east of Kensington Avenue, on Cambria Street, east of Germantown Avenue. The new curb markets were to observe Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday as market days.

**Curtis Building**—Independence Sq., Sixth and Walnut Streets. The largest structure devoted to the printing of periodicals in the world. The home of *The Ladies' Home Journal*, *The Saturday Evening Post*, and *The Country Gentleman*, publications that have a combined circulation of about 12,000,000 copies a month. Built 1910-13.

**Custom House**—Chestnut Street, between Fourth and Fifth. Erected 1819-1824, for the Second United States Bank and subsequently used by the Bank of the United States, a Pennsylvania corporation. The building, which resembles the Parthenon, was designed by William Strickland. The ground on which it is built cost \$155,628, and the building was erected at a cost of \$257,452. Bought by the Government in 1845 and since used by the Customs Officers.

**Customs District of Philadelphia**, as defined by Act of March 3, 1913, comprises all that part of the State of Pennsylvania lying east of 79 degrees west longitude; all of the State of Delaware, and all of that part of the State of New Jersey not included in the district of New York, with district headquarters at Philadelphia, in which Philadelphia (to include



Camden, N. J., and Gloucester City, N. J.), Thompsons Point, Tuckerton, Chester, Wilmington and Lewes are ports of entry.

*Collector of the Port, William H. Berry.  
Surveyor, Charles R. Kurtz.*

**Darby Creek**—Empties into the Delaware River opposite the lower end of Tinicum Island. It is the lower portion of a stream which rises in Haverford Township, Delaware County, and flows with some irregularities and curves in a southerly direction until it reaches the Blue Bell Tavern, on the Darby Road and forms part of the western boundary of the city. The upper portion of this stream was called by the Swedes Kara Kung or Kakaron, Carkoens, Carcons, Carcoens, Carcoon and Chargoens—all supposed to be corruptions of Kara Kung. On Holmes' map this creek is called *Mill Creek*. The name was shortly afterward changed to *Cobb's Creek*, after William Cobb, an Englishman, who became owner of the old mill.

**Danes In Philadelphia**—See *Foreign Population*.

**Daylight Saving**—This system of artificial time was adopted in Germany early in the war, and was soon afterward adopted in England, France, Switzerland, Portugal, Norway, Sweden and Denmark. The process was to set the clocks an hour ahead at a prearranged time and by this means obtaining daylight an hour later in the day. On March 15, 1918, the National House of Representatives passed the Senate Daylight-Saving bill by a vote of 252 to 40, and the act became of force at 2 a. m. Easter, March 31st, and the system remained in force by law until the last Sunday in October (27th). The act made the new time mandatory on the railroads, and its universal adoption followed.

In England, where the system was tried for two years, it was reported that 12,000,000 tons of coal had been saved by this means. On April 14, 1918, Canada followed the example of the United States by putting a similar law in force. No changes were necessary in the time tables of the railroads in order to put the system in motion, for at 2 a. m. no trains are leaving terminals and those en-route were able to take up the fictitious time without difficulty.

The system was followed in 1919, going into effect at 2 A. M., March 30th, and continuing until 2 A. M., October 26th. The Federal law was repealed in a clause in the Agricultural Appropriation Bill on June 27th, in response to a country-wide demand by farmers. This repealer was vetoed on July 12th by President Wilson, in a message, in which he declared:

"I believe that the repeal of the act referred to would be of very great inconvenience to the country, and I think I am justified in saying that it would constitute something more than inconvenience. It would involve a serious economic loss. The act of March 19, 1918, to 'save daylight' results not only from a careful study of industrial conditions by competent men familiar with the business operations of the country, but also from observation of the happy and beneficial consequences of similar legislations in other countries where legislation of this character has been for some time in operation and where it has resulted, as the act of March 19, 1918, has resulted in the United States, in substantial economy. That act was intended to place the chief business activities of the country as nearly as might be within the limits of daylight throughout the year. It resulted in very great economies of fuel and in substantial economy of energy, because of the very different effect of work done in the daylight and work done by artificial light.

"It, moreover, served the daily convenience of the many communities of the country in a way which gave all but universal satisfaction, and the overwhelming testimony of its value which has come to me convinces me that I should not be justified in acquiescing in its repeal."

The appropriation bill was again passed by the House of Representatives on July 16th and by the Senate on July 23d, but with the repealing clause omitted. On August 1st, a separate bill, repealing the daylight saving, passed the Senate. On August 15th President Wilson vetoed the bill, and on August 20th the Senate voted to sustain the House in passing the repealer over the executive's veto.

Much interest in restoring the system was shown in cities, especially in the eastern part of the country, and on October 24th New York City adopted the system. Philadelphia Councils passed a similar ordinance on December 4th.

The ordinance provides "that at 2 o'clock ante-meridian of the last Sunday of March in each year the standard time of the city of Philadelphia shall be advanced one hour, and at 2 o'clock ante-meridian of the last Sunday of October in each year the standard time of the city of Philadelphia, by the retarding of one hour, be returned to the mean astronomical time of the degree of longitude governing the city of Philadelphia, so that between the last Sunday in March, at 2 o'clock, and the last Sunday in October, at 2 o'clock ante-meridian, in each year, the standard time in the city of Philadelphia shall be one hour in advance of the mean





astronomical time of the degree of longitude governing the said city of Philadelphia."

The ordinance was repealed at the suggestion of the railroad companies, as the *Year Book* went to press.

**Days, Special**—The following Special Days were observed in 1919. The dates given below, except where otherwise noted, are for 1920. See *Holidays, Legal* and under the *Separate Days*.

January 8th.—Jackson's Day.  
January 12th.—Health Sunday (1919).  
January 17th.—(Franklin's Birthday).  
Thrift Day (1919).

January 29th.—McKinley's Birthday.  
Carnation Day.

February 23d.—Health Sunday (1919).

April 11th.—Arbor Day (1919).

April 25th.—Arbor Day (1919).

April 27th.—Grant's Birthday.

April 30th.—Public Health Day (1919).

May 4th.—Employment Sunday (1919).

May 11th.—Mother's Day (Second Sunday in May).

May 15th.—Welcome Home Day (1919).

May 24th.—Empire Day (1919).

June 13th.—Children's Day (Second Sunday in June).

June 15th.—Book Sunday in Protestant Churches (1919).

June 22d.—Thrift Sunday (1919).

July 14th.—Bastille Day.

July 21st.—Belgium's Day.

September 6th.—Lafayette Day.

September 13th.—National Anthem Day (By Proclamation 1919).

September 17th.—Constitution Day (By Proclamation 1919).

September 26th.—Frances E. Willard Day in Schools (1919).

October 9th.—Fire Prevention Day (By Proclamation 1919).

October 24th.—Arbor Day (1919).

November 7th.—William Penn Day (1919).

November 11th.—Armistice Day.

**Deaths in 1919**—The total number of deaths in Philadelphia in 1919 was 25,946, a death rate of 14.52 per 1000 population. See *Deaths in Philadelphia*.

**Deaths in Philadelphia**—From all causes:

Deaths 1919			
January	.....	3297	August ..... 1738
February	.....	2783	September ... 1654
March	.....	2683	October ..... 1798
April	.....	2300	November .... 1869
May	.....	2236	December ... 2053
June	.....	1673	
July	.....	1862	Total ..... 25,946

A résumé of the past twenty years shows that there has been a marked decrease in the deaths from transmissible diseases. It also points to the fact that the chronic degenerative diseases have increased to almost double in number. Some of the principal groups are shown in the following table:

RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION.

RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION.				Increase (+)
Cause.	1900	1910	1919	or decrease (—) of 1919 over 1910
Degenerative diseases:				
Heart and circulatory system .....	158.92	226.79	243.28	+16.49
Kidneys and urinary system .....	129.93	159.00	146.43	—12.57
Apoplexy .....	76.22	68.37	50.97	—17.40
Total rate .....	365.07	454.16	440.68	—13.48
Transmissible diseases:				
Typhoid fever .....	34.71	17.43	4.42	—13.01
Tuberculosis .....	215.35	213.23	163.54	—49.69
Pneumonia .....	228.72	183.34	180.95	—2.39
Total rate .....	478.78	414.00	348.92	—65.08

Cancer and malignant tumors have shown a gradual increase. In 1914 there was a total of 1532 deaths, with a rate of 92.41 per 100,000 population. This number dropped in 1915, with a rate of 90.93 per 100,000 population and a total of 1531 deaths. For 1916 there was an increase of 17.96 per cent. over the preceding year for

all forms of malignancy, giving a rate of 92.8 per 100,000, or a total number of 1706 deaths. Total deaths from cancer 1919, 1759. Rate per 100,000, 98.42.

The annual average death rate in Philadelphia is about 16 per 1000 of population.

Deaths from all causes in Philadelphia. Figures at five-year periods from earliest records of Health Bureau:



Year.	Popula- tion.	Totals.	Rate per 1000 popula- tion.	
1840	93,665	4,949	52.84	Bancroft, William, inventor, January 29th, aged 76.
1845	107,320	6,242	58.05	Bannard, William W., railroad man, January 31st, aged 70.
1850	121,376	8,509	70.10	Barclay, A. Charles, retired manufacturer, May 25th, aged 80.
1855	204,640	10,505	51.33	Barcus, Dr. Adolph L., physician, October 12th.
1860	565,529	11,568	20.46	Barnes, Rev. R. Heber, chaplain of Christ Church Hospital, October 27th, aged 82.
1865	620,677	15,633	25.19	Barnett, William, starch manufacturer, July 27th, aged 92.
1870	675,464	15,317	22.68	Barr, William J., banker and lawyer, December 3d, aged 69.
1875	762,037	18,085	23.73	Barnwell, James Gaston, educator, February 24th, aged 86.
1880	848,835	17,942	21.14	Barrett, Theodore, former assistant city solicitor, June 27th, aged 75.
1885	948,730	21,694	22.87	Bassett, Louis L., ice cream manufacturer, March 22d, aged 48.
1890	1,049,020	22,273	21.23	Beam, Dr. William, chemist, physician, April 15th.
1895	1,172,385	24,634	21.01	Beckford, William H., journalist, November 4th, aged 55.
1900	1,295,852	25,695	19.83	Bennett, James C., pilot, January 22d, aged 86.
1905	1,425,122	24,807	17.41	Bennett, Rev. William Q., clergyman, August 13th, aged 56.
1910	1,554,394	27,045	17.40	Bennett, Rev. Robinson Potter Dunn, clergyman, September 15th, aged 49.
1915	1,683,664	26,287	15.61	Benson, G. S., Jr., philanthropist, January 20th, aged 67.
1919	1,787,225	25,946	14.52	Berleman, Rev. Frederick W., clergyman, March 9th, aged 70.

**Deaths of Prominent Philadelphians During 1919**—Included below are those deaths of 1918 not included in the *Year Book* for 1919.

Abbott, Mrs. Abbie T., musician, April 13th, aged 83.

Acker, Rev. J. D., clergyman, February 11th, aged 88.

Addicks, John Edward, capitalist, August 8th, aged 78.

Allen, Col. William W., insurance underwriter and Civil War veteran, July 29th, aged 85.

Allen, Thomas, retired clothing manufacturer, June 10th, aged 76.

Angus, Rev. Harry Baremore, April 31st, aged 35.

Antill, Joseph V., M.D., physician, September 8th, aged 61.

Appel, Dr. Albert A., physician, April 9th, aged 42.

Arnold, Mrs. Rachel P., vice-president of Lit Brothers' Department Store, August 13th.

Agnew, Rev. Benjamin, L.D.D., Presbyterian clergyman, December 2d, aged 86.

Allen, Harrison W., lumber dealer, March 31st, aged 60.

Anderson, Dr. Caroline V. S., physician, June 2d, aged 70.

Antrim, Mrs. Minna Thomas, author, January 28th, aged 63.

Avery, Mrs. Rachel Foster, national leader in woman suffrage, October 26th, aged 61.

Avil, John D., printer and publisher, November 29th, aged 69.

Bailey, Herbert N., photographer, August 18th.

Baily, Albert B., journalist, October 6th, aged 51.

Bancroft, William, inventor, January 29th, aged 76.

Bannard, William W., railroad man, January 31st, aged 70.

Barclay, A. Charles, retired manufacturer, May 25th, aged 80.

Barcus, Dr. Adolph L., physician, October 12th.

Barnes, Rev. R. Heber, chaplain of Christ Church Hospital, October 27th, aged 82.

Barnett, William, starch manufacturer, July 27th, aged 92.

Barr, William J., banker and lawyer, December 3d, aged 69.

Barnwell, James Gaston, educator, February 24th, aged 86.

Barrett, Theodore, former assistant city solicitor, June 27th, aged 75.

Bassett, Louis L., ice cream manufacturer, March 22d, aged 48.

Beam, Dr. William, chemist, physician, April 15th.

Beckford, William H., journalist, November 4th, aged 55.

Bennett, James C., pilot, January 22d, aged 86.

Bennett, Rev. William Q., clergyman, August 13th, aged 56.

Bennett, Rev. Robinson Potter Dunn, clergyman, September 15th, aged 49.

Benson, G. S., Jr., philanthropist, January 20th, aged 67.

Berleman, Rev. Frederick W., clergyman, March 9th, aged 70.

Biddle, Samuel, jeweler, March 4th, aged 75.

Bishop, Walter C., teacher, February 22d.

Boggs, Joseph C., builder, January 4th, 21st, aged 50.

Boileau, John W., Sr., former real estate assessor, November 28th, aged 91.

Bold, Dr. Valentine J., physician, May

Bower, Dr. Franklin S., physician and first president of Samaritan Hospital, August 1st, aged 60.

Bower, George R., chemical manufacturer, November 6th, aged 53.

Bowlitch, Walter, dealer in building supplies, October 10th, aged 63.

Brandle, Henry, candy manufacturer, February 19th, aged 63.

Brelsford, William D., cashier in Quaker City National Bank, November 26th.

Brimley, Charles A., scientist, March 2d, aged 72.

Brown, Abraham, founder of the first knitting mill in Kensington, May 30th.

Brown, John A., financier, July 17th, aged 80.

Brown, Joseph E., charter member of the Master Builders' Exchange, August 4th, aged 61.

Brown, Miller, confectioner, January 14th, aged 67.



- Bryson, Robert M., hotel man, February 18th, aged 45.
- Browne, Thomas B., broker, September 8th, aged 45.
- Buchborn, Herman, vice-president of the Keystone Leather Co., November 24th, aged 57.
- Buckwalter, Reuben F., paper dealer, August 8th, aged 89.
- Buehler, Admiral William G., U. S. N., retired, who served under Farragut, August 10th, aged 82.
- Bullock, David Jayne, medicine manufacturer, March 17th, aged 50.
- Bundy, Elizabeth R., M.D., physician and medical author, July 2d, aged 71.
- Burr, Edward, jeweler, May 16th, aged 79.
- Burns, Dr. William A., physician, June 8th, aged 76.
- Bush, Dr. Charles B., physician, May 27th, aged 58.
- Calder, W. Carey, clergyman, January 19th, aged 53.
- Caldwell, J. Emott, jeweler, July 24th, aged 34.
- Campbell, James A., clothier, January 29th, aged 49.
- Campbell, James Alexander, advertising expert, August 23d, aged 63.
- Cardeza, Dr. John D. M., physician, April 15th, aged 73.
- Carr, William Wilkins, judge, Common Pleas Court, No. 4, March 4th, aged 66.
- Carson, Michael Hays, real estate conveyancer, August 1st.
- Chapman, William E., lawyer, August 24th, aged 46.
- Cheston, Dr. D. Murray, retired physician, December 22d, aged 76.
- Chew, Samuel, formerly assistant city solicitor, July 5th, aged 48.
- Chew, Major Walter Wesley, one time commander of the State Fencibles, December 8th, aged 77.
- Class, Charles, banker and brewer, May 1st, aged 73.
- Clevenger, Samuel J., grain merchant, April 10th, aged 70.
- Coane, Edwin H., insurance official, February 17th, aged 76.
- Coates, Jacob, B., author, traveler, merchant, July 9th, aged 75.
- Coates, Philip, dean of the lighterage business, March 5th, aged 84.
- Collins, John F., magistrate, April 3d.
- Collins, Captain Samuel B., lawyer and court stenographer, November 9th, aged 75.
- Connelly, James Robinson, consulting engineer, June 25th, aged 76.
- Cooley, Rev. D. H., retired clergyman, October 6th, aged 88.
- Cross, William H., Select Councilman from the twenty-fourth ward, March 4th, aged 48.
- Crowell, William, insurance official, October 1st, aged 65.
- Cuneo, Frank, manufacturer, importer, April 20th, aged 87.
- Cunningham, Dr. George A., physician, February 21st, aged 39.
- Cunningham, Francis W., publisher, importer, February 21st.
- Davies, Rev. Dr. John R., clergyman, March 15th, aged 64.
- Davis, Ellwood M., banker, March 27th, aged 49.
- Davis, Henry L., former vice-president of the Atlantic Refining Co., June 30th, aged 73.
- de Booy, Dr. Theodore, curator in University Museum, February 19th, aged 36.
- Davine, Richard, retired grocer, November 7th, aged 70.
- Deiser, Lewis A., retired toy manufacturer, October 24th, aged 80.
- Deutsch, Isaac, formerly Common Councilman from the fifth ward, June 17th, aged 43.
- Dimond, Dr. Henry C., retired physician, June 4th.
- Dixon, John Wesley, paper manufacturer, November 11th, aged 83.
- Doak, James G., yarn manufacturer, June 30th, aged 42.
- Doan, Charles R., former president of the old Carpenters Company, October 4th, aged 78.
- D'Olier, Henry, merchant, March 14th, aged 80th.
- Dolson, Franklin Pierce, publisher, February 28th.
- Doolittle, Dr. Charles L., astronomer, March 3d, aged 75.
- Doran, Joseph I., lawyer, July 21st, aged 75.
- Drew, Joseph P., musician, August 19th, aged 49.
- Dubin, Dr. Simon M., physician and former Russian revolutionist, October 15th, aged 53.
- Dumont, Frank, minstrel, March 17th, aged 70.
- Duncan, John A., secretary of the Hide and Leather Mutual Fire Insurance Company, September 21st, aged 71.
- Durham, John Stephen, lawyer and one time U. S. Minister to Haiti, October 17th, in London, aged 58.
- Dutrieuille, P. Albert, caterer, August 8th, aged 81.
- Eckels, Rev. Dr. Mervin J., clergyman, January 29th, aged 65.
- Ehinger, William, real estate dealer, August 27th, aged 55.
- Elfreth, Jacob Robert, druggist, November 16th, aged 64.





- Elkins, George W., capitalist, financier and philanthropist, October 23d, aged 61.
- Essig, Montgomery F., journalist, February 28th, aged 46.
- Fell, David N., formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, September 22d, aged 79.
- Fellman, Dr. Morris W., oculist, October 20th, aged 45.
- Flagg, Stanley G., foundryman, April 1st, aged 89.
- Fleisher, Simon B., yarn manufacturer, May 11th, aged 79.
- Fletcher, James W., Deputy Prothonotary of the Courts of Common Pleas, November 13th, aged 66.
- Folwell, William Hazelton, 2d, manufacturer, February 20th.
- Forepaugh, Adam, circus man, March 29th, aged 58.
- Fort, Thomas R., Sr., ship owner, January 19th, aged 95.
- Fox, Charles Henry, Jr., florist, January 24th, aged 80.
- Fogg, Charles M., watch case manufacturer, April 21st, aged 59.
- Fox, Dr. Charles W., physician, October 8th, aged 76.
- Fox, Edward C., musician and minstrel, December 17th, aged 72.
- Francis, William H., retired police lieutenant, September 8th, aged 80.
- Fritsch, Dr. Adolph W., electrical therapist, March 12th, aged 49.
- Frouser, William, baggage-master, March 1st, aged 65.
- Gaidas, Joseph, brewer, March 30th, aged 66.
- Gallagher, Rev. Bernard F., clergyman, November 21, 1918, aged 50.
- Gallagher, Rev. H. A., clergyman, May 6th, aged 61.
- Gans, Dr. Emanuel S., physician, September 30th, aged 63.
- Gildersleeve, Dr. Nathaniel, pathologist, November 11th, aged 48.
- Gilmore, John O., banker, March 11th, aged 58.
- Gilpin, George, banker, August 25th, aged 71.
- Godwin, S. Hossie, former deputy sheriff, September 2d, aged 63.
- Good, General J. Lewis, undertaker, March 2d, aged 66.
- Goodes, William M., artist, April 15th, aged 68.
- Gordon, William M., banker, July 16th.
- Gorman, William, lawyer, January 5th, aged 74.
- Graeff, Rev. Frank E., biographical secretary of Philadelphia M. E. Conference, July 20th.
- Greaves, Harry E., artist, October 31st, aged 67.
- Gries, John, retired flour merchant, September 2d, aged 81.
- Griffith, Dr. Lewis B., physician, March 31st.
- Griggs, Dr. William C., physician, February 2d, aged 52.
- Griver, Rev. David, Jewish rabbi, April 26th.
- Guilford, Dr. Simeon H., dentist, January 18th, aged 78.
- Gummere, Francis, professor of literature, Haverford, May 29th, aged 64.
- Hackett, Henry, Jr., retired real estate dealer, January 20th, aged 80.
- Hall, George Lawson Newman, retired minstrel, December 1st, aged 91.
- Hall, Dr. Sharpless, professor, January 16th, aged 52.
- Hallowell, Benjamin, retired shoe manufacturer, September 18th, aged 88.
- Hallowell, Eli B., lumber merchant, July 8th, aged 71.
- Hammond, Andrew F., superintendent of supplies, Board of Education, May 10th, aged 71.
- Hand, Francis L., lawyer and former head of Water Bureau, September 12th, aged 82.
- Hanson, John, retired broker, January 9th, aged 65.
- Harbidge, Mrs. Mary N., May 15th, aged 96.
- Hardart, Frank, restaurateur, December 10, 1918, aged 68.
- Harrison, Mrs. John Leland, May 5th, aged 79.
- Harrison W. Joseph, manufacturer, September 3d, aged 55.
- Harrison, Thomas S., former paint manufacturer and consul general to Egypt, May 3d.
- Hauck, Philip, manufacturer, February 2d, aged 75.
- Hearst, Dr. John A., physician, October 4th, aged 48.
- Hemmings, Richard, retired circus man, March 25th, aged 85.
- Henry, Dr. Frederick P., physician, May 25th, aged 75.
- Henderson, Charles J., former general manager P. & R. Coal and Iron Co., April 8th.
- Heston, Henry B., wool merchant, April 22d, aged 75.
- Heul, Henry R., mechanical engineer and inventor of early motion-picture machine, March 18th, aged 76.
- Heul, Robert C., merchant and clubman, September 15th, aged 65.
- Hill, Edmund Allen, civil engineer, February 24th.
- Hill, Dr. Howard K., physician, September 11th, aged 46.



- Hilt, Dr. William, physician and journalist, March 28th, aged 72.
- Hodge, Rev. W. H., clergyman, March 21st, aged 81.
- Hoffman, Samuel H., politician, February 6th, aged 49.
- Hogg, George H., politician, March 29th, aged 49.
- Hopple, J. Temple, assistant city solicitor, August 23d, aged 65.
- Horstmann, William, grocer, March 12th, aged 87.
- Hoskins, Rev. Francis D., clergyman, April 19th, aged 84.
- Hottle, Dr. Edward T., physician, June 8th, aged 71.
- Houston, J. Frederick, cotton yarn manufacturer, September 19th, aged 52.
- Hoyt, Andrew J., artist, October 26th, aged 72.
- Hudson, Samuel E., journalist, November 6, 1918, aged 67.
- Huhn, Samuel Parham, banker, September 29th, aged 46.
- Huling, Charles C., manufacturing confectioner, October 17th, aged 65.
- Hutchinson, Mahlon, retired business man, August 19th.
- James, Albert W., electrotyper, September 27th, aged 62.
- Jamison, William S., retired banker and broker, October 7th, aged 76.
- Janney, James Walker, insurance man, April 11th, aged 73.
- Jefferson, Mordecai, manufacturer of textile machinery, September 15th, aged 43.
- Johnson, Joseph, member Board of Surveyors, September 28th, aged 70.
- Johnston, William, woolen manufacturer, March 25th, aged 75.
- Jones, Constant Eaken, rubber manufacturer, April 10th, aged 58.
- Jones, Rev. Franklin J., clergyman, October 19th, aged 66.
- Jones, Meredith T., commission merchant, June 7th, aged 50.
- Jones, Samuel H., former journalist and baseball magnate, August 12th, aged 67.
- Kelley, John J., railroad contractor, May 30th, aged 72.
- Kelley, Dr. Joseph Vincent, physician, December 6, 1918, aged 74.
- Kelly, Charles A., real estate assessor, February 23d.
- Kelly, Dr. Charles F., dentist and inventor, March 2d, aged 62.
- Kelly, Howard I., theatrical manager, August 2d.
- Kelly, Murtha J., merchant, 9th, aged 77.
- Kennedy, Mrs. Caroline L., May 3d, aged 94.
- Kern, John E., shoe manufacturer, September 30th, aged 86.
- Kerst, Henry A., commission merchant, September 10th, aged 83.
- Killeen, William A., cartoonist, April 15th, aged 26.
- Kinsey, William, baker, coal dealer, January 21st, aged 83.
- Kirby, Joseph Sharpless, retired auctioneer, July 7th, aged 79.
- Kirwin, Susie, comic opera singer, May 30th.
- Kisterbock, John, stove manufacturer, February 6th, aged 73.
- Knoble, Caspar, last survivor of the party which captured Jefferson Davis, March 31st, aged 74.
- Knorr, William H., retired business man, May 26th, aged 54.
- Kuernerle, William C., freight agent, P. R. R., May 4th, aged 58.
- Lane, Frederick L., mechanical engineer, March 6th, aged 63.
- Law, Ernest, steel merchant, April 4th, aged 62.
- Laws, David F., inspector, Bureau of Highways and former journalist, May 23d, aged 51.
- Laurenza, Mother, principal of the Missionary Sisters of St. Francis, January 8th.
- Laycock, Robert M., journalist, May 22d, aged 71.
- Layton, Frederick, horse trainer, January 19th, aged 100.
- Leiper, James Gerhard, cotton merchant, March 17th, aged 71.
- Leser, Frederick, banker, September 11th, aged 86.
- Levy, Louis E., inventor, scientist, philanthropist, February 16th, aged 73.
- Lewis, Clarence R., wine importer, October 16th, aged 60.
- Linnard, George B., retired banker, December 14th, aged 46.
- Lockwood, Edward M., manufacturer, December 13, 1918, aged 68.
- Long, George, evangelist and founder of the Inasmuch Mission, November 30th, aged 43.
- Lorimer, John H., manufacturer, November 20, 1918, aged 52.
- Lowry, William C., wholesale grocer, June 29th, aged 59.
- Lucas, William W., attorney, January 24th.
- Ludlam, Henry, actor and dramatic art director, December 22d, aged 62.
- Luffberry, Henry B., real estate conveyancer, September 18th, aged 76.
- Lutz, Dr. H. L., physician, June 8th, aged 40.
- McCaffrey, Hugh, manufacturer and philanthropist, December 15, aged 76.
- McCaffrey, John, retired file manufacturer, September 15th, aged 73.





McCully, William, real estate assessor, March 3d, aged 82.

MacDowell, Theodore L., Ph.D., associate superintendent of public schools, November 9th, aged 45.

McKay, David, publisher, November 21, 1918, aged 58.

McKee, Milton A., printing press inventor, April 7th.

MacManus, Charles V., lawyer, November 1st, aged 76.

McNamara, Rev. Theobald M. S. J., clergyman and educator, January 10th, aged 65.

McPherson, John Bayard, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, January 20th, aged 71.

McQuade, Rev. J. F., clergyman, January 18th, aged 58.

Magee, James E., printer, October 7th, aged 65.

Maguer, James, retired U. S. Mint employee, April 18th, aged 96.

Maguire, James F., builder, March 12th, aged 63.

Mahoney, Daniel H., former publisher, May 27th, aged 70.

Maris, Henry J., wholesale druggist, February 4th.

Mathais, Rev. J. H., clergyman, January 22d, aged 39.

Maxwell, John Harry, restaurateur, April 18th.

Mayer, Jacob, retired wholesale tobaccoist, October 19th, aged 91.

Meany, Joseph I., shoe manufacturer, June 5th, aged 61.

Mears, Dr. J. Ewing, retired surgeon, May 28th.

Meigs, Rev. Henry Ingersoll, clergyman, December 4, 1918, aged 61.

Merrill, Charles Warren, insurance, February 4th.

Michael, William H., produce merchant, September 5th, aged 80.

Millward, Richard J., former cracker baker, October 25th, aged 68.

Moat, William Steel, M.D., physician, September 5th, aged 79.

Moon, Reuben O., lawyer and former Congressman, October 25th, aged 72.

Moore, George Clifford, retired clergyman, July 12th, aged 74.

Morgan, John Buck, manufacturer, June 16th, aged 72.

Morrison, Rev. W. J., priest, January 30th, aged 62.

Moss, John, Jr., member of Philadelphia Stock Exchange, August 6th, aged 82.

Mounney, Julius, merchant and artist, January 23d, aged 84.

Moyer, Albert W., manufacturer, March 24th, aged 44.

Mulholland, John W., dry goods merchant, July 20th, aged 74.

Mullen, Charles P., retired cigar manufacturer, September 23d, aged 63.

Muller, W. Max, oriental scholar; professor of Egyptology at University of Pennsylvania, July 12th, aged 57.

Mustin, Henry S., Treasurer Atlantic Refining Co., October 7th, aged 64.

Munn, Frank W., ship broker, June 10th, aged 68.

Nanson, John, broker, January 9th, aged 65.

Neely, Charles W., auditor Pennsylvania Railroad, January 8th, aged 66.

Neff, Dr. William H. C., veterinarian, May 26th, aged 45.

Newbold, John De Costa, November 26, 1918, aged 73.

Niles, Alfred J., Assistant City Solicitor, October 28th, aged 52.

Noblitt, Joseph C., merchant, April 1st, aged 84.

O'Brien, Dr. Bryan, physician, April 11th, aged 78.

O'Neil, Patrick, paper dealer and bank director, December 26th, aged 69.

Off, William B., merchant, May 14th, aged 77.

Overton, Clayton, photographer, May 5th, aged 63.

Page, Harland, financier, January 26th, aged 65.

Palmer, Dr. Edward A., dentist, April 15th, aged 75.

Parker, Dr. George W., physician, October 5th, aged 89.

Parsons, John B., former president of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co., August 14th, aged 69.

Patterson, James W., manufacturer, April 11th, aged 82.

Pendleton, Admiral Edwin Conway, U. S. N., September 27th, aged 72.

Peoples, Robert J., contractor, September 5th.

Pepper, James W., manufacturer of musical instruments, July 28th, aged 66.

Pettingill, Dr. Eliza F., physician, December 2, 1918, aged 77.

Pharo, William W., iron manufacturer and president of the Tuckerton Railroad, October 10th, aged 64.

Phillips, Furman S., lawyer, April 27th, aged 59.

Pierce, Thomas O., attorney, January 23d, aged 41.

Pierson, B. Frank, dealer in hides and wool, January 21st, aged 76.

Quimby, Frederick, Morrell, electrical, mechanical engineer, April 26th.

Quinn, Rev. Francis A., clergyman, January 20th, aged 41.



Ranborger, William K., financier, February 4th, aged 82.

Raub, Albert H., associate superintendent of public schools, January 4th, aged 50.

Reath, Dr. Benjamin Brannan, physician, May 6th, aged 56.

Reilly, Andrew, J., broker, February 10th, aged 73.

Rennick, Alexander, banker, April 29th, aged 64.

Reed, Joseph A., lawyer and Democratic politician, December 22d, aged 72.

Reed, Leroy E., general counsel for Lehigh and N. E. R., April 7th.

Riggs, Daniel, clock manufacturer, March 20th, aged 81.

Roberts, Henry H., manager of the Iron Age, July 26th, aged 53.

Robertson, Henry E., druggist, August 31st, aged 73.

Robins, Mrs. James W., July 1st, aged 91.

Robins, Rev. James Whitbank, clergyman and educator, December 2d, 1918, aged 87.

Rose, Thomas J., former member of City Councils from nineteenth ward, December 30th, aged 80.

Rosenberg, Louis, retired manufacturer, May 7th, aged 83.

Rowland, Lynford, manufacturer, January 27th, aged 86.

Sachse, Julius Friedrich, Litt.D., historian and librarian of Masonic Temple, November 14th, aged 77.

Sands, Rev. John Scott, pastor emeritus of Arch Street Presbyterian Church, December 22d, aged 75.

Saxman, Dr. N. H., physician, January 9th, aged 53.

Schmidt, Henry C., brewer, February 5th, aged 58.

Schoch, George Y., oyster dealer, January 31st, aged 65.

Scott, Rev. John L., clergyman, September 7th, aged 55.

Scott, John S., general manager, Atlas Powder Co., November 7th, aged 48.

Scott, Walter, banker, January 9th, aged 67.

Seger, Charles, Select Councilman from the seventh ward, September 29th, aged 71.

Seifridge, Robert B., secretary and treasurer, Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co., December 11, 1918.

Selser, Charles N., retired fruit importer, October 23d, aged 86.

Seyber, Josiah B., retired banker, September 19th, aged 70.

Shapley, E. Cooper, lawyer, November 16th, aged 78.

Shattuck, Frank R., lawyer, February 26th.

Shaw, Anna Howard, physician, theologian and orator, July 22d, aged 71.

Sheneman, Theodore P., ice manufacturer, April 3d, aged 54.

Sheridan, Rev. William C., clergyman, June 16th, aged 43.

Sherwood, J. Frank, former journalist and Common Councilman, November 26th, aged 49.

Shields, William S. P., builder, July 12th, aged 72.

Shoemaker, B. H., glass manufacturer, February 4th, aged 91.

Shreve, Mrs. Anna M., matron, Girard College, aged 83.

Sidebotham, Dr. Henry L., formerly Coroner's physician, November 15th, aged 56.

Sinnett, William T., vice-president of the Market Street National Bank, December 1st, aged 63.

Smith, John M., wood tank manufacturer, March 29th, aged 99.

Smyth, G. Albert, lawyer, August 4th, aged 46.

Smyth, Marriott C., steel manufacturer, February 26th, aged 73.

Snowden, George Grant, oil producer, January 17th, aged 53.

Sorber, Charles Kirk, real estate dealer, ex-postmaster of Falls of Schuylkill, May 24th, aged 86.

Southwick, James Lawrence, retired wool merchant, March 30th, aged 92.

Sparks, Arthur W., artist, August 5th, aged 48.

Spilberger, Harry, comedian, March 11th, aged 40.

Stager, Henry J., past national and state president P. O. S. of A., July 21st.

Staller, Dr. Max, physician, March 2d.

Stanton, William A., vice-president of the General Refractories Co., September 29th, aged 54.

Stead, Mitchell, manufacturer, January 24th, aged 71.

Steinmetz, George W., retired dry goods merchant, October 11th, aged 76.

Stelwagon, Henry Weightman, M.D., physician, October 18th, aged 66.

Steppacher, W. M., manufacturer, January 28th.

Stephens, Susanna, Rittenhouse, January 20th, aged 92.

Stewart, Charles E., retired engineer and railroad contractor, June 6th, aged 63.

Stoll, William, Jr., former conductor of the Germania Orchestra, October 2d, aged 72.

Story, Julian, artist, February 23d, aged 62.

Stout, George H., retired educator, September 16th, aged 80.

Strauss, Samuel, flour broker, April 5th.

Swan, Charles H., retired engineer, October 6th, aged 59.



- Swan, Lewis H., lumberman, March 21st, aged 55.
- Taft, William F., manufacturer, January 15th, aged 71.
- Taylor, Rev. Alexander S., clergyman, January 31st, aged 49.
- Taylor, Charles Fremont, M.D., editor and publisher of the *Medical World*, November 4th, aged 63.
- Taylor, Fred W., shipping broker, March 23d, aged 70.
- Taylor, Rev. Thomas Jefferson, clergyman, January 24th, aged 90.
- Teller, Oscar B., lawyer, August 26th, aged 58.
- Tetlow, Henry, perfumer, January 6th, aged 81.
- Thompson, Samuel S., retired grocer, financier and philanthropist, December 9th, aged 87.
- Tilly, Alfred Freeman, journalist, October 16th, aged 74.
- Townsend, Ralph M., lawyer, May 8th, aged 44.
- Traubel, Horace, poet and literary executor of Walt Whitman; September 8th, aged 60.
- Treager, Hamilton Hall, printer, January 24th, aged 75.
- Tunnell, Raymond Welch, manufacturer, January 17th, aged 39.
- Turner, Rev. William R., clergyman, May 2d, aged 59.
- Tyson, Dr. James, physician and educator, February 21st, aged 78.
- Unsted, William, retired contractor, March 14th, aged 81.
- Vogdes, Jesse T., chief engineer, Fairmount Park, March 17th, aged 61.
- Vogel, Frederick, lawyer, October 31, 1918.
- Van Lennep, Dr. W. B., surgeon, January 9th, aged 56.
- Van Loan, Charles E., author and editor, March 2d, aged 42.
- Waddington, Thomas, stove merchant, June 5th, aged 84.
- Wagner, Louis, confectioner, October 11th, aged 71.
- Walsh, William Shepherd, author and magazine editor, December 8th, aged 65.
- Walter, Samuel B. W., retired business man, April 12th, aged 70.
- Walton, Watson W., grain merchant, May 9th, aged 59.
- Ward, John D., hotel man, March 24th.
- Warner, Dr. Elwood B., physician, July 15th, aged 60.
- Warwick, Lieut. D. N., lawyer and soldier, August 9th, aged 31.
- Watts, Ethelbert, formerly in the consular service of the United States, July 13th, aged 74.
- Waugh, Ida, artist, January 25th.
- Waxler, William H., lawyer, April 21st, aged 83.
- Weidersheim, Major William A., jeweler, March 17, aged 80.
- Weber, Frederick, dealer in artists' supplies and pioneer color maker, March 18th, aged 74.
- Webster, Edmund, retired brick manufacturer, April , aged 91.
- Weeks, Joseph H., photo-engraver and president of the Keystone Automobile Club, November 11th, aged 54.
- Weir, William T., retired wholesale confectioner, May 26th, aged 85.
- Weigley, William Wallace, lawyer, August 29th, aged 76.
- Weisbrod, George, Jr., brewer, February 23d, aged 41.
- Wells, Dr. William H., physician, member Jefferson College Faculty, February 23d, aged 59.
- Westervelt, T. St. John, manufacturer, January 9th, aged 45.
- Williams, J. Henry, Judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, October 24th, aged 63.
- Williamson, John D., engineer, manufacturer, February 24th, aged 80.
- Wilkinson, Edwin, textile manufacturer, September 16th, aged 44.
- Willing, Van De Veer, advertising agent, January 14th, aged 29.
- Wilson, Dr. H. Augustus, orthopedic surgeon, April 16th, aged 66.
- Wilson, Benjamin B., M.D., physician, August 28th, aged 91.
- Wilson, Major James B., retired carpenter, January 19th, aged 95.
- Wilson, John P., president of Sixth National Bank, December 14th, aged 66.
- Wilson, Thomas H., Jr., manufacturer, January 24th.
- Wilson, Colonel William B., railroad man, February 27th, aged 80.
- Windrim, James H., architect, April 26th, aged 79.
- Wister, Lewis Wynne, financier, insurance man, June 16th, aged 65.
- Wiswell, Joseph B., secretary of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, May 31st.
- Wheeler, Joseph T., ironmaster, December 25, 1918, aged 50.
- White, W. J., former general auditor of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, January 4th, aged 67.
- Wolf, Mrs. Miriam H., philanthropist, April 6th, aged 97.
- Worman, Major Charles H., deputy city controller, June 2d, aged 72.
- Worrell, Hibberd B., president of the Philadelphia Real Estate Board, August 15th, aged 67.
- Yardley, William S., real estate dealer, September 1st.





Young, Philip F., vice-president and director of the Philadelphia Maritime Exchange, September 10th, aged 60.

Zieber, Dr. Edward S., teacher of mathe-

matics in West Philadelphia Boys' High School, October 30th, aged 60.

Ziegler, Dr. Ella R., one of the first women to practice medicine, December 29th, aged 74.

### Debt, Funded—FUNDED DEBT, JANUARY 1, 1920, AND ANNUAL INTEREST CHARGES FOR 1920.

Name of Loan. Serial Loans.	Date of Ordinance Authorizing Loan.	Date of Maturity of Bonds.	Rate of Interest.	Amount Outstanding.	Annual Int. Charge 1920.
\$1,000,000.....	Sept. 16, 1892	Dec. 31, 1919-1921	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "	\$100,000.00	\$3,000.00
3,500,000.....	Feb. 6, 1893	Dec. 31, 1919-1922	4 "	525,000.00	21,000.00
6,000,000.....	Mar. 15, 1894	Dec. 31, 1919-1922	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "	687,000.00	24,045.00
1,100,000.....	April 3, 1894	Dec. 31, 1919-1923	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "	220,000.00	7,700.00
3,050,000.....	April 3, 1894	Dec. 31, 1919-1923	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "	600,000.00	21,000.00
2,720,000.....	Nov. 8, 1894	Dec. 31, 1919-1923	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "	544,000.00	19,040.00
1,200,000.....	June 18, 1895	Dec. 31, 1919-1924	3 "	300,000.00	9,000.00
1,200,000.....	Sept. 16, 1895	Dec. 31, 1919-1924	3 "	300,000.00	9,000.00
		(Dec. 31, 1919-1923)	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "	244,000.00	8,540.00
1,000,000.....	Dec. 10, 1895	Dec. 31, 1924	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "	5,000.00	162.50
		(Dec. 31, 1924)	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "	1,000.00	31.25
2,000,000.....	Jan. 13, 1896	Dec. 31, 1919-1924	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "	500,000.00	17,500.00
650,000.....	June 17, 1897	Dec. 31, 1919-1926	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "	227,500.00	7,962.50
1,306,000.....	June 18, 1898	Dec. 31, 1919-1927	3 "	522,400.00	15,672.00
		(Dec. 31, 1919-1922)	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "	1,680,000.00	50,400.00
11,200,000.....	June 17, 1898	Dec. 31, 1923-1925	3 "	1,400,000.00	49,000.00
		(Dec. 31, 1925-1927)	4 "	1,400,000.00	56,000.00
Term Loans.					
12,000,000.....	Mar. 15, 1900	(July 1, 1930)	3 "	3,000,000.00	90,000.00
		(July 1, 1931)	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "	9,000,000.00	315,000.00
5,000,000.....	June 11, 1902	July 1, 1932	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "	5,000,000.00	175,000.00
16,000,000.....	May 18, 1904	July 1, 1934	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "	16,000,000.00	560,000.00
		(July 1, 1937)		75,000.00	3,000.00
4,000,000.....	Oct. 1, 1906	Jan. 1, 1938	4 "	1,500,000.00	40,000.00
		July 1, 1939		1,000,000.00	60,000.00
		Jan. 1, 1942		700,000.00	28,000.00
		Jan. 1, 1937		125,000.00	4,375.00
13,500,000.....	Feb. 9, 1907	July 1, 1937	4 "	6,000,000.00	240,000.00
		Jan. 1, 1938		4,875,000.00	195,000.00
		Jan. 1, 1939		1,500,000.00	60,000.00
		Jan. 1, 1946		1,000,000.00	40,000.00
10,000,000.....	April 15, 1903	July 1, 1938	4 "	10,000,000.00	400,000.00
3,500,000.....	Oct. 17, 1908	July 1, 1938	4 "	3,500,000.00	140,000.00
5,739,700.....	July 1, 1909	July 1, 1939	4 "	5,739,700.00	229,588.00
5,000,000.....	July 14, 1910	July 1, 1940	4 "	5,000,000.00	200,000.00
2,300,000.....	April 21, 1911	July 1, 1941	4 "	2,300,000.00	92,000.00
9,750,000.....	June 19, 1911	July 1, 1941	4 "	9,750,000.00	390,000.00
4,225,000.....	May 9, 1912	July 1, 1942	4 "	4,225,000.00	169,000.00
		May 1, 1943	4 "	4,175,000.00	167,000.00
		Nov. 1, 1944	4 "	1,125,000.00	45,000.00
7,000,000.....	Feb. 25, 1913	Jan. 1, 1945	4 "	1,000,000.00	40,000.00
		Jan. 1, 1946	4 "	700,000.00	28,000.00
2,200,000.....	Oct. 3, 1913	Nov. 1, 1943	4 "	2,200,000.00	88,000.00
		(July 1, 1944)	4 "	1,500,000.00	60,000.00
3,160,000.....	June 22, 1914	Jan. 1, 1945	4 "	1,000,000.00	40,000.00
		(Jan. 1, 1946)	4 "	660,000.00	26,400.00
		(Jan. 1, 1945)	4 "	3,000,000.00	120,000.00
11,300,000.....	Jan. 7, 1915	Jan. 1, 1946	4 "	3,000,000.00	120,000.00
		(Jan. 1, 1947)	4 "	5,300,000.00	212,000.00
		(July 1, 1946)	4 "	2,000,000.00	80,000.00
4,325,000.....	May 6, 1915	July 1, 1947	4 "	2,325,000.00	93,000.00



## For 1920.

Name of Loan. Serial Loans.	Date of Ordinance Authorizing Loan.	Date of Maturity of Bonds.	Rate of Interest.	Amount Outstanding.	Annual Int. Charge 1920.
6,000,000.....	June 30, 1915	(July 1, 1946 Nov. 1, 1948 (Mar. 1, 1949 Nov. 1, 1946 July 1, 1947 May 1, 1948 Mar. 1, 1949 Nov. 1, 1948 Jan. 1, 1922 (Nov. 1, 1966 Jan. 1, 1967 May 1, 1948 Jan. 1, 1970	4 % 4½ " 4½ " 4 " 4½ " 4½ " 4½ " 4½ " 4 " 4 " 4½ " 4½ "	\$3,000,000.00 2,000,000.00 1,000,000.00 7,500,000.00 4,950,700.00 3,000,000.00 7,000,000.00 5,000,000.00 4,974,200.00 2,500,000.00 2,500,000.00 2,500,000.00	\$120,666.00 105,000.00 45,000.00 390,000.00 198,620.00 135,000.00 315,000.00 225,000.00 198,968.00 *100,000.00 *100,000.00 112,500.00 127,500.00

Totals ..... \$173,435,500.00 \$6,936,412.25  
 \* Interest payable out of principal of loan during construction and first year of operation of transit and port improvements.

Unclaimed matured loans ..... \$17,950.00

Total funded debt outstanding, January 1, 1920 ..... \$173,473,450.00

Total funded debt outstanding, January 1, 1920 (as above) ..... \$173,473,450.00

By a decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, filed May 31, 1894, it is held "that within the meaning of the word 'debt' in Section 8, Article IX, of the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, the real debt is the authorized debt, less the amount of City certificates purchased and uncanceled in Sink- ing Funds."

Investments in City Loans as of January 1 1920 ..... \$31,898,400.00

Net funded debt outstanding ..... \$141,575,050.00

## FLOATING DEBT.

Mortgage, southwest corner Broad and Arch Streets ..	\$200,000.00	
Mortgage, Rittenhouse Street and Wissahickon Avenue ..	48,000.00	
Mortgage, Walnut Lane and Park Line Drive .....	45,000.00	
Mortgage, Hermit Lane and Ridge Avenue .....	13,000.00	
Mortgage, Hermit Lane and Ridge Avenue .....	1,625.00	
Ground Rents .....	7,561.00	
Mandamuses payable .....	2,939,375.62	3,254,561.62

Total net debt outstanding, January 1, 1920 ..... \$144,829,611.62

## Debt, Philadelphia's Per Capita

—The following figures show the per capita debt at periods of five years, based on the net funded debt of the city:

1856.....\$35.09	1890.....\$54.23
1860.....37.76	1895.....35.27
1865.....52.85	1900.....31.08
1870.....66.90	1905.....44.80
1875.....84.65	1910.....56.10
1880.....85.30	1915.....53.28
1885.....67.71	1920.....70.67

It should be noted, in connection with the above table that the city's debt has been held legally to be all the corporation owes. The figures for the periods prior to 1905

had been figured out on the basis of the net funded debt, so this has been followed in figuring the last three years mentioned.

**Deeds, Recorder of**—Room 154 south corridor, City Hall. In the first century of the city's history, the Master of the Rolls was usually the Recorder of Deeds. In 1809 the former office was abolished. The design of the office is to keep and furnish a permanent record of all titles and muniments of real estate and many of personal, to which parties may have recourse for exemplifications that have the same force and efficacy as the originals.





The first Recorder of Deeds in Philadelphia was Charles Brockden, who was appointed by an Act of 1715. He also was Master of the Rolls and was in office for 52 years.

*Recorder*, James M. Hazlett, term four years; expires first Monday in January, 1920. Salary, \$10,000.

*Deputy Recorder*, William J. Benham; salary, \$4,000.

In 1919, 111,192 deeds were recorded, a monthly average of 9266. In 1918 the monthly average was 5919.

**Delaware**—A township formed out of a portion of Dublin Township in 1853. Its inhabitants voted at one general election. Its officers were superseded in the next year by consolidation.

**Delaware River**—Forms the eastern boundary of the city. It was discovered by Henry Hudson, an Englishman in the service of the Dutch East India Company, in the yacht *Halve-Maan* or *Half-Moon*, on the 28th of August, 1609. Various Indian names have been assigned to this stream. Heylin, in his *Microcosmos*, or description of the world, published in 1622, calls the river *Arasapha*, which seems to have been derived from *Arasaphie*, "it goes fine," meaning a river at all times navigable and useful. *Poutaxat* was another Indian name sometimes applied to the river, but supposed to be more applicable to the bay. It means round or broad, and is applied exclusively to bays. After Hudson, the first explorer was Captain Cornelius Jacobsen Mey, who, in 1613, entered the river in the yacht *Fortune*, called the eastern cape Mey and the western Cornelis, another of the western capes being called *Hindlop* or *Hinlopen*. Mey, on his return to Holland, left behind him a Captain Hendrickson in the yacht *Onrust* (Restless), who explored the river, it is believed, as far as the mouth of the Schuylkill. Mey had already chosen as a name the *Zuydt* or South River, in contradistinction from the Nord or North River. The English gave it the name of *De la War*, which has been modernized into Delaware. This name was given because they supposed that Thomas, Lord de la War, who touched at the bay in his voyage to Virginia in 1610, was the discoverer of the river.

**Dental Dispensary**—Of the Bureau of Health. See *Health, Bureau of*.

**Dentistry, Schools of**—*University of Pennsylvania*, cor. 40th and Spruce Sts. Organized in 1878. It was the third school created as the dental department of a university, having been preceded in this re-

spect by the Harvard School of Dentistry (organized in 1867), and the Dental Department of the University of Michigan (organized in 1875).

*Dean*, Charles R. Turner, D.D.S., M.D. See *Evans Dental Institute*.

**Philadelphia Dental College**—Affiliated with Temple University, 18th and Buttonwood Sts. Organized by Dr. John H. McQuillen and several professional associates in the fall of 1862, a charter for the new school being granted by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1863. In November of the same year the first term of the school was inaugurated. There were but three other dental schools in the United States at that time, where now there are nearly fifty.

This college made a noteworthy departure in first incorporating into its curriculum the study of Oral Surgery. To Professor James E. Garretson, for many years Dean of the Faculty, is due the credit for this innovation and for the organization and establishment of the first hospital (now known as the Garretson) for the surgical treatment of diseases and lesions of the mouth and associate parts.

In 1907, by mutual agreement, the Philadelphia Dental College became affiliated with Temple University, the latter institution acquiring possession of the ground, buildings, equipment and good-will of the former one and taking entire charge of its management.

*Dean*, Simeon H. Guilford, Ph.D., D.D.S.

**Dickens' Fellowship**—Philadelphia Branch. Organized 1907. Objects: (a) To knit in a common bond of friendship lovers of that great master of humor and pathos, Charles Dickens; (b) To spread the love of humanity, which is the keynote of all his work; (c) To take such measures as may be expedient to remedy or ameliorate those existing social evils which would have appealed so strongly to the heart of Charles Dickens, and to help in every possible direction the cause of the poor and the oppressed.

Has a membership of about 300 and holds monthly meetings from October to June. These are held in the rooms of the Musical Art Club, 1811 Ranstead Street.

*President*, Hon. John M. Patterson.  
*Secretary*, J. K. Thompson, 333 Saunders Ave.  
*Treasurer*, Wm. I. Rutter, Jr.

**District Attorney**—The commonwealth's prosecutor in all criminal cases. Room 666 west corridor, City Hall.

*District Attorney*, Samuel P. Rotan (term



four years; expires first Monday in January, 1922); salary, \$12,000.

*First Assistant District Attorney*, William Findlay Brown, salary, \$7500.

*Assistant District Attorneys*—Joseph T. Taulane, John H. Maurer, J. Gay Gordon, Jr., George A. Welsh; salaries, each, \$5000.

*Assistant District Attorneys*—Charles E. Fox, Charles F. Kelley and Michael F. McCullough; salaries, each, \$4000.

*Assistant District Attorneys*—Maurice J. Speiser, Franklin E. Barr, Eugene V. Alessandrini, Lemuel B. Schofield and Carl Sachs; salaries, each, \$3000.

*Chief Clerk*, W. W. Dickson, salary, \$3000.

**Dog License**—The Act of Assembly relating to the licensing of dogs became operative July 10, 1918. Provisions of the act require the owner of any dog six months old or over to pay a license fee of \$1 for each male dog and \$2 for females. With each license a tag will be issued, which must be affixed to a substantial collar. The collar must be supplied by the dog owner and must be worn at all times by the dog for which the license was issued.

Applications for licenses are to be made at police stations, where the fee will be collected and the license and tag issued. Any dog wearing a proper license tag, and found running at large unaccompanied by its owner will be seized and detained. Any dog which does not wear a proper license tag which is found running at large will be killed. Dogs seized and detained must be claimed by the owner within ten days after receiving notice. Otherwise the dog will be killed, and the owner must pay the expenses of detention and killing.

The licenses issued at the 42 police stations, between June 1 and July 10, 1919, totalled 51,319, and the fees collected, \$68,449.97.

**Dog Pound**—Thirty-first and Clearfield Streets. The city dog pound was established in 1864, and for years was located at Lehigh Avenue and Lambert Street. After the organization of the Women's Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (1869-70) the disposal of vagrant dogs and the care of the pound has been delegated to it under an agreement with the city. On an average 8000 dogs are painlessly destroyed annually, and for each animal the city pays a fee of \$1. Dogs, whether licensed or not, if found at large may be taken up and removed to the pound. If licensed and wearing a tag, the animal is kept for two weeks awaiting redemption by its owner. This may be obtained by a fee of \$1 and the cost of the

animal's board. If not redeemed the dog is destroyed or sold.

**Draft**—See *Year Book* for 1919. Major W. G. Murdock, Provost Marshal General in charge of the Draft Bureau in Pennsylvania, made public on February 1, 1919, the complete registration figures for the State. These showed that the total registration was 2,067,242. For Philadelphia, the total was 441,013, of which 92,645 were aliens. The registration of aliens in Philadelphia by districts or local draft boards, were:

No.	No.	No.	No.
1	3818	27	653
2	6425	28	336
3	2865	29	1063
4	4568	30	1246
5	8295	31	1294
6	2940	32	667
7	4747	33	1214
8	2825	34	718
9	3864	35	1319
10	1888	36	313
11	1757	37	1012
12	3231	38	816
13	1417	39	1835
14	565	40	2129
15	1076	41	643
16	372	42	1423
17	2553	43	828
18	1347	44	715
19	607	45	82
20	2386	46	1807
21	5675	47	4209
22	734	48	611
23	354	49	474
24	527	50	606
25	951	51	763

In April, figures compiled, showed that 225,900 Pennsylvanians had been sent to army camps and colleges, and that 22,606 or 8.60 per cent., had been rejected. The total cost of the draft in Pennsylvania was \$2,426,631. The local draft boards ended their labors in March.

November 17, 1918.—Seven members and former members of District Appeal Board No. 2 were exonerated in the United States District Court of charges of neglecting to perform their duties under the selective draft law. Francis Fisher Kane, the United States District Attorney, appeared before Judge Thompson and asked that the indictments be nolle prossed because the charges could not be substantiated and a great injustice had been done them by the proceedings. The members affected were Walter Willard, *Chairman*; Dr. Frank C. Hammond, Ellis A. Gimbel, James J. Ryan, James C. McDonald, Charles H. Lafferty and Alexander Lawrence, Jr.





**Drexel Institute of Art, Science and Industry**—Thirty-second and Chestnut Streets. Founded and endowed by Anthony J. Drexel (died 1893) in 1891. Incorporated 1901. Objects: to afford persons of both sexes, on equal terms, opportunities for education in art, science and industry. Reorganized in 1913 to teach secretarial and engineering arts principally. Has about 2500 students in its evening schools alone.

In the institute is a library containing the George W. Child's collection of manuscripts. Among these is the original of Major Andre's "Cow Chase"; of Charles Dickens' "Our Mutual Friend" (the only complete manuscript of his longer novels to be seen outside South Kensington Museum, London); of Poe's "Murders in the Rue Morgue"; and of Thackeray's "Lecture on George IV," among others.

In the museum connected with the institute is a fine collection of carved ivories, and in the art gallery the John D. Lankenau collection of paintings.

A co-operative engineering course on a new plan was begun in 1919.

*President, Hollis Godfrey, Sc.D., D.C.L.*

**Dropsie College**—Broad and York Streets. For Hebrew and Cognate Learning. Was chartered in 1907, in accordance with the will of Moses Aaron Dropsie, who directed "that there be established and maintained in the City of Philadelphia, a college for the promotion of and instruction in the Hebrew and Cognate languages and their respective literatures and in the Rabbinical learning and literature." He also directed "that in the admission of students, there shall be no distinction on account of creed, color or sex." The college began instruction in October, 1909. In March, 1912, a substantial fire-proof building at the southeast corner Broad and York Streets, was dedicated. The Governors named under the will of Mr. Dropsie serving are Mayer Sulzberger and Cyrus Adler, of Philadelphia; Oscar S. Straus, of New York.

The Governors of the College by election are: Louis Marshall, of New York; Harry Friedenwald, of Baltimore; Oscar B. Teller, Ephraim Lederer, Simon Miller, Edwin Wolf, Horace Stern, A. S. W. Rosenbach and Louis Gerstley, of Philadelphia.

The college is of post-graduating standing and is authorized by the charter to grant the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Since 1912 this degree has been conferred upon eight graduates. Fellowships in the various departments are provided. Candidates for Fellowship or for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy must have received the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in a university or col-

lege of good standing. Special students capable of following the courses are admitted without these requirements. A library, numbering about 19,000 volumes, has been assembled. The college has published since 1910 the *Jewish Quarterly Review* (now in its 9th volume), devoted to Jewish literature, history, and religion, Hebrew philology, and kindred subjects, and has issued three separate volumes embodying researches of the men who were granted the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

*President of the Faculty, Cyrus Adler, Ph.D.*

**Dublin**—This township, now part of the 35th and 41st Wards, was commonly called *Lower Dublin*. It lay in the upper part of the county, adjoining Moreland and Byberry on the south, extending southeast nearly in parallel line to Poquessing Creek and the Delaware River. Bustleton, Fox Chase and Holmesburg were in this township. It was 5 miles at the greatest length, 3 miles in breadth; area, 9500 acres. This township was frequently called Lower Dublin to distinguish it from another Dublin Township, formerly in Philadelphia County, but now in Montgomery County, and there called Upper Dublin. This township was one of the first created in Philadelphia County, but the date is not known. Consolidated with the city in 1854.

**Dutch in Philadelphia** (*Hollanders*)—See *Foreign Population*.

**Eclipses for the year 1920**—In the year 1920 there will be four eclipses, two of the sun and two of the moon. Two of them will be visible in Philadelphia:

*Total Eclipse of the Moon, May 2d.*—The beginning visible generally in Europe, western Asia, Africa, the Indian Ocean except the eastern portion, the Atlantic Ocean, eastern North America and South America; the ending visible generally in western Europe western Africa, the Atlantic Ocean, North America except the extreme north-western portion, South America, and the eastern portion of the Pacific Ocean. Moon enters penumbra 5.49 P. M.; middle of eclipse 8.51 P. M.; moon leaves penumbra 11.53 P. M. Eastern standard time. Magnitude of the eclipse 1.224. (Moon's diameter 1.0.)

*Partial Eclipse of the Sun, November 10th.*—Visible in northwestern Africa, western Europe, Atlantic Ocean and North America except western portion. Magnitude of greatest eclipse 0.742. The beginning will be visible at 8.59 A. M., ending at 11.17 A. M. (Eastern standard time.)





**Eddystone**—In Delaware County, on the Delaware River, 12 miles from Philadelphia. Originally a small settlement which grew up around a cotton mill, it has grown within the last 10 years, and even more within the last four, to a place of importance. Home of the Eddystone Ammunition Company, the Remington Arms Company, and part of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. See *Baldwin Locomotive Works*.

January 11th.—The Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, which operated the rifle plant at Eddystone during the war, closed in compliance with Government orders. It had employed on an average of 15,097 persons. There were made 1,929,569 rifles for the British and United States Governments. The largest daily average production was 5000 rifles.

February 1st.—Harry S. Schreiber, a guard at the Baldwin Locomotive Works plant at Eddystone, was fatally shot by three Spaniards, who had robbed nine of their fellow countrymen there of \$900.

**Education. Board of Public**—School District of Philadelphia; headquarters, Keystone Building, 19th Street, south of Market.

By an Act of Assembly, approved May 18, 1911, known as the "School Code," The Board of Public Education consists of fifteen members, appointed at large by the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, for the term of six years, to serve without compensation. The terms of one-third of the members expire every two years.

The responsibility of maintaining the public schools rests entirely with The Board of Public Education, with authority to levy an annual school tax of not less than six mills nor more than seven, and in 1921, eight mills per dollar on the total assessment of taxable property for maintenance of the schools. The Board is also given the right to borrow money for permanent improvements and to acquire real estate by purchase, lease, gift, devise, agreement, condemnation or otherwise, and to sell, convey, transfer or dispose of the same.

A Superintendent of Schools, Associate Superintendents and Assistant District Superintendents, under the direction of The Board of Public Education, have supervision of all matters pertaining to instruction. The teaching force is under the direct control of the Board. The Board also appoints Superintendents of Buildings and Supplies.

In each ward a Board of School Visitors, composed of seven members, elected by the people, exercises visitatorial powers, and reports quarterly to The Board of Public Education.

**MEMBERS OF THE BOARD**—Simon Gratz, *President*; William Rowen, *Vice-president*; Dimmer Beeber, Thomas S. Boyle, Joseph W. Catharine, Avery D. Harrington, Harry T. Stoddart, Charles H. Edmunds, David H. Lane, Mrs. Anna Lane Lingelbach, Edward Martin, M.D., Thomas Shallcross, Franklin Smedley, Walter George Smith, John Wanamaker.

*Secretary*, William Dick.  
*Assistant Secretary*, Edward Merchant.  
*Superintendent of Buildings*, John D. Cassell, Keystone Building.  
*Superintendent of Supplies*, Mahlon L. Savage, Keystone Building.

**DEPARTMENT OF SUPERINTENDENCE**—*Superintendent of Schools*, John P. Garber.

*Associate Superintendents*—George Wheeler, Oliver P. Cornan, Louis Nusbbaum.

*Directors of Special Branches*, headquarters, Grant School, 17th and Pine Streets.  
*Music*, Enoch W. Pearson.  
*Drawing*, William A. Mason.  
*Physical Education*, William A. Stecher.  
*Vocational Activities*, William C. Ash.  
*Kindergarten*, Anna W. Williams.

November 25th.—The Board passed its budget for 1920 of \$14,484,795.66 for school purposes for 1920. The budget figures are based upon a seven mill rate assessed on \$1,868,213,000 worth of real estate and personal property, and horses and cattle worth \$1,200,000, and the estimated State appropriation of \$1,484,058.12, and miscellaneous receipts of \$700,000.

The estimated cost of running the school system was as follows: Salaries, \$9,041,253.75; Administration, \$410,000; educational material, \$410,000; operation of school plant, \$1,359,000; maintenance of school plant, \$675,000; equipment, \$150,000; land and buildings, \$444,541.91; debt service, \$1,293,000; extraordinary expenditures, including medical service, scholarships, transportation of pupils and other expenditures, not elsewhere provided, \$511,000.

**Education, Compulsory, Bureau of**—Headquarters, 1522 Cherry Street. *Chief*, Henry J. Gideon.

*Medical Inspection, Department of*, Room 729 east corridor, City Hall. *Chief Medical Inspector*, Walter S. Cornell, M.D.

*School Nurses*, headquarters, 1522 Cherry Street. *Chief*, E. Louise Johnson.  
See *Schools*.

**Elberon**—A section of the 35th Ward is locally known by this name, probably applied to it since the death of President Garfield at Elberon, New Jersey.



## Election for Mayor—November 4, 1919.

Wards	J. H. Moore, R.	H. D. Wescott, D.	Bauer, Socialist	Patton, Prohibition	J. S. MacLaughlin Charter	O. McKnight Single Tax
First	4153	306	215	4	112	2
Second	3450	124	48	3	23	0
Third	2367	73	24	0	43	1
Fourth	2492	30	13	0	74	0
Fifth	1971	35	27	2	30	3
Sixth	432	475	23	0	8	0
Seventh	5236	125	7	23	22	2
Eighth	2864	56	12	0	7	2
Ninth	944	55	2	0	11	0
Tenth	3135	132	12	1	28	1
Eleventh	1237	40	12	0	5	0
Twelfth	1791	90	46	2	7	1
Thirteenth	3085	106	57	3	14	2
Fourteenth	3121	201	55	5	35	3
Fifteenth	5777	1019	76	18	268	12
Sixteenth	1709	105	48	1	13	0
Seventeenth	1730	216	67	2	32	1
Eighteenth	3638	760	69	12	305	1
Nineteenth	7022	1165	211	14	254	7
Twentieth	7163	422	216	20	146	10
Twenty-first	4903	742	105	19	332	6
Twenty-second	10,676	1409	142	31	806	26
Twenty-third	4275	800	146	28	672	7
Twenty-fourth	6886	1240	1026	192	19	25
Twenty-fifth	6112	1119	112	10	248	6
Twenty-sixth	7362	1079	111	11	290	18
Twenty-seventh	3163	268	11	4	156	3
Twenty-eighth	6465	1248	398	22	417	13
Twenty-ninth	5224	468	245	10	184	5
Thirtieth	4799	472	18	7	86	4
Thirty-first	4047	617	111	7	321	7
Thirty-second	6088	694	227	16	144	12
Thirty-third	7302	1315	419	31	1036	9
Thirty-fourth	7640	1166	180	34	1070	16
Thirty-fifth	2068	206	76	63	235	6
Thirty-sixth	6724	956	87	37	256	9
Thirty-seventh	3734	576	95	14	187	8
Thirty-eighth	8592	1276	278	38	653	19
Thirty-ninth	6651	958	545	16	338	9
Fortieth	8166	1580	229	37	1486	14
Forty-first	2658	249	52	6	265	2
Forty-second	7933	775	273	36	811	17
Forty-third	7423	1147	413	43	944	22
Forty-fourth	4034	793	86	10	2007	7
Forty-fifth	3587	568	134	17	491	10
Forty-sixth	10,220	1207	200	31	1071	20
Forty-seventh	4472	368	47	6	106	14
Forty-eighth	3341	654	169	23	219	7
Totals	227,862	30,683	6383	690	18,093	674





**Elections**—General Election is held on Tuesday next following first Monday in November, in even-numbered years.

Elections for County, City, Ward, Borough and Township Officers on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November in odd-numbered years.

The holding of elections at the place fixed by law is mandatory, and cannot properly be omitted.

In case of destruction of a designated building on eve of an election, or the refusal of the occupant of the premises designated to permit the election officers to occupy them for the purpose of holding an election, the election can be held at the nearest convenient place to the election division, as a matter of necessity; but in all cases, the necessity must be absolute, disregarding all mere ideas of inconvenience.

#### ELECTION OFFICERS.

District Election Boards shall consist of one judge (from the majority party in the division) and two inspectors, one from the majority and one from the minority party, each inspector to appoint one clerk. The judge receives \$15.00 and the inspectors and clerks \$5.00 each.

No person can be an election officer who holds, or for two months prior to the election has held, any office, appointment, or employment in or under the United States, or of this state, or of any municipal board, commission, or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace, aldermen, notaries public, and persons in the military service of the state; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate, municipal or local office below the grade of city or county officer.

#### QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS.

**Residence.**—A voter must have resided in the state one year, in election division at least two months before the election. Where a citizen, previously a resident, has removed and returned, he must have resided in state six months before election.

Any person who shall have moved from one division to another within sixty days shall not be entitled to vote in either.

**Residence** is a question of intention, but to constitute a change of residence, some act must be done in pursuance of the intention.

**Taxes.**—No citizen can vote who is over 22 years old without having previously paid a state or county tax within two years, which was assessed sixty-one days and paid at least one month before the election. If he has lost his receipt, he may make affidavit of the fact.

A tax on real estate or personal property entitles to vote, without a poll tax.

A mercantile, liquor or peddlers' tax does not give the right to vote.

**Age.**—Every male citizen between 21 and 22 years, having proper qualifications of residence, native birth or claiming naturalization of his father during his minority, may register without being assessed.

**Naturalized Citizens** may vote if they have the qualifications of residence in state and district and payment of taxes, and have been naturalized one month before the election.

**Voters Must be Registered.**—If his name is not registered, he shall not be entitled to vote at any election. (Act February 17, 1906.) Proof of payment of taxes is made by producing tax receipts or affidavit that they have been lost or destroyed. A naturalized citizen must produce his naturalization papers unless he has been for five consecutive years a voter in division.

**Electrical Bureau**—Rooms 616, 610, 612, 618, 620, 626, 628 and 634, east corridor, City Hall. A division of the Department of Safety. Chief of Bureau, James F. McLaughlin, salary, \$6000. Has supervision of all electric lighting of the city's streets, a total of 17,473 arc lamps. It has supervision of electric lighting and power installation work in all buildings of the city through its control of overhead and underground wires, conduits, etc. It inspects all places of amusement where electric lighting is used, issues licenses for motion-picture theatres and operators; at its office also elevator operators are licensed. All municipal telegraphic, telephonic and electric wires and apparatus are controlled by the Bureau. This includes all the fire-alarm stations and police telephones.

**Electric Arc Street Lights**—Authorized and free public lamps for highways, parks, etc., on January 1, 1920.

Wards.	Total Lights Authorized.	Free Lights.
1st	265	5
2d	262	
3d	208	1
4th	265	
5th	272	
6th	348	
7th	314	
8th	456	
9th	492	
10th	314	
11th	159	
12th	159	
13th	212	
14th	293	
15th	474	4
16th	269	
17th	205	



Wards.	Total Lights Authorized.	Free Lights.
18th	399	9
19th	608	6
20th	523	2
21st	375	
22d	520	5
23d	445	
24th	579	3
25th	283	3
26th	480	
27th	377	2
28th	298	2
29th	223	9
30th	347	2
31st	417	10
32d	475	7
33d	377	3
34th	516	3
35th	567	2
36th	295	2
37th	330	6
38th	385	1
39th	429	
40th	341	
41st	353	3
42d	493	5
43d	356	6
44th	279	2
45th	255	
46th	424	
47th	304	2
48th	217	

## BRIDGES:

Grays Ferry	12	
Callowhill St.	19	
Market St.	8	
Girard Ave.	4	3
Chestnut St.	11	
Walnut St.	21	
South St.	12	
Falls of Schuylkill	7	
Penrose Ferry	6	
Walnut Lane	8	
42d St.	4	

## PIERS:

Chestnut St.	1	
Vine St.	1	

## RECREATION CENTRES:

Starr Garden	6	
Sherwood Rec. Centre	11	
Funfield Playground	9	
Athletic Rec. Centre	3	
Happy Hollow Play-ground	8	
Disston Playground	6	
Waterview Playgrnd	5	

	17,279	108
Girard Estate		86
Paid for by the City	17,279	
Grand Total	17,279	

**Electric Lighting**—The first attempt at electric lighting in Philadelphia was made in the store of John Wanamaker, Thirteenth and Market Streets, in December, 1879, the power being produced on the premises. Arc lamps were used.

**Elevator Inspection. Bureau of**—Rooms 304, 306, 308 north corridor, City Hall. Under Department of Public Safety. Bureau comprises a Chief, Deputy Inspector, four elevator inspectors, and twenty district inspectors. *Chief*, Robert A. Pitts; salary, \$3500. *Deputy Inspector*, James S. Gillespie; salary, \$2000. Elevator inspectors are paid \$1350 and the district inspectors, \$1200. See *Electrical Bureau*.

**Elevator Operator's License**—An Ordinance of April 15, 1908, provides that no person shall be permitted to operate a Passenger Elevator in the City of Philadelphia without first obtaining a permit or license from the Department of Public Safety.

The Board of Examiners consists of the Chief of the Bureau of Building Inspection and the Chief of the Bureau of Boiler Inspection.

**Elmwood**—A settlement in the lower end of the 40th Ward, in the vicinity of Eighty-ninth Street. Since the building of the shipyard at Hog Island, Elmwood has increased in importance and in the number of its inhabitants.

**Engineers' Club of Philadelphia**—Club house, 1315-17 Spruce Street. Organized December 17, 1877, and incorporated June 9, 1892. From December, 1877, until April, 1878, the Club meetings were held at the homes of some of its members. In April, 1878, rooms were opened at 10 North Merrick Street, the present site of Broad Street Station. In September, 1879, rooms were opened at 1518 Chestnut Street, and in September, 1881, at 1523 Chestnut Street. The first house occupied by the Club was at 1122 Girard Street and opened October 1885, where the headquarters of the Club were maintained until the purchase of the present house, 1317 Spruce Street, in December, 1907. On March 5, 1918, the quarters were enlarged by the purchase and incorporation of the property at 1315 Spruce Street.

The following organizations are affiliated with the Club:

Philadelphia Section, American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Philadelphia Section, Association of Iron and Steel Electrical Engineers.



Eastern Pennsylvania Chapter, American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.

Philadelphia Association of Members, American Society of Civil Engineers.

Philadelphia Section, American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Philadelphia Section, Illuminating Engineering Society.

Philadelphia Safety Council.

Pennsylvania Section, Society of Automotive Engineers.

Technology Club of Philadelphia (Massachusetts Institute of Technology).

Worcester Tech Club (Worcester Polytechnic Institute).

Rensselaer Polytechnic Club of Philadelphia.

American Society Steel Treathers.

The Engineers' Club, as well as each of its affiliated societies, holds monthly meetings, at which papers are read. The purpose of these meetings is for the advancement of technical knowledge. The Club publishes a monthly journal. The total membership of the Engineers' Club, including its affiliated membership, is approximately 4000.

*President*, Joseph A. Steinmetz.

*Treasurer*, Lewis H. Kenney.

*Secretary*, H. A. Stockly.

**Engineer, United States**—For district of Delaware River and Bay. Office, Room 815 Witherspoon Building. Has charge of dredging operations, harbor improvements in Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers under appropriations of Congress. See *Harbor Improvement*.

*Engineer*, Colonel William B. Ladue, U. S. Eng.

**English in Philadelphia**—See *Foreign Population*.

**Epidemics in Philadelphia**—See *Spanish Influenza*.

1699	Barbadoes Distemper (Yellow Fever) .....	Deaths. 220
1730	Smallpox .....	505
1741	Palatine Distemper .....	505
1746	Angina Maligna (Diphtheria) .....	....
1747	Malignant Fever .....	....
1754	Palatine Fever .....	254
1756	Smallpox .....	....
1762	Yellow Fever .....	....
1773	Smallpox .....	300
1776-7	Smallpox and Camp Fever .....	2500
1793	Yellow Fever .....	5000
1794	Yellow Fever .....	800
1795	Yellow Fever .....	800
1796	Yellow Fever .....	800

1797	Yellow Fever .....	Deaths. 1202
1798	Yellow Fever .....	3645
1799	Yellow Fever .....	1015
1802	Yellow Fever .....	835
1803	Yellow Fever .....	199
1805	Yellow Fever .....	943
1819	Yellow Fever .....	20
1820	Yellow Fever .....	83
1823-24	Smallpox .....	485
1827	Smallpox .....	100
1832	Asiatic Cholera .....	935
1849	Asiatic Cholera .....	1012
1852	Smallpox .....	427
1853	Yellow Fever .....	128
1861	Smallpox .....	758
1861	Scarlet Fever .....	1190
1865	Smallpox .....	524
1865	Scarlet Fever .....	624
1866	Asiatic Cholera .....	899
1869	Scarlet Fever .....	799
1870	Scarlet Fever .....	956
1871	Smallpox .....	1879
1872	Smallpox .....	2585
1881	Smallpox .....	1336
1889-90	Grippe (Influenza) .....	123*
1918	Spanish Influenza .....	11,960†

\*According to the figures of the Health Department this is the number of deaths assigned to the disease, but the large increase of deaths attributable to pneumonia, and other lung and heart diseases at the time, is known to have been the accompaniment of the epidemic which prevailed over Europe and the greater part of the United States.

†Figures of Bureau of Health October 30th. Figures also include pneumonia cases. The total number of deaths attributed to the epidemic from September 15th to the first week in November was probably nearly 13,000.

**Essington**—Philadelphia's experience with the yellow fever in the closing years of the eighteenth century proved the helplessness of a port without some kind of quarantine supervision. In 1799 a piece of ground on Tinicum Island, on the Delaware, north of Darby Creek was purchased, and there was erected a Marine hospital, called from this fact the Lazaretto, a place where persons suspected to have come from ports infected with some highly contagious disease, may be kept under supervision. In 1800 the buildings erected there were opened. About 1898 the station was finally abandoned. The station was subsequently the home of the Corinthian Yacht Club, and about this time instead of referring to the location as The Lazaretto, the name Essington was applied.

Adjoining the old Quarantine Station the Federal Government owns nine acres of





ground which had been used as an inspection station, but long ago abandoned.

In 1916 the Westinghouse Company acquired 500 acres at Essington and has since constructed an enormous plant for building marine power machinery. At the end of April, 1918, it was announced that the plant was complete. The factory has an estimated monthly production equal to about 75,000 horse-power.

It took less than eight months to complete the total construction, and this is said to set up a speed mark in the way of American factory construction. There are seven large buildings, with a combined floor space of about thirty-five acres, and 5000 operatives are required.

The foundry has a capacity of 4,000,000 pounds a month. Other buildings include the forging plant, power-house, erecting shop and two machine shops, each 750 by 125 feet. All buildings are fireproof, with concrete roofs.

Of the entire property of 500 acres, 110 are included in the factory site. The Pennsylvania Railroad is on one side and the Reading on the other. Tracks traverse the plant in all directions, all, even in the building, being of standard gauge.

The output of the factory is the Westinghouse-Melville-McAlpine steam turbine reduction gear and other marine-power apparatus. The whole plant, which is a branch of the East Pittsburgh Machine Works, subsidiary to the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

#### **Events, General Local, of the Year 1919.—See *Bolshevism, Fires* and under other heads.**

January 1st.—Unofficial parades of mummer clubs in Broad Street, from Porter north to Market Streets. In the evening a peace jubilee was held under the auspices of committee of colored organizations at the Academy of Music.

Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury entertained at the Bellevue-Stratford 4000 women, members of the Red Cross Navy Auxiliary.

January 2d.—The steamship Tjissondari stuck in the mud on Pea Patch Shoal in the Delaware. The Tjissondari was bringing army and navy material to League Island and had on board 18 officers and 70 enlisted men, injured at the Marne in July.

After a spirited battle lasting 31 days, Captain John P. Virden was elected president of the Pennsylvania and Delaware River Pilots' Association.

Superintendent of Police, James B. Robinson, reinstated.

January 3d.—The City of Philadelphia

paid \$5438.23 to Chester County to defray expenses incurred in the Fifth Ward murder trial.

Eight American destroyers from the war zone arrived at League Island.

January 4th.—Patrick McCartan, known as the envoy of the Provisional Government of Ireland, issued a statement that as a result of elections in Ireland the Sinn Fein supporters had won an overwhelming victory.

January 6th.—Judge Hause, in the West Chester Court, refused a new trial to the defendants in the Fifth Ward conspiracy case.

January 7th.—Civic Club at its 25th anniversary meeting mourned Roosevelt's death.

January 8th.—Big corporations stopped work for five minutes during Roosevelt's funeral services.

January 12th.—Roosevelt eulogized in church services throughout the city.

January 13th.—United States destroyer Jarvis moored at the Navy Yard after 18 months of convoy duty.

January 15th.—Mayor Smith refused a continuance of his trial, on charges growing out of the Fifth Ward murder case.

January 16th.—City Councils authorized the Mayor to offer a reward of \$10,000 for the arrest of the authors of the bombing outrage on December 30th.

January 17th.—American liner Haverford directed to land its complement of 2100 returning soldiers at New York instead of Philadelphia.

City aroused at War Department's plan to land Haverford's complement at New York instead of Philadelphia.

January 18th.—Secretary Baker assured Mayor that the Haverford will land at this port.

Sir Arthur Pearson, blind publisher, author and philanthropist visited the city.

January 19th.—At the Academy of Music Sir Arthur Pearson told of vocational training for blind soldiers, and of the great success that was in store for them.

January 20th.—The mine layers Quinnebaug and Saranac returned to Navy Yard after nearly eight months' service overseas.

January 21st.—\$10,000 offered for the arrest and conviction of the guilty persons concerned in the bomb outrage of December 30, 1918.

January 22d.—War Department in a telegram to *Public Ledger* denied that course of the Haverford was ever diverted from Philadelphia to New York.

Advertisement signed by Mayor Thomas B. Smith offering reward for the apprehension of the persons who exploded bombs on December 30th.



Government auction sale of wool at the Manufacturers' Club a complete success.

First day of trial of Mayor Smith, charged with complicity in the Fifth Ward murder.

January 23d.—Second wool auction at Manufacturers' Club another complete success.

Rev. Edwin Heyl Delk held in \$3000 bail on charge of criminally libeling Police Lieutenant David Craig, of the 20th and Fitzwater Streets Station. Charges were based on newspaper articles that Dr. Delk was asserted to have authorized.

January 24th.—The Elisha Kent Kane Medal for 1919 presented to Vilhajalmur Stefansson, Arctic explorer, at the annual dinner of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, held at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel.

Mayor Smith received word from Major General David C. Shanks at Hoboken, N. J., denying a parade of the soldiers from the transport Haverford.

January 25th.—Chinese transport Hwah Yih arrived with three survivors of the schooner August Babcock from Boston, which was burned 200 miles off the Bermuda Islands.

January 27th.—George Vincent Lembo, regarded as a religious fanatic, shot and killed three men and wounded five others at 13th and Mt. Vernon Streets.

Plans discussed at Harrisburg against the enforcement in Pennsylvania of new telephone rates fixed by Postmaster General Burleson.

City under martial control when provost marshal guards patrol city to protect men in service from vice.

January 28th.—Police arrested 300 in search for criminals as means of cleaning up alleged crime wave in the city.

January 29th.—Mayor Smith in the witness stand in his own defense denied that he had ever conspired with anyone.

January 30th.—Haverford's 2197 soldiers greeted with a noisy welcome when troop ship docks. This was the first contingent of men to arrive here from the war zone.

February 1st.—The transport Frances L. Skinner carrying 61 soldiers, survivors of Chateau Thierry and the Argonne, arrived.

February 2d.—United States submarines, L-2 and L-11, arrived at League Island Navy Yard after more than a year's service off the coast of Ireland.

February 4th.—Bandits robbed the Automat restaurant at 818 Chestnut Street and escaped with \$46 in nickels.

February 5th.—Fourteen Shriners here to initiate 400 candidates at Lu Lu Temple flew from New York in two hydroplanes.

February 6th.—A trolley car crashed

through railroad gates into freight train at Passyunk Avenue and 25th Street, injuring 11 persons.

February 7th.—Destroyers Decatur, Lamson, Reed, Preston and Flausser arrived at the Navy Yard after doing patrol duty with the British fleet.

February 9th.—Great demonstration in Roosevelt's memory held in Metropolitan Opera House addressed by Governor Sproul and James M. Beck, Esq.

Tributes paid to Marines at a patriotic rally in Keith's Theatre in honor of the 500 veteran marines now convalescing at League Island.

February 12th.—Transport Bristol docked at the Christian Street wharf with 1 officer and 20 enlisted men, all of whom had been gassed or wounded.

February 15th.—Lights on the City Hall tower extinguished in the evening from 9.40 to 9.50 in memory of the sinking of the Maine.

February 19th.—Precedent established in the United States District Court when eight Japanese, all of whom had seen overseas duty in the United States Navy, were admitted to citizenship by Judge Thompson, who declared that the act passed by Congress allowing all men in service to become citizens, included Japanese.

February 20th.—Lieutenant Ernest C. Boling, flying from New York to Washington in 85 minutes made a new speed record for aerial flight.

February 21st.—Transport Northland, sister ship of the Haverford, docked at Washington Avenue pier with 1551 officers and enlisted men.

February 22d.—Announcement that the Government will deport the 6 Chinamen who got into the country illegally, and who were being held at the Gloucester Immigrant Station.

February 23d.—Woodrow Wilson Sayre, grandson of President Wilson, born at Jefferson Hospital.

February 25th.—6000 attended ball at Bellevue-Stratford which was given in support of the Victory Memorial Fund.

March 3d.—Fifty-second annual ball of the Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel.

March 4th.—President Wilson visited city for one hour to see his youngest grandson, Woodrow Wilson Sayre, at the Jefferson Hospital.

March 13th.—105 Pennsylvania veterans of Chateau-Thierry, Verdun, the Argonne forest and other French battlefields detained.

March 15th.—59 wounded soldiers, among whom were several Philadelphians, arrived





at the Philadelphia General Hospital, General Base No. 22.

March 18th.—Announcement made by James B. Sheehan, Register of Wills, that Mayor Smith loses his share in the Herman Mennewisch will in which the Mayor was left \$9200.

March 22d.—Transport Haverford docked at the Washington Avenue pier with 2084 troops on board.

Official dispatches revealed that President Wilson had chosen William C. Bullitt, of Philadelphia, former Washington correspondent of the *Public Ledger*, as chief to the American commission to investigate and report on conditions in Soviet Russia.

March 23d.—Three bandits broke into the Belgravia Hotel, 1811 Chestnut Street, bound the clerk with a rope and escaped with \$40.

March 26th.—Balcony collapsed in the store of Joseph G. Darlington & Co., 1126 Chestnut Street, injuring 14 girls and women.

Pistol fight between two gangs of rowdies at Ridge Avenue and Poplar Street in which Joseph Eggar, aged 16, a passerby, was killed.

March 27th.—Joseph E. Widener, chairman of the Mayor's committee on the celebration of world's peace, announced that the pageant on the Parkway, planned by his committee, will not take place in connection with return of the 28th Division, but with the signing of the treaty.

March 28th.—Passports granted Michael J. Ryan, former Pennsylvania Public Service Commissioner, Frank P. Walsh, joint chairman of the war labor board, and Edward F. Dunne, former Governor of Illinois, to go abroad as commissioners of the Irish people in America to present Ireland's claims at the Peace Conference.

Two persons, John De Grosso, of 1247 Latona Street, and Mrs. Rose McDevitt, of 6009 Jefferson Street, killed and much damage done by high wind which swept the city.

Eighty-mile gale paralyzed port. The Norwegian tramp steamship Joseph R. Cuneo sunk after fouling a stone abutment on the Breakwater; two passengers and 40 seamen saved.

March 30th.—1000 persons forced to submit to vaccination and two streets were roped off when a case of smallpox was found at 2221 Harlan Street.

March 31st.—Collapse of scaffolding at the Merchant Shipyard at Bristol, during the launching of a ship, resulted in the death of 19 persons. The bodies of 4 victims were recovered soon after the accident and 15 persons were reported missing, while 32 others were injured.

April 1st.—Transport Felix Taussig docked at Pier 34 with four officers, 275 enlisted men and one Y. M. C. A. secretary.

April 7th.—Greek residents of city celebrated at the Academy of Music the 98th anniversary of the freedom of their country from the Turks.

April 8th.—Three convicts confessed to have "raised" banknotes in their cell in the Eastern Penitentiary.

April 9th.—Dr. J. Chalmers Da Costa ordered to France on an unknown mission.

April 10th.—Debate on the League of Nations in the Metropolitan Opera House between Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Democrat from Nebraska, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs and spokesman of the Wilson administration, and George Wharton Pepper, prominent corporation lawyer of this city.

April 11th.—Aviators interested many in benefit of the Victory Loan by a "flying circus" at Belmont Plateau, Fairmount Park.

April 12th.—Two of the nine "Victory Loan" aviators fell on flight to Baltimore from this city.

April 14th.—Koreans convened at the Little Theatre, 1714 De Lancey Street, to devise ways and means for the assistance of the independence movement in Korea. See *Conventions*.

April 19th.—The Inter-Allied peace flag, carried by all ships taken over by the Allies seen here for the first time on the Austrian vessels Lucerna and Magyarorszag. It is a white flag with a single horizontal blue stripe through its middle.

April 22d.—Motor car plunges from ferryboat off Market Street, two women and one man drowning.

April 26th.—Odd Fellows celebrated the 100th anniversary of their Order in the Scottish Rite Hall, Broad and Race Streets.

April 27th.—A motorcar slid off the ferryboat Camden as she docked at the foot of Market Street, drowning two persons. Five other occupants of the car were saved.

May 1st.—Rabbi Stephen A. Wise, supporter of the League of Nations, and Hannis Taylor, former minister to Spain, opposed to the League, debated the question in the Baptist Temple.

Work started on the Court of Honor on Chestnut Street, between 5th and 6th Streets, through which the men of the 28th Division will parade on May 15th.

May 2d.—Vice Admiral Sims, speaking in the interest of the Victory Loan drive, aroused much enthusiasm among an audience of 5000 at the Metropolitan Opera House.



German U-boat 117 here in the interest of the Victory Loan arrived at the Vine Street pier.

Big dirigible flying over city enroute to Cape May attracted much attention.

May 3d.—Part of Philadelphia's old First Regiment (109th), the pioneer of the Pennsylvania Division, debarked at the Snyder Avenue wharf from the transport Maui. There were 3575 men on board.

Announcement made that the entire 28th Division is to be in the United States on or before May 15th, the date set for the parade.

German submarine U-117 left here for Wilmington as the first stop in interest of the Victory Loan drive.

May 6th.—Transport Liberator docked with 2480 enlisted men and 29 officers, members of the 28th Division.

May 10.—Colonel Fred Taylor Pusey, divisional quartermaster, announced that 15,000 men will march in parade of the 28th Division.

May 11th.—Proclamation issued by Mayor Smith urging May 15th, the day of the parade of the Keystone Division, be treated as a holiday and that the city be properly decorated.

Transport Edgar F. Luckenbach docked at Snyder Avenue with members of the "Fighting Third" (110th Regiment) on board.

May 12th.—Transport Santa Oliva docked with 968 more members of the 110th Regiment with only 156 of the original Philadelphia 1000 among them.

May 13th.—Plans completed to have a funeral cortege leave Broad and Wharton Streets, fifteen minutes before the start of the parade in order to take part in unveiling a memorial tablet to the 2851 men of the 28th Division who died in France.

May 14th.—Route of the parade of the 28th announced: to start from Broad and Wharton Streets at 10 A. M., reach Independence Hall at 10.35 and reach Shibe Park where it will disband at 12.30; its total length being eight and one-half miles.

17,000 seats on the grandstands for the accommodation of relatives of the boys of the 28th Division placed on the Parkway.

Estimate given by Colonel Clement that it will take the 28th Division an hour and three-quarters to pass a given point.

Plans completed by Sons of the American Revolution to form a guard of honor about the Liberty Bell during the parade on the 15th.

Vanguard of the 28th Division from Camp Dix given an enthusiastic greeting.

May 15th.—City decorated in a sea of color in honor of the parade.

The 28th Division paraded over a route eight and one-eighth miles long. It started from Broad and Wharton Streets at 10 A. M., marched past Independence Hall, where it was reviewed and arrived at Shibe Park at 12.30, where it was disbanded. Each participant of parade received two dollars, a gift from the city, for use in buying food. Transportation of the 28th Division to this city from Camp Dix broke all records, 12,000 men being moved in six hours. General Charles H. Muir, commander of the 28th Division, received a gold medal presented by Governor Sproul in the name of the Commonwealth at the Bellevue-Stratford.

The Division was given the designation "Iron Division" by General Pershing. For nearly nearly a month the Division had been fighting in the Fismes sector and in a score of engagements had defeated the best of German shock troops. General Pershing, paying a tribute to the Pennsylvanians, said: "You are men of iron."

The local Y. M. C. A. ran six "chow" trucks to aid in feeding boys of the 28th Division.

May 16th.—108th Field Artillery arrived home on the transport Peerless too late for parade.

Estimate given that over 3,000,000 people in town to see the parade, were carried by the street cars, railroads and ferries without one serious accident. Estimated that the city spent \$250,000 on the parade.

May 19th.—Croix de Guerre presented in the City Hall yard to two Philadelphia marines. Private Michael J. Hardiman and Trumpeter James C. Toner for bravery under fire.

May 22d.—Collector for the American Stores Company held up at 51st and Arch Streets by two bandits. During the tussle one of the bandits was slain by his companion.

29th.—Transport Texan arrived at the Snyder Avenue pier with most of the boys from the 316th Infantry (Philadelphia's Own) on board.

May 30th.—Transports Pocahontas and Mercury landed with more units of the 28th Division on board.

Transport Santa Rosa docked at the Snyder Avenue pier with members from the 315th Infantry, 79th Division, on board.

May 31st.—Cablegram praising Walt Whitman received by the American Section of the English-speaking Union from the British Section during exercises honoring Whitman's centenary.

June 1st.—Transport Shoshone docked with the 304th Sanitary and Ammunition trains of the 79th Division on board. The





transports Canandaigua and General Gorgas also arrived in port.

June 4th.—Tribute paid to the efficiency of the Emergency Aid aides for their co-operation in war and war relief work at demobilization ceremonies on the John Wanamaker estate near Jenkintown.

Bellevue-Stratford leased for a long term of years by the T. Coleman Du Pont interests which control the Waldorf-Astoria and the Hotel McAlpin in New York.

June 13th.—Military and provost guard doing police duty in city removed by the direction of the Army and Navy authorities.

June 20th.—Army engineers, with full equipment and a number of trucks of the Motor Transport Corps, paraded through the central city streets. Exhibition given in the evening of the use of the paraboid, a sound-detecting device by which airplanes are detected without searchlights.

June 21st.—Transport Ohioan docked at Pier 78 at the foot of Snyder Avenue with 1621 officers and enlisted men on board.

June 25th.—Transport Dakotan docked at Pier 78 carrying 1660 enlisted men and 27 officers, members of the 87th or "Acorn" Division.

June 26th.—Hotel Hanover, 12th and Arch Streets, robbed of between \$400 and \$500 in money and a \$400 stick pin by a lone bandit at 4.20 A. M.

June 27th.—Transport Radnor docked at Snyder Avenue pier with nearly 2000 soldiers on board.

July 3d.—Mayor Smith, in a message to Councils, requested that all legislation passed in reference to the plot of ground in Germantown, which was given to the city by Senator George Woodward for a fire-house, be repealed.

Explosion in an automobile accessory establishment in the basement of 208 North Broad Street injured four persons and wrecked the building.

July 14th.—Nicholas Foniadakis, a leper, who escaped from a detention hospital in Boston about two months previously, apprehended in a restaurant on Third Street.

July 16th.—Captured leper, arrested on the 14th, escaped from the Municipal Hospital, 2d and Luzerne Streets.

July 17th.—Defendants in the Fifth Ward murder case failed in their appeal to the Superior Court for a new trial.

July 24th.—Transport Santa Barbara docked with 1500 troops, among whom were 13 soldiers from Philadelphia and surrounding communities.

July 29th.—Meyer Simon, proprietor of one of the local inter-city airplane routes, instantly killed when his head was almost severed by an airplane accident. The acci-

dent occurred on the landing field at Cottman Street and Northeast Boulevard.

August 1st.—745 men and women, Y. M. C. A. workers from overseas, landed on the transport Haverford, the first delegation of "Y" workers to reach this city.

August 3d.—Transport Minnesotan docked at the Snyder Avenue wharf with 1974 troops aboard, 34 of which were Philadelphians.

August 6th.—Six policemen convicted in the Fifth Ward murder case began their sentence at the West Chester jail.

August 8th.—Meteor fell to earth, landing at the northeast corner of the Broad Street Station, where the Parkway joins Filbert Street.

August 13th.—Academy of Natural Sciences offered \$25 for the recovery of the meteor which fell on August 8th.

500 discharged Marines, all Philadelphians, greeted at the West Philadelphia Station, where they detained.

August 25th.—Transport El Sol docked at the Snyder Avenue wharf with 800 soldiers, members of the Third Division, aboard.

September 12th.—First anniversary of the wiping out of the St. Mihiel salient in 27 hours, the first great operation entirely under American command, was commemorated.

General Pershing arrived with his staff at the North Philadelphia Station and was taken to Independence Hall where he made a short address and planted a tree in Independence Square. After the ceremony he went to Gimbel Brothers' store where employees gave him a present, and then to the John Wanamaker store where he presented colors to the Cadet Corps. Afterward he was entertained at the Union League Club.

Standing on the rear platform of a special car at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Station, Cardinal Mercier, the heroic primate of Belgium, pronounced a prayer and uttered a benediction in appreciation of the generosity of the people of Philadelphia.

September 16th.—General Pershing in a letter to Mayor Smith thanked the city for the ovation given him during his visit to the city.

The First Division of the American Expeditionary Force, enroute to Washington, welcomed at the Baltimore and Ohio Station by Red Cross canteen women.

September 24th.—Invitation extended by Mayor Smith to Eamonn De Valera, President of the Irish Republic, to visit Philadelphia.

September 25th.—The first government retail store for the sale of surplus stocks of army articles opened with great success





at the Third Regiment Armory, Broad and Wharton Streets.

September 26th.—Visit of Cardinal Mercier, the heroic primate of Belgium, who upon his arrival was taken to the residence of Archbishop Dougherty. In the evening the distinguished visitor was given a great ovation at the Metropolitan Opera House where 5000 people of all creeds gathered to do him homage. The Cardinal in his address moved his audience to tears.

September 27th.—Cardinal Mercier on a sight-seeing tour about the city acclaimed by thousands. The Cardinal visited the Mayor's office, Independence Hall, Fairmount Park, the University of Pennsylvania and St. Charles' Seminary at Overbrook. Later he lunched with Provost Smith at the University.

September 28th.—At the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, Cardinal Mercier warned the people of Philadelphia of the dangers in social unrest.

Resolutions adopted by the Philadelphia Protestant Federation and the Independent Patriotic League protesting Mayor Smith's official invitation to Eamonn De Valera.

October 1st.—After inviting Eamonn De Valera, President of the Irish Republic to visit the city, Mayor Smith was suddenly called away on important private business. Announcement made by his secretary that De Valera is not to be the official guest of the city.

Eamonn De Valera given an enthusiastic welcoming. Impressive services held at Independence Hall where the visitor was received on behalf of the city by E. J. Cattell, City Statistician. Governor Sproul and Mayor Smith were both unable to be present at the ceremonies.

October 2d.—Ferryboats Wenonah and Hammoniton, in collision off Market Street, three persons injured.

October 3d.—Mayor Smith received from Cardinal Mercier a note in which the primate expressed his thanks for the reception given to him upon his recent visit to this city.

October 4th.—The Italian dreadnaught, the Conte di Cavour, under command of Rear Admiral Ugo Conz, arrived.

October 5th.—Six aviators landing at Bustleton field injured in accidents in which Col. Townsend E. Dodd was killed. Lieutenant Colt, who was seriously injured, said the reason for the accidents were the result of bursting tires on the machines which caused the rims to sink in the ground made soft by rains, the sudden checking of the momentum thus making the plane turn over.

October 7th.—The NC 4, the first seaplane to fly across the Atlantic on May

17th, arrived after delays at Atlantic City, at the Vine Street pier. A reception committee, composed of members of the Aero-nauts' Club, the Aero Club of America and the Rotary Club, greeted Commander Read and his companions.

October 8th.—Ferryboats Bridgeton and Camden in collision outside Market Street slip; one person injured.

October 8th.—Commander A. C. Read, who piloted the NC 4 across the Atlantic, with members of his crew were the guests of the Rotary Club at the Bellevue-Stratford.

October 10th.—Four men were killed, five probably fatally injured and eight others badly burned at an explosion on the tank ship Chestnut Hill, which was docked at the Green Street wharf. Three of the injured men subsequently died. The Coroner's investigation attributed the accident to carelessness.

October 11th.—Associated Fraternal Societies paraded in honor of the men of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania who fought in the great war.

Three armed bandits robbed the jewelry store of S. A. MacQueen, 1427 Walnut Street, at 11 o'clock in the morning. Two of the men were caught at 16th and Chestnut Streets, but the others escaped with jewels worth \$15,000. On October 29th, the captured men were convicted and sentenced.

The NC 4 left the city for Baltimore.

October 16th.—Lieutenant Sir Arthur Whitten Brown, who was with Sir John Alcock on the first non-stop flight across the Atlantic, visited the city. He paid a high tribute to the Philadelphia Navy Yard, calling it wonderful, extraordinary and immense.

At the Academy of Music, Lieutenant Sir Arthur Brown told of his experiences in the first non-stop trans-Atlantic flight.

October 19th.—Ferryboat City of Camden in collision with tug Neptune in the Delaware. Eight members of the crew were thrown into the river, but rescued.

October 20th.—Edward Bok, retiring editor of *The Ladies' Home Journal*, was guest of honor at a dinner given by his associates at the Bellevue-Stratford.

October 23d.—Announcement made in Washington of the resignation of C. Willing Hare as assistant director of munitions and director of sales for War Department, who had returned from Europe where he disposed of the supplies left by the expeditionary force there.

October 24th.—Steam tug Aral, sunk in Delaware, two of the crew drowned.



October 26th.—The 86 delegates and attaches of the foreign missions who attended the International Trade Conference at Atlantic City arrived here on a tour around the industrial centers of the country.

October 27th.—Albert, King of the Belgians, Queen Elizabeth and Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant were the guests of the city. The royal party arrived at North Philadelphia Station at 12.46 P. M. and escorted by the First City Troop, were taken to Independence Hall, where the King unveiled a statue of Washington, that had recently been placed on a new pedestal. During the visit of five hours, the King visited the Belgian Relief Committee rooms, 1524 Walnut Street, the Red Cross headquarters, Hog Island Shipyard, where he christened a transport, and the Eddystone ammunition plant. Queen Elizabeth was taken on a visit to Bryn Mawr College, after she left the party at the Red Cross rooms.

October 29th.—Dr. Philip Sheridan Daily was convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions of a violation of the act of 1911, in practicing medicine without a license to do so. Dr. Daily is an osteopath, and the case was regarded as a test of the act. Motion for a new trial was immediately made by the osteopath's counsel, William A. Gray.

November 1st.—A motor truck on which were riding 32 members of the Glen Social Club, was demolished by a train at Clarksboro N. J., 18 miles south of Camden. Fourteen of the occupants were killed and 13 injured.

November 4th.—Frank Henry, fifteenth victim of the Clarksboro collision on November 1st, died.

November 8th.—Francis J. Wermuth, the sixteenth victim of the Clarksboro collision, died.

November 11th.—The Reading Railway Ferryboat Atlantic City was cut into by the steel tug Caspian, in the Delaware opposite Christian Street. Four men on the ferryboat were killed by the impact and four others injured. The ferryboat was badly damaged.

November 13th.—Daring robbery committed about noon on the window of the jewelry store of Joseph K. Davidson, 210 South 13th Street. The thieves escaped with goods valued at \$3000.

November 14th.—An attack was made on the Socialist book store, 1330 Arch Street, at night, when the show window was smashed with bricks thrown by persons who drove off afterward in an automobile. The following day a crowd threatened to storm

the store, but a call for police prevented the suggested raid.

November 17th.—Seven men were killed and eleven injured when a west-bound Hog Island train crashed into a motor truck at the crossing on 84th Street below Eastwick Avenue.

Many persons injured in fifteen trolley collisions due to the blanket of fog which hung over the city, delaying river, steam and street railway traffic and stalling hundreds of motor cars early in the morning.

November 18th.—The Prince of Wales greeted several hundred British veterans who assembled to meet him while his special train stopped at North Philadelphia Station. This was his only stop in this city and he remained twelve minutes.

November 24th.—In protest against the massacre of Jews of Ukraine, 3000 persons marched to the Metropolitan Opera House where a demonstration was held.

Lieutenant Robert M. Stocker, a naval test pilot, and Fred Thompson, a civilian inspector of naval aircraft, were drowned in the Delaware near Pennsgrove, N. J., when the airplane in which they were flying from the Navy Yard plunged into the river.

December 20th.—Six bandits, who used a motor car to escape in, held up members of the Ajax Tire Club, 1331 Arch Street, and robbed fifteen persons present of cash and jewelry estimated to be worth \$20,000.

December 24th.—Christmas Eve festivities in community centers at 11.45 P. M. Community singing of Christmas carols and presentation of pageants characterized the exercises.

**Evans Dental Institute. The Thomas W.**—Cor. 40th and Spruce Sts. By a formal agreement executed June 15, 1912, by the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania and The Thomas W. Evans Museum and Institute Society, a co-operative affiliation was established between the respective corporations whereby the resources of both are utilized in carrying out the intent and purposes expressed in the will of Dr. Thomas W. Evans, in which he directed that the residue of his estate be applied to the creation of a dental educational institution to be located at the northwest corner of Spruce and Fortieth Streets, in the City of Philadelphia, and to be carried on "as such institutions of learning are now conducted in Philadelphia and not inferior to any already established." The new Dental Institute, which is the materialization of Dr. Evans' bequest and which houses the School of Dentistry of the University of Pennsylvania, occupies the lot designated.

The building is 242 feet long by 161 feet





wide. The style of architecture is collegiate Gothic, of the time of Henry VIII, and in keeping with the architecture of the recently constructed buildings of the University. The material is of Indiana limestone and hard-burnt red brick.

The Evans Museum occupies the east hall of the Spruce Street wing.

One of the important features of the building is the large operative clinic, in the north wing on the second floor. This occupies the entire wing and contains 135 especially designed operating chairs, with instrument cabinets and gas, electricity, water and compressed-air service, at each chair. On the north side is a wall of glass, so far as is possible in keeping with the strength of the building.

The Institute offers special facilities for the prosecution of individual scientific research work in subjects related to dental science and art. Fully equipped private laboratories are provided where those fitted for pursuing research work may prosecute special studies of that character under the most favorable circumstances and with the general facilities of the Institute and the technical advice of its staff of instructors at their service.

The department of graduate instruction occupies an extensive section of the building and is especially equipped with the most modern chairs and appliances for the conduct of its educational work. Compressed air, electrical service, gas, hot and cold water are supplied to all of the laboratories and to the individual work tables, etc. Neither time, care nor expense has been spared in making the institute in its construction and equipment and in its educational plan and staff the most extensive and efficient dental educational institution in existence.

*President, John Weaver.*

*Secretary, Henry Rainey.*

**Evening Schools** — See *Schools, Teachers' College Courses, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce.*

**Exempted Property. Value of—**As the value of real estate exempted from taxation bears no relation to the borrowing capacity of the city of Philadelphia, the same care is not needed in assessing it. Consequently, the figures given below, which are for the year 1919, may not be the strict market value of the classes of property described. The total value of all classes of exempted property is placed at \$282,401,928. In 1908 the totals were \$191,075,144, and in 1898 \$120,960,494.

Principal among the exempted classes in 1919 were the following:

Property of the City of Philadelphia .....	\$144,007,094
Property of the State of Pennsylvania .....	2,039,600
Property of the United States Churches .....	31,317,200
Institutions of learning, including Parochial and other free schools .....	42,871,419
Other public charities .....	29,375,300
Hospitals .....	13,495,125
Public service property needed for its operation .....	11,827,200
Public libraries, other than city property .....	6,134,490
	834,500

February 24, 1920.—The Pennsylvania Supreme Court affirmed a rule of Common Pleas Court No. 2, on an appeal by the city that the rooms occupied by the Board of Home Missions and Church extension of the Methodist Church, 1701-05 Arch Street are exempt from taxation. See *Year Book* for 1919.

**Exports**—See *Commerce.*

**Eye Dispensary**—Of the Bureau of Health. See *Health, Bureau of.*

**Fackenland**—Appears upon the map of Campanius as the territory below Frankford Creek, and is said to be derived from the Dutch or German, and means "fine land."

**Fairhill Square**—Bounded by Lehigh Avenue, Huntingdon Street, Fourth Street and Apple Street, was originally a portion of the Fairhill estate, which belonged to Isaac Norris of Fairhill, who bought a portion of it as early as 1713. Dimensions, 500 feet north and south by 210 east and west. The ground was given by the Norris heirs in 1848 to the Commissioners of Kensington district, to be held for public use as a public walk or green for ever, and to be used for no other purpose whatever. See *Parks and Squares.*

**Fairmount Park**—This large public recreation ground is the combination of numerous purchases and gifts of land, extending from 1812, when the hill, indicated on Holme's map of Philadelphia, 1688, is marked "Faire Mount," was purchased for the site of a water works and reservoir, down to June, 1918, when the Parkway, which extends to the City Hall, formally came under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Fairmount Park. The Park includes Fairmount, the East and West Parks, the Wissahickon extension, and the Parkway, and has a combined area of 3624 acres. See *Commissioners of Fairmount*



*Park*, and under their separate headings the historic mansions in the Park.

#### **Fairmount Park Art Association**

—Formed in 1871 by a body of public-spirited and wealthy citizens for the purpose of beautifying Fairmount Park with statues, fountains, etc., of an artistic character. The objects as set forth in its constitution are "the accumulation of a fund, by means of annual contributions of small fixed sums of money by the members, and by legacies, donations, etc., which fund, or the interest thereon, shall be devoted to and expended in adorning Fairmount Park with statues, busts, and other works of art, either of a memorial nature or otherwise." The first work placed in the park was the bronze statue "Night," by Stauch, which was set up on George's Hill, in 1872.

The forty-seventh annual meeting was held January 16th, when the annual report noted that the statue of Thorfinn Karlsefni by the Icelandic sculptor, Einar Jonsson, had been finished and accepted by the Art Jury, and was in process of being cast in the final bronze. It is the first of a series of statues emblematic of the history of America presented to the city by J. Bunford Samuel, anticipating the provisions of Mrs. Samuel's will. During the year three marble figures, two of them bequests, were placed in Horticultural Hall, Fairmount Park, and two bronzes by Albert Laessle placed. One of the latter, "Billy," a figure of a young goat was placed in Rittenhouse Square and the other of a group of Penguins, was erected in the Zoological Garden.

At the annual meeting a resolution was adopted urging the city government to "undertake the reclamation and improvement of a section of the banks of the Schuylkill and the construction of a new bridge at Vine Street as a war memorial of the City of Philadelphia."

The association has plans for erecting a Robert Morris memorial, an Ericsson memorial and a Shakespeare memorial, the latter intended to be placed in the Parkway close to the new Free Library Building.

There is a city branch of the association, which aims to beautify the smaller parks of the city.

*President*, Charles J. Cohen.  
*Treasurer*, W. Hinckle Smith.  
*Secretary*, Leslie W. Miller.

**Fairmount Park Trolley**—Operated on a fifty-year lease by the Fairmount Park Transportation Company. The line is 8.47 miles in length. The road operates 59 cars, 48 of them of the open type. The company was chartered under the laws of

New Jersey in 1894, with a capital of \$2,000,000. The road was built during 1896-97. The first cars over the road were run in the West Park, on November 10, 1896, when that part of the line was completed. The whole line was put in operation on the completion of the trolley bridge, April 20, 1897. In 1917, 511,307 passengers were carried on the line. The company went into the hands of receivers in 1915.

**Falls of Schuylkill**—Lies in the 38th Ward, along Ridge Avenue above Laurel Hill Cemetery and below the mouth of the Wissahickon Creek, has gradually grown in the neighborhood of the Falls Tavern and other taverns long established in the vicinity. The settlement was originally called Fort St. David's, which name was given to it in consequence of its being near the fort so called of the Fishing Company of St. David, which about the year 1747 or later was established on the east bank of the Schuylkill, in imitation of the Fishing Company of the Colony in Schuylkill, which was founded about 1732, and had its Castle on the west bank of the river near Eaglesfield. The fish-house of Fort St. David was on a rock near the eastern abutment of the Reading Railroad bridge. The sign of Fort St. David's Fish-house was for many years that of the lower tavern at the Falls. The village was a government post-office known as Fort St. David's. It became known as Falls Village, but the name gradually went out of use, and the "Falls of Schuylkill" was substituted; which latter may be said to have become general by the year 1830.

**Feltonville**—In the 42d Ward, formerly was a village at the intersection of old Second Street and Fisher's Lane; called after the Felton family, farmers and market-gardeners at that place.

**Fern Rock**—In the 42d Ward. Once the home of the Arctic explorer, Dr. Elisha Kent Kane. The estate of Pierce Butler adjoined it. For some years the Kane mansion was a summer boarding-house. The name has been given to the vicinity and to a land association.

**Ferries**—The first ferry between Philadelphia and the New Jersey side of the Delaware was begun in 1695, when Daniel Cooper was given permission to establish the route. The ferry on this side landed at Arch Street. In 1735 there was a ferry in operation between Market Street and "William Cooper's" in New Jersey, probably Cooper's Point. There was a landing at Market Street forty years before that





time, and probably a ferry at that point.

The South Street Ferry which plies between that point and Kaighn's Point, Camden, was started in 1809 and until 1815 boats landed at Queen Street, Philadelphia. In 1816 the widow of Clement Reeves took over the property and after her death, in 1827, it was bought by Ebenezer Toole and William Champion. In 1851 the company was taken over by the South Camden Ferry Company, which operated the ferry until 1873, when a controlling interest was bought by General John S. Schultze, president of the Manchester Railroad, whose interests were later taken over by the Reading.

Seven ferries are still in operation between Philadelphia and the New Jersey side of the Delaware. During the year the Cramer Hill Ferry, which plied between Otis Street wharf and Cramer Hill, New Jersey, was withdrawn.

At Vine Street a ferry plies between Vine Street, Camden, and Philadelphia.

At Market Street the ferries run to Federal Street, Camden, where the Pennsylvania Railroad has its Camden Station.

At Chestnut Street the Reading Railway has a ferry running to Kaighn's Point, where its Camden Station is located.

At South Street the Reading has a ferry to Kaighn's Point, and the Gloucester Ferry Company carries traffic to Gloucester, N. J.

The Shackamaxon Street Ferry plies between that wharf and Vine Street, Camden.

At Shackamaxon Street is the Petty's Island ferry.

June 30th.—Residents of New Jersey petition Elisha Lee, Federal manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for double-decked ferryboats plying between this city and Camden.

August 10th.—Ferryboat Kittery, purchased by the Crew Levick Company arrived, and a few days later was placed in commission on the ferry to Petty's Island, where the company's oil plant is located.

September 13th.—The Gloucester Ferry Company increased the rate of fare from 7 cents to 10 cents for one-way passage, and its other rates in proportion.

During the year 1919, according to estimates of the Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries, more than 46,000,000 passengers were conveyed by the boats plying between Philadelphia and Camden.

**Finn in Philadelphia**—See Foreign Population.

**Fire Bureau of**—Under Department of Public Safety. Headquarters, 1328 Race

Street. Chief Engineer, William H. Murphy, salary, \$4500; Fire Inspector, James C. Baxter, Jr., salary, \$4500; Deputy Chief Engineer, Ross B. Davis, salary, \$3500.

Battalion Chiefs: George P. McConaghy, Harry Piper, Joseph C. Clements, Harry Ervin, William T. Barrett, Jacob Walbert, George Nallinger, George Kittenhouse, Hugh Colgan, Michael Walsh; salaries, each \$2100.

The Fire Department consists of:

- 59 steam fire engine companies.
- 29 hook and ladder companies.
- 7 gasoline pumping engine companies.
- 1 fire boat.
- 2 water towers.
- 3 pipe line companies.
- 80 captains.
- 84 lieutenants.
- 61 steam engineers.
- 61 firemen.
- 102 drivers.
- 18 tillermen.
- 1247 hose and laddersmen.

Salaries: captain, \$1500; lieutenant, \$1400; steam engineers, \$1350; firemen, \$1300; drivers, \$1300; tillermen, \$1350; hose and laddersmen, graded, \$1300, \$1200 and \$1100.

No person who is not a citizen of the United States, or who cannot read and write the English language, and who shall not have resided in the State at least one year preceding his appointment, shall be eligible as a member of the police force or as a fireman.

#### LOCATIONS OF FIRE STATIONS.

##### Fire Engines.

- | No. | Location.   |
|-----|---|
| 1.  | —1837 South Street.                                 |
| 2.  | —S. W. cor. Warnock and Berk Streets.               |
| 3.  | —117 Queen Street.                                  |
| 4.  | —1528 Sansom Street.                                |
| 5.  | —S. E. cor. Thirty-seventh and Ludlow Streets.      |
| 6.  | —Montgomery Avenue, below Girard Avenue.            |
| 7.  | —4253-55 Frankford Avenue.                          |
| 8.  | —N. E. cor. Second and Quarry Streets.              |
| 9.  | —N. W. cor. Main and Carpenter Streets, Germantown. |
| 10. | —808 Morris Street.                                 |
| 11. | —S. W. cor. South and Alder Streets.                |
| 12. | —Main and Centre Streets, Manayunk.                 |
| 13. | —1517 Parrish Street.                               |
| 14. | —4516 Frankford Avenue, Frankford.                  |
| 15. | —Howard Street and Columbia Avenue.                 |
| 16. | —Forty-fourth Street, below Girard Ave.             |
| 17. | —253 N. Fifteenth Street.                           |
| 18. | —S. E. cor. Uber and Callowhill Streets.            |
| 19. | —29 and 31 E. Chelten Avenue, Germantown.           |
| 20. | —N. W. cor. Tenth and Hunter Streets.               |
| 21. | —826 New Market Street.                             |





- No. Location.**  
 22.—214 Pine Street.  
 23.—Seventh Street, above Norris.  
 24.—Twentieth and Federal Streets.  
 25.—1915 and 1917 Adams Street.  
 26.—1010-1012 Buttonwood Street.  
 27.—2202 Columbia Avenue.  
 28.—Clearfield and Belgrade Streets.  
 29.—1225 N. Fourth Street.  
 30.—3546 Germantown Avenue.  
 31.—2736 N. Second Street.  
 32.—239-41 S. Sixth Street.  
 33.—Richmond Street, above Kirkbride, Bridesburg.  
 34.—1313 N. Twenty-seventh Street.  
 35.—Falls of Schuylkill, Ridge Avenue, above Midvale.  
 36.—Main Street, between Decatur and Hartzel, Holmesburg.  
 37.—Highland Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, Chestnut Hill.  
 38.—Longshore Street and State Road, Tacony.  
 39.—Leverington Avenue, west of Ridge Avenue, Roxborough.  
 40.—Sixty-fifth Street and Woodland Avenue, Paschalville.  
 41.—Sixty-first Street and Haverford Ave., Haddington.  
 42.—Front and Westmoreland Streets.  
 43.—2110 Market Street.  
 44.—3420 Haverford Avenue.  
 45.—N. E. cor. Twenty-sixth and York Sts.  
 46.—S. E. cor. Otsego and Reed Streets.  
 47.—3135 Gray's Ferry Road.  
 48.—Seventh Street, above Carpenter.  
 49.—Snyder Avenue, west of Fifteenth.  
 50.—N. W. cor. Park Ave. and Cambria St.  
 51.—Old York Road and Nedro Street, Branchtown.  
 52.—Jackson and Vankirk Sts., Wissinoming.  
 53.—Fourth Street and Snyder Avenue.  
 54.—Sixty-third Street and Lancaster Ave.  
 55.—S. E. cor. Marshall St. and Erie Ave.  
 56.—County Line and Rhawn St., Fox Chase.  
 57.—Fifty-fifth and Pine Streets.  
 58.—Byberry Road and Worthington Ave., Byberry.  
 59.—Hunting Park Ave. and Schuyler St.

**Fire Trucks.**

- 1.—2132 Fairmount Avenue.
- 2.—316-318 Florist Street.
- 3.—2003 N. Second Street.
- 4.—319 Delancey Street.
- 5.—Sixteenth Street, below Fitzwater.
- 6.—N. E. cor. Haverford Ave. and Preston Street.
- 7.—1225 N. Fourth Street.
- 8.—S. E. cor. Germantown Avenue and Brighthurst Street, Germantown.
- 9.—2110 Market Street.
- 10.—N. S. of Clearfield Street, below Frankford Avenue.
- 11.—E. S. of Twelfth St., below Wharton.

- No. Location.**  
 12.—N. W. cor. Park Ave. and Cambria St.  
 13.—Fiftieth Street and Baltimore Avenue.  
 14.—2938 Ridge Avenue.  
 15.—4516 Frankford Avenue, Frankford.  
 16.—Belgrade and Huntingdon Streets.  
 18.—Ridge Avenue, above Midvale Avenue, Falls of Schuylkill.

**Auxiliary Trucks.**

- A.—N. W. cor. Main and Carpenter Streets, Germantown.  
 D.—Main Street, between Decatur and Hartzel Streets, Holmesburg.

**Pipe Line Wagons.**

- 1.—239-41 S. Sixth Street.
- 2.—Sixth Street and Lehigh Avenue.
- 3.—2003 N. Second Street.

**Chemical Engines.**

- 1.—N. E. cor. Haverford Avenue and Preston Street.
- 2.—1225 N. Fourth Street.
- 3.—Twelfth Street, below Wharton Street.
- 4.—N. S. Clearfield Street, below Frankford Avenue.
- 5.—Rising Sun Lane and Somerville Ave.
- 6.—Bustleton Pike, above Fulmer Street, Bustleton.
- 7.—Eighty-second Street and Tinicum Ave.
- 8.—Oak Lane.

**Insurance Patrols.**

- 1.—Arch Street, west of Fifth.
- 2.—Fifth and Hackley Streets.
- 3.—2122 Market Street.
- 4.—58 E. Haines Street, Germantown.

**Water Towers.**

- 1.—2110 Market Street.
- 2.—Sixth Street and Lehigh Avenue.

**Fire Main Pumping Stations.**

- S. W. cor. Delaware Avenue and Race Street, Lehigh Avenue, north side, east of Seventh Street.

**Fire Boats.**

- Boat *Edwin S. Stuart*, Race Street pier, Delaware.  
 \*Boat *Samuel H. Ashbridge*, Race Street, Delaware.  
 \*Boat *William S. Stokley*, Palmer Street wharf, Delaware.  
 \*Boat *John E. Keyburn*, Sansom Street wharf, Schuylkill.  
 \*Boat *King*, Washington Avenue wharf, Delaware.  
 \*Police boats equipped with fire pumps.

The *Stuart*, the only specially built fire boat, can throw 21 streams simultaneously.

The High Pressure Station at Race Street and Delaware Avenue is fitted with seven large and two small gas engines having a total horse-power of 2350. The pumps to which they are attached have a combined power for delivering 9100 gallons of water per minute. This is forced through special fire mains in the central part of the city. Similar equipment is to be found at the



High-pressure Station at Seventh Street and Lehigh Avenue.

### Fires and Fire Losses in 1919—

There were 5133 alarms of fire in 1919, of which 419 were false alarms. The actual number of fires was 4168, and for two of these five alarms each were sent.

The fire losses amounted to \$4,885,485, distributed as follows:

INSURED PROPERTY.		Loss.
1919.	Insurance.	
January .....	\$6,335,400	\$786,393
February ...	10,132,900	188,643
March .....	8,024,725	222,314
April .....	25,029,600	121,579
May .....	8,987,750	531,089
June .....	10,231,100	148,761
July .....	4,098,100	333,870
August .....	2,605,350	268,700
September ...	4,807,800	56,269
October ....	9,472,400	126,052
*November ...	6,358,000	699,575
*December ...	10,000,000	425,100

Totals ... \$106,083,125 \$3,918,345

\* Estimated.

Uninsured losses: Buildings, \$89,465; contents, \$567,775.

Co-insured: \$309,900. Total, \$967,140.

**Fires of 1919**—January 5th.—Third Baptist Church, Wister and Wakefield Streets, Germantown. Damage \$30,000.

January 6th.—Stable of Samuel Isaacson, 506 Pine Street. Loss \$22,000. Forty-six horses and four mules burned to death.

January 12th.—Spice plant of A. Colburn, at 11th and Nevada Streets destroyed, causing a loss of \$700,000; 14 men injured.

Fire in the Grand Garage, 2115 South 8th Street, destroyed 50 automobiles and caused a loss of \$45,000.

January 13th.—Valuable works of art destroyed in home of Rabbi Joseph L. Krauskopf, 4715 Pulaski Avenue, Germantown.

January 15th.—Heralds of Liberty Building, 4008-14 Chestnut Street, damage estimated at \$30,000.

January 16th.—Two tank steamships, the Roald Amundsen and the Kjøbenhavn and a barge were burned at the Passyunk Avenue loading pier of the Atlantic Refining Company; 6 men were killed and 11 injured. Loss, \$1,000,000.

January 19th.—Eight persons suffocated in a fire in a dwelling house at 2225 Gray's Ferry Avenue.

January 22d.—Lewis Building, 1021-27 Ridge Avenue; \$40,000 loss, several firemen injured.

January 27th.—Philadelphia Oil Refinery, 35th and Ritner Streets. Loss several thousand dollars.

January 29th.—Stable of Jacob Weiss, 911-13 North 2d. Street, 58 horses burned to death and 10 wagons destroyed.

Meat plants of F. G. Vogt & Company and the Consolidated Beef Company at 30th Street below Race. Loss \$30,000. The Rising Sun Hotel was slightly damaged.

January 31st.—Fire in a Chinese joss house, 907 Race Street, destroyed a quantity of costumes and other Chinese articles.

February 24th.—Building occupied by the Charles J. Cohen envelope factory, 508-10 Ludlow Street, partially destroyed. Ten firemen were injured and the loss estimated at \$130,000.

March 9th.—Main building of the Berg Company's fertilizing plant, Ontario Street near Delaware Avenue, destroyed with a loss of \$100,000.

March 23d.—Fatal fire at 708 North Front Street in which two persons lost their lives.

May 1st.—Seven-story store of Oppenheim, Collins & Company, 1207-9 Chestnut Street, swept by fire. Five firemen injured. Loss, \$500,000.

May 5th.—Buildings occupied by John Price Company, grocers, and Hurlock Brothers, cardboard manufacturers, 3432-38 Market Street, partly destroyed by fire caused by lightning. Loss, \$20,000 for the Price Company and \$100,000 for Hurlock Brothers.

May 31st.—Building at 1315 and 1317 Vine Street occupied by World Film Corporation, the United Picture Theatres and George Kleine Film Exchange, partially destroyed, causing a loss of \$30,000. The fire was due to friction sparks igniting a reel of film which was being wound.

June 13th.—Plant occupied by the Queen Metal and Rubber Company, 234-36 Queen Street, destroyed. Loss estimated at \$50,000.

June 23d.—The Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church, southwest corner of 7th and Norris Streets, practically burned to ground, entailing a damage of \$50,000 and injuring two firemen.

June 28th.—Garage at 5156-60 Thompson Street, owned by Harry Odenheh; 30 automobiles destroyed. Loss, \$40,000.

June 28th.—Freighter, Eleuthereos K. Venivelos, laden with sugar, seriously damaged in the Delaware River, off Reed Street.

July 12th.—Collapse of a burning building at 613-15 North American Street, near Green, occupied by Potash Brothers as a storehouse for burlap bags, resulted in the death of six firemen and the injury of about 40 others. Two policemen and two civilians were also injured by falling bricks and timbers.





July 13th.—The 100-ft. spire of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Saviour, 38th and Ludlow Streets, split by lightning, ruining its chimes.

August 9th.—200,000 bushels of grain, valued at \$170,000, destroyed by fire at the Elevator and Warehouse Company, Park Avenue and Clearfield Street.

September 14th.—Atlantic Refining Company's plant, Passyunk Avenue and the Schuylkill River, menaced by fire which partly destroyed a pier.

September 14th.—The dredge Weymouth, owned by the Bowers Southern Dredging Company, almost destroyed by fire while moored off Pier 6, Greenwich Point.

September 15th.—Seven firemen, a policeman and a woman were injured in a fire in the hay and feed establishment of Charles H. Longcope, 1612 North 22d Street. The loss was estimated at \$50,000.

September 23d.—Five men injured and a loss of \$100,000 caused by a fire at the Atlantic Refining Company, 35th and Ritner Streets.

October 22d.—Twenty-two firemen overcome by fumes resulting from burning sawdust in a fire that destroyed the factory owned by George W. Kugler & Sons, 919-27 North Newmarket Street, near Second and Poplar, with a property damage estimated at \$25,000.

October 30th.—A fire in the basement of Logan Hall at the University of Pennsylvania resulted in the injury of two students and two firemen, while four other firemen were overcome by smoke. Many records of the Academy of Political and Social Science were lost.

November 12th.—Fire practically destroyed the glass manufacturing plant owned by Gillinder & Sons, Inc., State Road and Devereaux Street, Wissinoming. Four firemen injured. Loss, \$400,000.

December 4th.—Jewish Synagogue, Keshet Israel, Lombard Street near 4th, wrecked by fire.

London Leather Goods Company's store, 218 Arch Street, damaged to an extent of \$75,000.

Epstein, Laison & Company's auction house, 325 Market Street, gutted by fire, causing loss of \$150,000 and injuring two firemen.

December 21st.—Messiah Lutheran Church, 16th and Jefferson Streets, almost totally wrecked by fire.

**Fire Marshal**—Room 381 west corridor, City Hall. The Fire Marshal's duty is to attend, examine into, report upon, and keep a record of all fires occurring within the limits of the city, and ascertain, as satisfactorily as possible, the causes

thereof; to detect and ferret out and bring to justice all persons guilty of the crime of arson or incendiarism, and enforce all laws and ordinances for the prevention of fires and the safeguarding of life in the event of fire. In his office motion-picture theatres are licensed.

*Fire Marshal*, George W. Elliott; salary, \$2500.

*Assistant Fire Marshals*—Frank J. Gallagher; salary, \$2000. James Mulherin; salary, \$1800. Charles L. McBrearty; salary, \$1800. Chas. Whitmore; salary, \$1800. Clerk, Chas. Weakley; salary, \$1200.

**Firemen's Pension Fund Association**—See *Pensions*.

**First Baptist Church**—Seventeenth and Sansom Streets. Congregation really began to worship in Philadelphia in 1695, although as a congregation it first was organized when it met in the Barbadoes Store at Second and Chestnut Streets in 1698. After holding services at the brew-house for some years, the First Church, by an arrangement with the Keithians, who had separated from the Society of Friends, removed to the meeting-house of the latter, which was on the west side of Second Street below Arch. This transfer took place on the 15th of March, 1707. The congregation remained there for many years. In 1731 the wooden building erected by the Keithians was taken down, and a brick structure erected of the size of 32 by 40 feet. In 1762 this building was replaced by another, much larger, which was again enlarged in 1808 to the dimensions of 61 by 75 feet, and remained until the church at Broad and Arch Streets was finished in 1857. In 1900 the congregation moved into its present edifice.

**First City Troop**—See *First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry*.

**First Penny Savings Bank**—Twenty-first and Bainbridge Streets. Branch in Liberty Building, Broad and Chestnut Streets. Founded in 1888 by John Wanamaker, largely as one of the numerous social welfare projects inaugurated successfully under the auspices of Bethany Presbyterian Church. The branch in the Liberty Building was opened in October, 1919. On September 1, 1919, the institution had 29,721 depositors and deposits of \$5,007,113.73. It accepts from depositors either small or large sums of money, on which it pays interest. See *Bethany Presbyterian Church, Savings Banks*.



**First Presbyterian Church**—Seventh Street and South Washington Square. This is the parent church of Presbyterians in Philadelphia, the congregation having been originally formed in 1698, and worshipped in the Barbadoes Store, at Second and Chestnut Streets. In 1704 the congregation erected its first church on Market Street, east of Third. The building was replaced in 1793 by an Ionic structure, which, in turn was abandoned in 1822, when the present building, also Ionic in character, was opened. Among the ministers who preached to the congregations, was the Rev. John Erving, provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

**First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry**—Armory, Twenty-third Street, north of Chestnut. Founded in 1774 by twenty-six gentlemen, "for the defense of the rights of their threatened country." During the Revolutionary War it was an active organization, present at several important engagements, and serving from 1776 to 1783. At times the troop served as body-guard to Washington, who complimented the organization for its loyal and efficient services. The troop has taken part in every war of the United States as an organization, except the Mexican War, but in that conflict its members individually saw service. In the European War, for the first time, the troop lost its identity, as did every other independent or state organization. Prior to the National Army Act, the First City Troop formed part of the Pennsylvania National Guard regiment of cavalry. The organization has acted as escort to every President of the United States who has visited Philadelphia while in office, and has escorted every distinguished visitor to the city until it went into the European War. It has been a time-honored custom of the troop to parade on November 17th, each year, the anniversary of its founding, and on Washington's Birthday each year. The Troop was incorporated in 1863.

*Captain, Thomas Cadwalader.*

On the occasion of the visit of Albert, King of the Belgians, his consort, Queen Elizabeth, and Prince Leopold, on October 27th, the Troop acted as their escort. This was its first public appearance as an organization after the European War.

November 17th.—For the first time since the United States entered the European War, the Troop revived its custom of making a short parade in uniform, but unmounted, on the occasion of its anniversary. A dinner followed at the organization's armory, at which its commander, Captain George C. Thayer, presided.

December 1st.—Captain Thayer resigned

from the active list of the Troop, having been selected as Lieut.-Colonel of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment in the new National Guard.

**Five O'clock Club**—One of the famed dining clubs of Philadelphia which has a national reputation. Organized in 1883, as one of the successors of the Thursday Club, which, founded in 1880, had after two years of activity come virtually to an end through the loss of some of its brightest, wittiest lights who seceded. The Five O'clock Club received its name from its original custom of sitting down to dinner at that hour. It was organized by a group of popular journalists, theatrical, business and professional men. Its dinners are held monthly during the winter season, and some of the most prominent men in the country have been guests at its board. The dinners are usually held at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel.

*President, Dr. Hobart A. Hare.*

*Secretary, J. Hampton Moore.*

**Five Points**—A section in the 35th Ward. Formerly a village at the intersection of Castor's Road, Oxford Road, and Dark Run Road, northeast of Frankford.

**Flag, City, and Colors**—Prior to the adoption of the present city colors and flag, in 1895, it was customary to use the city arms painted upon a blue ground. The Rev. Dr. Henry C. McCook, becoming interested in the lack of unanimity on the subject made an independent study of the arms, and reported the city colors, taken from the arms, were blue and a golden yellow. He also suggested a flag of blue with a band of yellow in the middle. His suggestions were accepted by City Councils.

The Ordinance of March 27, 1895, provided that the following shall be the forms, devices and colors of the Civic Flag, the City Ensign and the Pennant of the City of Philadelphia.

The colors in the several forms shall be azure blue and golden yellow.

The Civic Flag, or Standard of the City, shall be as follows: Material shall be American-made hunting or silk of the colors designated, 10 feet in length and 6 feet in width, or in proportion thereto. The same shall be parted vertically (per pale) in three equal parts, the first and third to be azure blue and the second, or middle pale, golden yellow. Upon the latter pale shall be emblazoned the City Arms, as borne upon the City Seal, established by the Ordinances of Councils of February 14, 1874.

The City Ensign, or Merchant Flag, shall





be composed and parted the same as the Civic Flag, except that instead of the entire City Arms there shall be emblazoned upon the central pale the crest of the City Arms, surrounded by thirteen five-pointed azure stars in a circle whose diameter shall be four-fifths of the width of the pale. Length of fly, 6 feet; depth of hoist, 4 feet 6 inches, or in proportion thereto.

The City Pennant shall be a triangular piece of yellow bunting, 5 feet in length by 4 feet in width, or in proportion thereto. In the center thereof shall be a blue triangular field, 2 feet in width and 3 feet in length, upon which shall be displayed the crest of the City Arms and a circle of golden stars, as borne upon the City Ensign.

The City Streamer shall be of the colors indicated. 2 feet in width and 15 feet in length, or in proportion thereto. The blue shall be next to the staff, and shall be in length one-fourth the length of the streamer, and shall bear upon the center the City Crest.

**Flag House**—See *Betsy Ross House*.

**Flag Day**—June 14th. The anniversary of the adoption of the Nation's standard has been annually observed since 1899. The usual celebration by school children is held at the Flag House, 239 Arch Street.

**Food Inspection**—See *Health, Bureau of*.

**Foreign Consuls**—See *Consuls*.

**Foreign Population of Philadelphia**—According to United States census returns for 1910 there were 879,363 persons in Philadelphia who were foreign born of foreign parentage. They were divided as follows:

Country.	Number.	Per cent.
Austria .....	30,118	3.4
Belgium .....	685	0.1
Canada-French .....	749	0.1
Canada-Other .....	7,208	0.8
Denmark .....	1,990	0.2
England .....	85,470	9.7
Finland .....	324	Less than 1/10 of 1%
France .....	6,092	0.7
Germany .....	185,392	21.1
Greece .....	697	0.1
Holland .....	838	0.1
Hungary .....	16,892	1.9
Ireland .....	248,538	28.3
Italy .....	76,734	8.7
Norway .....	1,321	0.2
Rumania .....	6,165	0.7
Russia .....	138,160	15.7
Scotland .....	20,677	2.4

Country.	Number.	Per cent.
Sweden .....	4,098	0.5
Switzerland .....	4,022	0.5
Turkey in Asia .....	1,299	0.1
Turkey in Europe .....	611	0.1
Wales .....	3,457	0.4
All Other .....	37,326	4.2

These figures only include the white population. There are no separate statistics for Poles, Czechs, Slavs, Lithuanians, Armenians. Chinese and Japanese are comparatively few in number, of the former probably less than 150.

**Fort Mifflin**—On the west bank of the Delaware below the mouth of the Schuylkill River. This is the only fortification in Philadelphia, but bears only some traces of its original use. During the Revolution the fortification here was known as Mud Fort, and the island on which it stood, Mud Island. The fort was besieged in 1779. About a century ago the old fort was replaced by what was then a modern engineering work, and it was occupied by United States troops until about forty years ago. At the time of the Spanish-American War, the old place was remodelled, and buildings erected within the enclosure. These are still used as a magazine for the Philadelphia Navy Yard. During the war, a shell loading plant was in operation there.

In August, 1918, the President, by proclamation took 160 acres of land in the Fortieth Ward, adjoining the Fort, and in June, 1919, announcement was made that the Fort was to be enlarged and modernized.

An ordinance authorizing the Department of Public Works to grant the United States Government permission to use city water and providing for the necessary installation, was passed by Councils in February. A water main two miles long is required to make the connection.

**Fourth of July**—Independence Day. For many years it has been the custom to strike the year of Independence on the bell in the steeple of Independence Hall, at the moment the day is announced by the clock. Patriotic exercises are conducted in Independence Square.

In 1919, the use of fireworks and other explosives to celebrate the day, resulted in one death and injuries to 144 others. Two of the latter died within a few days.

The exercises in Independence Square were preceded by a parade of school children in 1919. The Liberty Bell was placed in the center of the square, and the children attired in the flags of the Allies, formed a semi-circle in front of it.





**Frankford**—Situate on Tacony (since called Frankford) Creek, in the lower part of the township of Oxford in the present 23d Ward. It must have been founded at a very early date—almost as soon as the village of Germantown. Its name is mentioned in a discussion before the provincial council in 1687, between Thomas Fairman and Robert Jeffis, concerning a piece of property. The name of the village was undoubtedly derived from the title of the Frankfort Company, which took up ground there. This village was incorporated into a borough by Act of March 2, 1800. By act of April 4, 1831, the boundaries of the borough were extended and in 1854 it was consolidated with the city. See *Asoepeke*.

**Frankford Creek**—This is formed by the union of three streams. One of these, now known as the *Wingohocking*, is so called in a patent to Griffith Jones, 1684. It is called *Winconico* in a patent to John Goodson, 1701, and *Wincokoe* in a patent to Griffith Jones of the same year. In modern times the *Wingohocking* has been called *Logan's Run*, from the fact that it flowed through the grounds of the seat of James Logan at Stenton. The *Wingohocking* rises near Mount Airy, curves generally to the south, and passing through Germantown runs eastwardly until it unites with *Tacony Creek* near Rowland's. The *Tacony* rises in Montgomery County near Shoemakerstown, runs southwest and south, crosses the line of the former Bristol Township, and forms the boundary of Bristol and Oxford townships. The stream is now called Frankford Creek from the junction of the *Tacony* and *Wingohocking*, and enters the Delaware near the U. S. Arsenal. Frankford Creek derives its name from the old Borough of Frankford adjoining.

**Fox Chase**—Formerly a village in what was Dublin Township, now in the 35th Ward. The settlement received its name from the sign-board of an inn that once stood at the intersection of Asylum Road and Oiney.

**Francisville**—In the present 15th Ward. It was a tract of ground on the southwest side of the Ridge Road above Vinyard Lane, afterward called Francis Lane, Coates Street, and Fairmount Avenue, established upon the Vinyard estate, upon which Penn originally planted his vineyard, with the expectation of making wine. This property was bought by Jonathan Dickinson in July, 1718, and it came eventually into the ownership of Tench Francis, whose heirs some time after

the year 1800, laid out a tract with streets running at right angles and parallel with the Ridge Road, in such manner as to sadly interfere with the streets running north and south and east and west when the city grew up to that village. The original Vinyard estate was 1040 acres, and it ran from the Ridge Road over to the Schuylkill River on the line of the present Fairmount Avenue (formerly Coates Street), and up that road to Turner's Lane, and across to the Schuylkill, upon which was an eminence called "Old Vinyard Hill," afterward named by Robert Morris "The Hills," and by Henry Pratt "Lemon Hill," the same being now a part of Fairmount Park.

**Frankford Elevated Railway**—On February 1, 1920, the Department of City Transit estimated that about 70 per cent. of the construction work on the first operating section of this high-speed line from Arch Street to Bridge Street, a distance of 6 3/10 miles, had been completed. As authorized by Councilmanic Ordinance of July, 1916, the Frankford Elevated in its entirety will comprise about 9 miles of line from Front and Arch Streets to Rhawn Street in Frankford via Front Street, Kensington Avenue and Frankford Avenue. Lack of funds to complete the line its full length, and a desire to give the northeast section the advantages of a rapid transit system as quickly as possible, make it necessary that the first operating section terminate at Bridge Street and every effort is now being put forward to get this much of the system in service by the end of 1920.

Many obstacles over which the city had no control, such as the changed conditions brought about by the war, resulting in the postponement of construction work of all kinds, scarcity of labor, high cost of material and other economic factors, have interfered considerably with the work on the Frankford Road. To February 1, 1920, the sum of \$4,571,610 had actually been spent by the city on completed contracts on this line, while construction in the amount of \$1,034,212 is under way, but yet uncompleted. The Department of City Transit has plans for additional contracts in the amount of \$592,000 ready for bids. The estimated cost of completing the first operating section of the Frankford Elevated, including equipment, is given by the Department of City Transit at \$11,105,660.

In July, 1916, when Councils authorized the building of the comprehensive system of rapid transit lines at a cost of \$63,100,000, the appropriation for the Frankford line was increased from \$3,000,000 to



\$7,400,000. This sum, it was estimated at that time, would be sufficient to meet the construction costs of the line its entire length of over 9 miles. It is now estimated, as the result of changed conditions, that the construction costs alone will amount to \$9,407,000, an increase of more than \$2,000,000 over the original estimate. This estimate covers only the bare structure from Arch to Rhawn Streets. If municipal funds are used to equip the line, which now seems probable, it will require a further authorization of \$6,020,000, with \$600,000 added for real estate, making the total cost of the Frankford line its entire length, ready for operation, \$16,027,000. To construct and equip the first operating section to Bridge Street, according to latest estimates, will cost the municipality \$11,105,000, or \$3,105,000 in excess of the total appropriation now available for this line. The additional funds necessary to place the line in service will be provided through further bond issue.

In addition to the construction program there is another feature to the Frankford Elevated of equal importance to the public, namely, the question of an operating agreement. As originally proposed, this line, and in fact the entire city-built system, was to be operated in conjunction with the surface system of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company. While several proposals have been put forth, with a view of arriving at a decision relative to an operating agreement, nothing definite in this respect has yet been reached. See *Year Book for 1919*.

**Franklin Chess Club**—Club house, 1604 Walnut Street. Chartered November 18, 1885, to encourage games of chess, checkers and whist. The Club has entertained nearly all the chess masters of the world, including Steinitz, Lasker, Gunsburg, Marshall, Capablanca. This organization is trustee for the George W. Childs silver chess cup, made in the shape of a rook, to be played for annually by all chess players in Philadelphia, the winner for the year to have his name engraved on the cup. The trophy was presented to the Club by Mr. Childs in 1893.

Although the organization only dates from 1885, it is the legitimate successor of the Philadelphia Chess Club which was founded in 1859.

*President*, Walter Penn Shipley.

*Vice-president*, Peter J. Hoban.

*Secretary*, David H. Stone.

*Librarian*, Isaac P. Blakemore.

**Franklin Field**—33d and Spruce Streets. Athletic ground and football field

of the University of Pennsylvania. The University gymnasium occupies the greater part of the 33d Street boundary. For many years the Army and Navy football game was played here. Seating capacity 30,000. Erected 1894.

**Franklin Inn Club**—Club house, corner of Camac and St. James Streets. Literary. Founded in 1902 to bring together authors, illustrators and publishers of Philadelphia in a kind of literary guild not yet provided for them in the city. It is limited to 100 members. Its first president, who served until his death, was Dr. Weir Mitchell. The club has been the gathering place for many years for literary men of distinction visiting the city. Its annual celebration on Franklin's birthday night in January is a notable event.

*President*, John Bach McMaster.

*Vice-president*, Owen Wister.

*Secretary*, Ellis Paxson Oberholzer.

*Treasurer*, C. C. Shoemaker.

**Franklin Institute**—Seventh Street, south of Market. Organized in 1824 to meet a demand in America for an institution similar to that founded by Count Rumford in London in 1799. The founders intended it, not only as an appropriate memorial to the name of Franklin, but as means of continuing for all time a work which throughout his long life he perhaps regarded as his best, namely, the discovery of physical and natural laws and their application to increase the well-being and comfort of mankind.

The hall of the institute was built from plans furnished by John Haviland, architect. The corner-stone was laid with appropriate Masonic and other ceremonies, on June 8, 1825. The funds for the purchase of the lot and the erection of the building were provided by the issue of a building loan, which was freely taken by members and friends of the enterprise, and has long since been repaid. The building was completed, and the institute took possession of all except the second floor (which was occupied by the United States Courts until 1830) in 1826. Upon the first floor are located the lecture room (capable of accommodating about 300), and laboratories and offices. The second floor is occupied by the library, to which special attention is paid elsewhere. The third floor is given up entirely to the use of the School of Mechanic Arts.

The plan of the founders contemplated "the formation of a library of books relating to science and the useful arts, and the opening of a reading room;" and, accordingly, in 1827, the first Committee on Library was appointed. The books forming





the nucleus of the library were stored in the residence of a member of the committee until early in the year 1829, when the first reading room was opened.

The founding of the *Franklin Institute Journal*, in 1826, by opening the way to the establishment of exchange relations with other societies and with the leading magazines and periodicals devoted to science and the useful arts, proved an invaluable help in promoting its growth, and thus, early, gave to the library the distinctive character which it has since maintained. From the nucleus formed by this useful agency has grown a reference library of scientific literature, in some branches unique, and, in extent and completeness, second to none in the United States, embracing the publications of the principal scientific and technical societies of the world, and the leading periodicals devoted to science and the arts.

Several of the foreign governments have deposited with the library complete sets of their patent office publications. There are on the shelves for reference files of the specifications of the patent office of Great Britain since the year 1617, of France since 1791, of Switzerland since 1888, of the United States since 1790. Abstracts of the patents granted by Germany, Russia, Canada, Australia, Hungary and Austria can also be consulted.

The library is annually enriched, also, by the gift of numerous technical publications of a miscellaneous character from foreign governments, and from states and municipal authorities and corporations. These embrace publications relating to public works; official reports relating to geology, the mining and metallurgical industries, agriculture, public health, municipal engineering; reports of railway and other transportation companies, manufacturing corporations, etc.

To inventors and manufacturers seeking for information respecting the state of the arts and manufactures, the extensive collection of patent literature which the library places at their disposal is indispensable, and the library is constantly resorted to by attorneys and their clients for the purpose of consulting these volumes; while, to the professional man and the student, the scientific and technical serials in which the library is so rich are no less indispensable as an aid in pursuing their investigation.

Provision early was made for the instruction of mechanics and apprentices and those engaged in the useful trades, and early in 1824 a school of mechanical and architectural drawing was established. This experiment seems to have been crowned with complete success; and the managers proceeded to establish another school, in which

should be taught "all the useful branches of English literature and the ancient and modern languages." This project was realized in 1826. In 1827 over three hundred scholars were upon its roll. It was the model upon which the Central High School, shortly afterwards established by the city as part of the public school system, was patterned. With the organization of the public high school, that of the institute was abandoned as unnecessary. The drawing school, however, was continued, and has maintained an uninterrupted existence to the present. Its leading feature—that of training pupils for actual work in shop and office—has always been rigorously preserved, and at the present time, as a school for mechanical draughtsmen, it is conceded to be one of the most thorough and practical of any in the country. Instruction in naval architecture was first given in October, 1899. All departments of instruction were united in the year 1910 and are now known as the School of Mechanic Arts.

Lectures have always occupied a prominent place in the scheme of the institute's work. The object at present is to give members of the institute the advantage of having presented to them the latest advances in the useful arts and sciences bearing thereon.

For many years exhibitions were a feature of the work of the institute. It held the first exhibition of American manufactures ever undertaken in 1824. There were annual displays of this kind until 1858. In 1874 the fiftieth anniversary of the organization was signalized by a noteworthy exhibition at the old freight station, then at Thirteenth and Market Streets, the site of the Wanamaker store. In 1884 it held the first international electrical exhibition ever undertaken.

The institute awards, under the terms of several funds, the following medals, premiums, or recommendations:

The Franklin Medal.  
The Elliott Cresson Medal.  
The Howard N. Potts Medal.  
The Edward Longstreth Medal.

See under these heads.

President, Walton Clark, Sc.D.  
Secretary, R. B. Owens, D.Sc.  
Treasurer, Cyrus Borgner.

**Franklin Medal** (Gold Medal and Diploma)—This medal is awarded annually by the Franklin Institute from the Franklin Medal Fund, founded January 1, 1914, by Samuel Insull, Esq., to those workers in physical science or technology, without regard to country, whose efforts, in the opinion of the Institute, acting through its Committee on Science and the Arts, have



done most to advance a knowledge of physical science or its applications.

In May 1, 1919, the Franklin Medal was presented to Major George O. Squier, chief signal officer, U. S. A., and to Sir James Dewar, of England.

**Franklin Square**—Originally designated *Northeast Square*, 632 feet north and south by 543 feet east and west, now contains 7 acres and 3 roods. It was originally bounded by Sixth, Race and Vine Streets and back-ends of Eighth Street lots. In 1741, Thomas Penn issued a warrant in favor of the German Reformed Congregation for a portion of the square on the northern side 150 feet in breadth east and west and 306 feet north and south, to be used as a burying-ground for the congregation, for the price of £50, subject to a quit-rent of 5 shillings. The congregation occupied this ground for burial purposes for nearly one hundred years. The city of Philadelphia for a great portion of the time was protesting against such occupation, upon the ground that William Penn granted the property free to the city, and that his descendants, when they issued the patent, had no title. The decision of the Supreme Court confirmed these positions about 1836. The congregation relinquished the use of the ground and removed some of the bodies, but the larger proportion were allowed to remain. Improvements commenced by planting trees, sowing grass and enclosing the ground in September 1815. The street on the western boundary, now called Franklin Street, 50 feet wide, was ordered to be opened in 1819. The name of the square was changed to Franklin by resolution of Councils in 1825. Improvements in the enclosure were retarded by the possession of the church. In 1837 the square was lighted with gas, and by ordinance passed November 2d of that year the fine central fountain of marble was built. In 1883 the iron railing was taken down, and the grounds were laid out on the plan of Washington Square. First lighted by electricity October 8, 1883.

In the cemetery of the German congregation was buried, and probably his remains still lie there, Philip Phile, an orchestra leader, whose composition "The President's March," was used with the words of Joseph Hopkinson in the patriotic song "Hail, Columbia." See *Hail, Columbia*. *Commissioners of Fairmount Park*

**Franklinville**—Lies partly in the 33d and in the 43d Wards. It was a tract of ground originally laid out by a land association, east of Nicetown, in the neighborhood of Third and Fourth and Butler and Pike Streets.

**Free and Open Church Association**—An association of clerical and lay members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, founded in 1875, to maintain as a principle the freedom of all seats in churches; to promote the abandonment of the sale and rental of pews and sittings, and in place thereof the adoption of the principle of systematic free-will offerings by all the worshippers in our churches, according to their ability; to promote the practice of keeping churches open throughout every day of the week for private prayer.

*President*, R. Francis Wood, Esq.  
*Secretary*, Rev. John A. Goodfellow,  
2353 East Cumberland Street.

**Free Library of Philadelphia**—Established under a charter granted in February, 1891, and it is governed pursuant to Ordinances of City Councils, and an Act of Assembly, by a Board of Trustees created for this specific purpose.

The expenses are provided by an annual appropriation by councils to the mayor, and by the income from such trust funds as have been donated. The principal trust funds held by the Free Library are bequests of George S. Pepper, R. G. White, George B. Roberts, William Brooke Rawle and Jonathan Livezey.

The Free Library system consists of the main library at 13th and Locust Streets, and twenty-nine branches, twenty-two of which occupy buildings erected from Andrew Carnegie's gift to the city of \$1,500,000 for thirty branch buildings. Fifteen of these buildings now stand on sites given to the city by citizens of Philadelphia, an eloquent tribute both to the generosity and public spirit of Philadelphians, and to the popularity of the Free Library. In addition to giving land for library buildings, two citizens, Peter A. B. Widener, in his lifetime, and Robert W. Ryerss, by will, have given buildings as well, and John Wanamaker has also provided a branch library.

The Free Library's buildings now contain 551,586 volumes in 73 different languages, and 285,554 pamphlets.

During 1918, 3,135,297 volumes were lent for home use, including 1,309,529 books taken out and read by children. In addition to this 1,747,382 persons used the library buildings for reading and study.

The Department for the Blind, which is operated in conjunction with the Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society at 204 South 13th Street, circulated 26,719 books in raised letters, 10,098 in Philadelphia, 8705 in Pennsylvania, and 7916 in other states. The Music Department issued for home use,





7862 volumes of scores and musical textbooks. The Periodical Department, which contains 28,205 bound volumes and keeps on file 1328 current magazines, was used by 117,255 readers. The Reference Department, which now contains 7140 volumes, was used by 80,908 persons for purposes of work and study, and the Department of Public Documents, containing 45,868 bound volumes and the pamphlet collection, was consulted by 5671 readers.

Free lectures have been given and story-hours held for children, in the branch lecture rooms, and these and the smaller meeting rooms in the Library buildings have been constantly used by Working Men's Clubs, Business Men's Associations, Medical Societies, Neighborhood Clubs and Women's Organizations, as well as the American Red Cross, Boy Scouts of America, Girl Scouts of America, and various other patriotic bodies. In addition to the Main Library and the twenty-nine branch buildings, three deposit stations have been kept supplied with books, and seventy travelling libraries, of from 25 to 50 volumes each, have been lent to Police, Fire and Telegraph stations.

All this work is carried on by a staff of 360 trained assistants. Applicants for positions on the staff, exclusive of the janitors' service, are required to pass a rigid entrance examination, and are fitted for positions by a six months' course of instruction in the Library's Apprentice Class.

The plans for the future include the erection of a number of additional branch buildings under Mr. Carnegie's gift, some to take the place of existing rented buildings, and others in neighborhoods which have, at present, no library facilities.

On Saturday, May 12, 1917, ground was broken for the new Main Building, on the Parkway, facing Logan Square. This great building, so long waited for by the people of Philadelphia, will at last furnish safe and adequate quarters for the preservation and proper use of the great collections of rare and valuable books now owned by the Library, as well as ample space and accommodation for the increasingly valuable collections which it will acquire by gift, when, at length, it has a safe place in which to keep and to administer them.

The building will have a shelving capacity for more than 1,500,000 volumes; it will be an ornament to the Parkway, and it will be in every way worthy of the city, and of the citizens of Philadelphia to whom it will belong.

*President.* Henry R. Edmunds.

*Sec. and Librarian.* John Ashhurst.

The Free Library system consists of:

Main Library—N. E. cor. Thirteenth and Locust Streets.

Broad and Federal Branch—Broad and Federal Streets.

Chestnut Hill Branch—8711 Germantown Avenue.

Falls of Schuylkill Branch—Midvale Ave. and Warden Drive.

Frankford Branch—Frankford Avenue and Overington Street.

Germantown Branch—Vernon Park, Germantown.

Haddington Branch—Sixty-fifth Street and Girard Avenue.

Holmesburg (Thomas Holme) Branch—Frankford Avenue and Hartel Street.

Kensington Branch—2055 East Dauphin Street.

Kingsessing Branch—Fifty-first Street between Chester and Kingsessing Avenues.

Lehigh Avenue Branch—Lehigh Avenue and Sixth Street.

Logan Branch—Wagner Avenue and Old York Road.

Manayunk Branch—Fleming and Dupont Streets.

McPherson Square Branch—Indiana and F Streets.

Nicetown Branch—Hunting Park and Wayne Avenues.

Oak Lane Branch—Oak Lane and Twelfth Street.

Paschalville Branch—Seventieth Street and Woodland Avenue.

Passyunk Branch—Twentieth and Shunk Streets.

Richmond Branch—Indiana and Almond Streets.

Ryerss (Robert W.) Library and Museum—Burholme Park.

South Philadelphia Branch—2407-17 So. Broad Street.

Southwark Branch—Fifth and Ellsworth Streets.

Spring Garden Branch—Seventeenth and Spring Garden Streets.

Tacony Branch—Torresdale Avenue and Knorr Street.

Wagner Institute Branch—Seventeenth Street and Montgomery Avenue.

Wanamaker (John) Branch—2123-2127 South Street.

West Philadelphia Branch—Fortieth and Walnut Streets.

Widener (H. Josephine) Branch—1200 North Broad Street.

Wissahickon Branch—Manayunk Avenue and Osborn Street.

Department for the Blind—204 S. Thirtieth Street.

Department for Children—1233 Locust St.

Department of Public Documents—Seventeenth and Spring Garden Streets.

Bustleton Deposit Station—1718 Welsh Road, Bustleton.





Queen (James W.) Memorial Library—Thirty-third and Wharton Streets.  
St. Martha's House Deposit Station—2029 S. Eighth Street.

The Free Library and Branches, unless otherwise mentioned, are open daily (except Sundays and legal holidays) from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Department for Children, noon till 7 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. till 7 p. m.

Department for the Blind, 9 a. m. till 5 p. m.

Department of Public Documents, 9 a. m. till 5 p. m.

Widener Branch, 9 a. m. till 5 p. m.

The Cataloguing Department is located at the Free Library.

The Bindery Department is located at the Widener Branch.

November 29, 1919.—Kingessing Branch formally opened.

**French Canadians in Philadelphia**—See *Foreign Population*.

**French in Philadelphia**—See *Foreign Population*.

**Friends Meeting**—The site of the Friends Meeting at Fourth and Arch Streets, was the first community burial ground in Philadelphia. The deed for the ground bears the date of 1690, and the grant was confirmed by William Penn in 1701. The plot was used for interments until about the time of the yellow fever epidemic of 1793. It is said that some of the ancient graves lie under the footway on Arch Street. Among the distinguished who lie here are James Logan, Penn's Secretary and later Governor of the Province, and Lydia Darragh one of the heroines of the Revolution, who died in 1789. The meeting house bears the date 1804. See *Churches*.

**Friends Meeting**—(Hicksite), Race Street, west of Fifteenth. This congregation, after the separation caused by the differences among members in relation to the doctrines of Elias Hicks, purchased property on Cherry Street, east of Fifth, and worshipped in the building they erected there until 1857 when they removed to the present location. See *Churches*.

**Gander Hill**—A nickname for a portion of the city in the neighborhood of Huntingdon and Cumberland Streets, and between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth Streets. It adjoins Swampoodle on the west. See *Swampoodle*.

**Garbage Disposal**—For some years the Penn Reduction Company has held the contract for garbage collection. The refuse is reduced and fats and other commercially valuable products extracted. The collections in 1919, cost the city \$698,892. The contract for 1920, amounts to \$750,000.

**Gas**—See *Gas Bureau*, *Lighting Bureau*, *Gas Works Lease*. *United Gas Improvement Company*.

**Gas. Bureau of**—Room 332 east corridor, City Hall. Chief inspector of meters and assistants appointed by the Mayor. *Chief Inspector of Meters*, N. Wiley Thomas; salary, \$5000.

#### GAS-TESTING STATIONS.

*Station A.*—17th Street and Passyunk Ave.

*Station B.*—Richmond and Ann Streets.

#### METER-TESTING STATION.

*Station C.*—Twenty-second and Filbert Sts.

**Gas, Northern Liberties Company**—This company, whose office and works are at 50 Laurel Street, was started under an ordinance of the District of the Northern Liberties, in 1838, with an authorized capital of \$100,000, divided into shares of \$50 each. The company was incorporated by the Legislature in 1844, when its capital stock was limited to \$200,000. The act also provided that the District might take over the works in 1865 under certain restrictions. In 1854 the city, under the Act of Consolidation, took over all the gas works of the various municipalities in the county except that in the Northern Liberties, which remains a private company. Annually the stockholders and City Council each elect two trustees for a term of three years, and the board consists of twelve trustees, half being chosen by City Council.

*President*, Joseph Moore, Jr.

*Secretary and Treasurer*, George E. Schaut.

**Gas Works Lease**—The lease of the Gas Works by the city to The United Gas Improvement Company is for a period of thirty years (until December 31, 1927). The lease includes all property owned by the city, and heretofore used in the manufacture and distribution of gas, and any change, alterations, repairs, etc., during the lease are to be made by the company at its own cost.

In accordance with the terms of the lease the city receives \$10,000 annually from the Gas Company towards the payment of the expenses of the Bureau of Gas.



*Testing Candle Power of Gas.*

The Gas Company has furnished stations for testing the candle power of the gas, located about a mile from each point of manufacture, and has equipped them with all necessary apparatus. The tests are made in the presence of a representative of the city (Inspector of Meters), who has also the right to make such tests himself at such stations, in the presence of the company's representative.

The company has agreed to supply gas of at least 22 candle power, daily average.

Should the company fail to comply with the agreement as to quality and candle power of the gas, it will be obliged to pay a penalty of \$500 to the city for each day of such failure; the penalty to be repaid to the company if the fault is beyond its control.

*Disputes as to Bills to Be Decided by the Inspector.*

Upon complaint of any consumer doubting the accuracy of the bill and declining to pay the same, lodged with the Chief Inspector of Meters, Bureau of Gas, 332 City Hall, alleging that the amount of gas for which bill has been rendered and payment demanded is in excess of the amount consumed by such consumer, and upon demand thereafter made by the Inspector in writing to the United Gas Improvement Company, said company shall disconnect the meter in question and deliver it to the inspection station for examination, where testing the meter for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of its measurements shall be made by such inspector in the presence of the representative of said company, and the same shall be tested and returned to the said company within twenty-four (24) hours from its receipt at the testing station, bearing a seal upon which shall be written the report of the inspector that the meter is correct or incorrect, and if the latter, the percentage which it runs fast or slow, and the bill of the consumer about which complaint has been made shall be corrected according to such findings and report of the inspector.

When a meter is removed for the purpose of testing, the company shall place a meter in place of one removed at their own cost and expense, the object being that no consumer shall be without light. The type of meter used for the measurement of gas shall be of such type as shall be in general use in other large cities in the United States. Any consumer desiring such test shall, on making his application to the Chief Inspector of Meters (Bureau of Gas, 332 City Hall), pay to him the sum of one (1) dollar, taking his receipt therefor, which amount shall be returned to the consumer if the tests and reports of the inspector

shall show that the meter in question is fast, but otherwise shall be paid by the inspector into the Treasury of the City of Philadelphia.

*Public Lighting.*

The Gas Company has agreed to supply the city, without charge, gas for illumination, delivered to its Public Buildings along the mains, and furnish gas, free of charge, for street lamps, and public squares lighted at the beginning of the lease, and each succeeding year thereafter supply an additional 300 street lamps or in public squares along the line of its mains, and clean, extinguish and repair all lamps and posts during the lease.

*Price of Gas.*

The charge to consumers (including those residents in the Twenty-first Ward), is \$1.00 per 1000 cubic feet unless reduced by the enactment of an ordinance, but said ordinances shall not at any time reduce the price below the following: Until and including December 31, 1912, eighty-five (85) cents per thousand cubic feet. From January 1, 1913, until and including December 31, 1917, eighty (80) cents per thousand cubic feet. From January 1, 1918, until and including December 31, 1927, seventy-five (75) cents per thousand cubic feet.

*Company to Pay the City for Gas Sold.*

On gas sold prior to January 1, 1913, all in excess of 85 cents per 1000 cubic feet.

Prior to January 1, 1918, all in excess of 80 cents per 1000 cubic feet.

Prior to January 1, 1928, all in excess of 75 cents per 1000 cubic feet.

Payment to be made to city of all sums within 25 days after expiration of each year.

*Right to Sublet.*

Company has the right to sublet lease or privileges thereunder to "The Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company."

*\$15,000,000 to be Expended.*

Company is required to expend \$5,000,000 in 3 years following the execution of the lease for alterations, improvements, extensions and betterments, and \$15,000,000 during the 30 years and such additional sums as may be necessary.

*Indemnity Against Loss.*

During the lease the company is obliged to indemnify the city from all loss or injury arising from company's management.

Disputes between city and company do not relieve the latter from manufacture and sale of gas to citizens.

*Penalties, Tenants, Etc.*

The company has the right to charge consumers a penalty after 5 days for non-payment of gas bills, but it is not privileged to





lien for payment of bills. It cannot refuse to furnish gas to any subsequent tenant by reason of prior tenant having failed to pay a bill due, nor is it required to furnish gas to any person indebted for arrearages for gas.

*Pipe to be Furnished to Consumers.*

When one or more consumers for every 100 feet of extension asked for shall first agree in writing to take gas at least one year; or, a consumer contracting for each and every single building fitted with gas pipe, for which application for gas shall be made, such extension of 100 feet so necessary shall be made accordingly. Pipes not to be laid while frost is in the ground.

*Service Pipe.*

Company, at its own expense, shall lay and furnish service pipe to inside of consumer's property line, supply meters without rent and place stop-cock inside of curb line.

**Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania**—1300 Locust Street. (In the building of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.) Records accessible from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Organized in 1892 for the promotion of genealogical research, the copying of official records affording genealogical information, and the collection and preservation of registers of births, marriages and deaths kept by religious bodies, societies or individuals. During the twenty-six years of its existence the Society has collected nearly 40,000 of these records, and now has on its shelves 366 manuscript volumes. Publishes an annual volume (issued to members). There are 312 members.

*President, J. Granville Leach.*

*Corresponding Secretary, Ernest Spoford.*

**George's Hill**—This eminence in the West Park, at the northern end of Fifty-second Street, was virtually a gift to the city by Jesse George and his sister Rebecca George, who owned the property—a farm-land of 33 acres, valued at \$100,000—in 1868. Jesse George at the time was 83 years of age, and his sister, 78. They agreed to give the property to the city for park purposes, providing the city would pay him an annuity of \$4000 and his sister an annuity of \$1000 for the remainder of their lives. The property was taken over and improved, and in 1872 the band stand, long unused, was erected. The hill is 210 feet above sea level.

**Germans in Philadelphia**—See *Foreign Population.*

**Germantown**—Formerly a borough and township in the present 22d Ward. A settlement in the German township,

which was commenced by Pastorius, October 21, 1685. On August 12, 1689, William Penn at London signed a charter constituting some of the inhabitants a corporation by the name of "the bailiff, burgesses and commonality of German towne, in the county of Philadelphia, in the province of Pennsylvania." Francis Daniel Pastorius was the first bailiff. Jacob Telner, Dirck Isaacs Opdegraaf, Herman Isaacs Opdegraaf and Tennis Coender were burgesses, besides six committeemen. They had authority to hold "the general court of the corporation of Germantown," to make laws for the government of the settlement, and to hold a court of record. This court went into operation in 1690, and continued its sessions for sixteen years. The seal of the court bore the impression of a trefoil, with the motto, "*Vinum, linum et texturum*" (wine, flax and cloth). Sometimes, to distinguish Germantown from the upper portion of German township, outside of the borough, the township portion was called Upper Germantown.

For some years the residents of Germantown have celebrated annually the founding of the town, but in 1918, no observance of the event was made, owing to the prevalence of the influenza epidemic.

**German Township**, afterward called Germantown Township, was laid out by virtue of three warrants: eighth month, October 12, 1683, for 6000 acres, to Francis Daniel Pastorius, for the German and Dutch purchasers; twelfth month, February 13, 1683, 84, to Francis Daniel Pastorius for 200 acres; second month, April 25, 1684, to Jurian Hartsfelder, for 150 acres. The first purchasers of Frankford in Germany were Jacobus van der Walle, Johan Jacob Schutz, Johan Wilhelm Ueberfeld, Daniel Behagel, George Strauss, Jan Leureiss, Abram Hasevoet. Among them were divided 2675 acres. The same quantity was divided among the first purchasers of Crefelt in Germany, namely: Jacob Telner, Jan Strepers, Dirk Sipman, Ganert Keniks, Lenard Artes, Jacob Isaacs. The township was divided into settlements, called Germantown, Cresheim, Sommerhausen and Crefelt. These Germans were from the palatinates of Cresheim and Crefelt, many of them having become friends through the preaching of William Penn in Germany. The greatest length of the German Township was 5½ miles; the greatest breadth, 2 miles; area 7040 acres. This township was bounded on the northwest and northeast by Springfield Township, Montgomery County; on the northeast and east partly by Bristol Township; on the southeast by Penn Township and Roxborough. Within the German Township were the settlements known as German-



town. Cresheim (afterward Mount Airy). Sommerhausen (called at a later period Chestnut Hill) and Crefelt, a rural section north of Chestnut Hill. Incorporated with the city in 1854.

**Germantown Academy**—Corner of School House Lane and Greene Street. Originally called the Germantown Union School when it was founded in 1760. Excepting for a period during the Revolution, the school has been in continuous activity. The original building, a stone structure, 80 feet front by 40 in depth, together with its cupola and bell still remain, although the institution has grown and now includes a group of admirably equipped buildings. One of the earliest of its English masters was Pelatiah Webster, who has been called "The Father of the American Constitution."

**Germantown Square**—On the main street, contains about half an acre, and is laid out principally in front of the town hall, now used as a police station of that district. It was purchased by the authorities of the borough of Germantown in 1854, before the consolidation of the city and boroughs. See *Parks and Squares*.

**Goosetown**—A name given between 1825 and 1850, in derision of that portion of the city lying between Locust and Pine Streets and between Seventeenth and Twentieth Streets.

**Girard College**—Entrance, Girard and Corinthian Avenues. Grounds, 45 acres in area, were known as the Peel Hall, the estate of William Parker, when purchased in 1831 by Stephen Girard, the founder. The institution educates free, orphan white boys. Provision in will of Girard, who died in 1831, was made for the college, under a bequest in trust to the City of Philadelphia, of \$2,000,000 for erecting the college and an estate amounting to about \$1,000,000 more for maintaining the institution. Corner stone of main building laid July 4, 1833; buildings completed 1847 and college opened January 1, 1848. Main building, designed by Thomas W. Walter, like a Grecian temple, is an imposing structure 152 by 202 feet. It is surrounded by a colonnade of 34 Corinthian columns, each of which cost \$12,994.

Managed by the Board of City Trusts, and supported on the revenues of property of the Girard Estate in the city, including the Stephen Girard, The Lafayette and The Mariner and Merchant office buildings, and from large coal fields at Girardville, Penna. There is on an average 1500 boys educated in the institution.

Applications for admission should be

made at the office of the Girard Estate, Board of City Trusts, Lafayette Building, Fifth and Chestnut Streets.

*President of the College*, Cheesman A. Herrick, Ph.D., LL.D.

Graduates of the college maintain eleven alumni organizations, publish a periodical, *Steel and Garnet*, and have issued *Year Books* in 1917 and 1918. Nearly 500 graduates of the college were reported as in military service by the 1918 *Year Book*.

The enrolment in the college on January 31, 1920, was 1554. There were 46 graduates in 1919.

**Girard National Bank**—Third Street, south of Chestnut. This classic, marble structure was erected from designs or suggestions of Samuel Blodgett, for the first bank of the United States. It was completed in 1797, in which year it was occupied by the bank. The bank's charter was not renewed and it passed out of existence in March, 1811. In May, 1812, the building having been purchased by Stephen Girard, it was again opened as a financial institution, this time as a private bank. On the death of the mariner and merchant in 1831, it passed into the hands of trustees, who wound up its business. In 1832, the Girard Bank—now the Girard National Bank—was incorporated and the building rented. The bank was opened for business August 23, 1832.

**Girard Point**—At the mouth of the Schuylkill River, on the east bank and on a line about due north from the west end of League Island; so called in honor of Stephen Girard, who was a large land owner in that vicinity.

**Girl Scouts of Philadelphia**—Headquarters, 1314 Walnut Street. The Girl Scouts opened an office in this city in February, 1916. There were then twenty-five troops and about four hundred members. There are now two hundred troops with nearly four thousand members.

The Girl Scout Organization is a sister organization to that of the Boy Scouts; in fact, it was founded under the name of "Girl Guides" in England by the sister of Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the founder of the Boy Scouts. Its principles are therefore the same and its aims to prepare the girl, through the activities of the troop, for her duties in life.

During the past year the Girl Scouts have devoted themselves to the passing of proficiency in all of the subjects covered by the Scout program. These tests are given by expert examiners and cover every possible subject from the domestic science—cooking, laundry, sewing, invalid cooking, to the knowledge of out-of-doors; such as trees,





animals, pathfinder, pioneer, farming, gardening, dairy; also civics, personal and public health and many others. Three thousand of these tests were passed in the last year.

As the organization is strictly non-sectarian, troops are being formed in churches of every denomination and the endorsement of the Archbishop of Philadelphia has just been given for the formation of troops in the Catholic churches.

A camp is conducted each summer in Paoli, Pa., where a military program is followed.

*Chief Commissioner*, Miss Ellen Mary Cassatt.

*Director*, Mrs. David S. Stern.

May 16th.—One thousand Girl Scouts paraded before General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, founder of the Boy Scouts, and Lady Baden-Powell, in Fairmount Park.

**Graduate Schools**—University of Pennsylvania: The Graduate School offers advanced instruction in the various branches of literature and science. The instruction is intended primarily for persons who have profited by the advantages of a full college course, and who are desirous of continuing their studies upon lines more strictly defined and specialized. Others, however, may be admitted to study in the department under certain provisions.

*Dean*, Herman V. Ames, A.M., Ph.D.

The courses of instruction offered in the

Graduate School are arranged under the twenty-five following groups:

I, Anthropology; II, Semitic Languages and Archaeology; III, Indo-European Philology and Sanskrit; IV, Greek; V, Latin; VI, English; VII, Germanic Languages; VIII, Romanic Languages; IX, Fine Arts; X, History; XI, History of Religions; XII, Political Science; XIII, Economics; XIV, Sociology; XV, Philosophy and Ethics; XVI, Education; XVII, Psychology; XVIII, Mathematics; XIX, Astronomy; XX, Physics; XXI, Chemistry; XXII, Geology and Mineralogy; XXIII, Botany; XXIV, Zoology; XXV, Medical Sciences.

The Medico-Chirurgical College, Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania, 1818 Lombard Street opened October 6th. To become a part of this organization the Philadelphia Polyclinic Hospital and College in the latter part of 1917 in turn joined with the University, although continuing with its former organization in its regular activities until the organization of the Graduate School of Medicine developed. The Medico-Chirurgical College was merged with the University in 1916. The faculty, which numbers 150, includes many formerly connected with the former institution.

*Dean*, George H. Meeker, M.D.

See *Evans Dental Institute*.

**Grain Elevators**—Philadelphia has five large grain elevators and four floating

(Pennsylvania Railroad System.)

GIRARD POINT STORAGE COMPANY.

Elevator.	Location.	Storage Capacity.		Receiving Capacity.		Delivering Capacity.
		Bushels.	Cars.	Ten hours.	Ten hours.	
†New Elevator...	Girard Point.....	2,000,000	240			600,000

KEYSTONE ELEVATOR & WAREHOUSE COMPANY.

*Keystone .....	Park Ave. and Clearfield St. ....	300,000	75			100,000
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(Philadelphia & Reading Railway System.)

PHILADELPHIA GRAIN ELEVATOR COMPANY.

*Pt. Richmond...	Pt. Richmond ...	1,500,000	250			600,000
Twentieth St....	Twentieth St. ...	300,000	50			100,900

(Baltimore & Ohio Railroad System.)

PENNA. WAREHOUSING AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

23d St. ....	23d & Race Sts...	150,000	15			25,000
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FLOATING ELEVATORS.

Elevator.	Proprietors.	Capacity.	
			Bushels per hour
Philadelphia .....	Girard Point Storage Company.....	5,000	
No. 2 .....		11,000	
Empire .....	Philadelphia Harbor Transfer.....	10,000	" " "
Commonwealth .....		10,000	" " "

†The New Elevator at Girard Point is equipped with modern Grain Driers and Coolers, also Cleaners and Separators of the most improved type, with capacity of 20,000 bushels per hour.

\*This elevator is equipped with the latest improved grain drying, cooling and cleaning system.





elevators, the whole having a combined capacity of delivering 1,785,000 bushels in ten hours. The entire storage capacity of the elevators is 4,100,000 bushels. The elevator at Girard Point was erected in 1916 and is modern in construction, replacing two antiquated elevators at that place. The elevators at Girard Point and Port Richmond are used in the export trade.

**Grant's Cottage**—Fairmount Park, between Lemon Hill and Sedgely. This log structure was the headquarters of General U. S. Grant at City Point, Va., and after the Civil War was brought to Philadelphia and set up in its present location.

**Gratz College**—York Street, east of Broad. Founded under a deed executed by Hyman Gratz in 1856, prior to his death. He provided that after the termination of a number of life estates the trust estate therein designated should be transferred to the Kaal Kadosh Mikve Israel of Philadelphia, in trust for the establishment and support of a college for the education of Jews residing in the City and County of Philadelphia. This trust became operative in 1893, after the death of his nephew, Horace Moses. The college, in accordance with the deed, was established in 1895, and during the greater portion of the time until 1909, held its sessions in the assembly rooms of the Mikve Israel Synagogue, Seventh Street, above Arch. In September, 1909, the college removed to its own building, at York and Broad Streets, where it is now situated. This building was enlarged in 1914, 15 to meet the increased demands of the institution. The college, in which tuition is free, is maintained principally from the Gratz Fund now amounting to \$200,000.

The object of the college is to impart instruction in the Hebrew Language, Jewish History, Jewish Literature and the Jewish Religion; and especially to afford training for teachers in Jewish schools. To further this purpose a School of Observation and Practice was established in 1909, in which advanced students of the college are trained in the practice of teaching. This school is under the supervision of the college and holds its meetings in the college building.

Special courses, mainly in Talmudic subjects, are given to prepare students who desire to enter the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, and other higher Jewish institutions of learning.

The full college course covers four years, and includes the Hebrew Language, Bible and Mishnah; Rabbinics; Talmud and Commentaries; Jewish Literature—from the Biblical period to recent times; History of

the Jews—from the Biblical period to recent times; Pedagogics, as applied to the Jewish Religious School; History of Jewish Education; Jewish Religion; Jewish Liturgy. The college now has 90 students in the college course and 200 pupils in the School of Observation and Practice.

*President*, Ephraim Lederer.

*Secretary*, A. S. W. Rosenbach, Ph.D.

**Greeks in Philadelphia**—See *Foreign Population*.

**Greenland**—A village on the west side of the Schuylkill, about a quarter of a mile from the Falls, on the Ford Road, but now obliterated by Fairmount Park.

**Greenwich Island**—*Drufwe Eyland*. *Ile des Raisins* and *Grape Island*—so called by Lindstrom, and *Greenwich Island* at a more recent period—was at the extreme southeast corner of that part of the city east of the Schuylkill bounded by the Back Channel, Delaware River and Hollander's Creek. A considerable portion of it was opposite League Island. This island is now all fast land, and a part of the Thirty-ninth and Forty-eighth Wards.

**Gripsholm**—A fort on the west side of the Schuylkill, erected by the Swedes, probably near the hill at Gray's Ferry.

**Grocers' and Importers' Exchange**—Main floor, Bourse Building. Organized April 6, 1872, as Wholesale Grocers' Association, but was incorporated under present name in 1879. Its objects are unity of action among its members; diffusion of commercial intelligence; protection and encouragement of trade and commerce.

*President*, James Hewitt.

*Secretary*, John E. Poore.

**Haddington**—A section in the 34th Ward. It lay in the western part of Blockley Township, on the Haverford Road, between Sixty-fifth and Seventieth Streets; was originally the seat of a mill, around which houses were gradually built. It first appeared upon the map of 1816.

**Hail, Columbia**—This patriotic song, the only one of those recognized as national, to be written and composed in America, was written in the house, still standing, at 338 Spruce Street. At the time, 1798, Joseph Hopkinson, the author of the lines, was living there, and he was prevailed upon by Gilbert Fox, to write a patriotic song to the tune of "The President's March," so the actor could sing it at his benefit in



the Chestnut Street Theatre, then at Sixth and Chestnut Streets. The music of the march, adapted for this purpose, was written in 1789 by Philip Phile, the leader of the orchestra of Hallam's company of players.

**Hamilton Village**—On the west side of the Schuylkill, in Blockley Township, extending from the Middle Ferry. Ten cross streets running north and south were laid out west of the intersection of the Darby and Lancaster roads. There was one square north of Market Street and five squares below, as appears on the map of 1809. It was laid out by William Hamilton of "The Woodlands," in the year 1804, who granted lots for a school-house and Protestant Episcopal and Presbyterian churches.

**Harbor Improvement**—*Joint Executive Committee on the Improvement of the Harbor and the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers*, office, Board of Trade Rooms, Bourse Building. Organized 1888, at a joint meeting of the trade and commercial associations of the city, which had been called by the Philadelphia Board of Trade. The idea had been conceived by the Board of Trade in January, 1887. Committee composed of representatives of all of the leading commercial organizations represents the business and maritime interests of Philadelphia in all matters pertaining to harbor improvement or the deepening of channels. It works in conjunction with the Army Engineers Office and through it are made all efforts to obtain Congressional appropriations for the different channel and harbor improvements.

The associations represented on the committee are: Board of Trade, Commercial Exchange, Maritime Exchange, Drug Exchange, Grocers' and Importers' Exchange, Chamber of Commerce, The Bourse, Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association, Manufacturers' Club, Lumbermen's Exchange and Master Builders' Exchange.

*Chairman*, W. F. Hagar.

*Secretary*, W. R. Tucker.

In August, 1919, contracts totalling \$1,000,000 were awarded by Colonel W. B. Ladue, U. S. Engineer for this district, for dredging the Schuylkill River. The contract called for the removal of 2,500,000 cubic yards of mud from the river bottom from the back channel at the Nivy Yard to a point 800 feet above the Harrison Paint Works, a total distance of five and one-half miles. The award was made to the American Dredging Company, of this city, and the Maryland Dredging and Contracting Company, of Baltimore.

In addition to being deepened, the channel will be widened, and at flood tide will

have a depth of 36 feet. Above Passyunk Avenue it will have a depth of 26 feet as far as Bartram's Gardens, and above that the controlling depth will be 22 feet. The deeper section of the channel will be 300 feet wide. The 26- and 22-foot sections will be 200 feet wide. This improvement will permit ships with 20,000-ton cargoes to go up the river as far as Passyunk Avenue.

In January, 1919, it was announced that the project of a 35-foot channel from Philadelphia to the sea was 60 per cent. complete. An appropriation of \$2,500,000 in the River and Harbor Bill was cut to \$1,000,000.

**Harrowgate**—A village in the neighborhood of the old Harrowgate garden and mineral spring, established before the year 1800. The district is in the neighborhood of Harrowgate Lane, Venango Street, and Kensington Avenue.

**Health, Board of**—Room 708A north corridor, City Hall. Consists of Director of Health and two other members appointed by the Mayor, subject to confirmation by the Council. Director C. Lincoln, Furbush, M.D., *President*; A. C. Abbott, M. D., James M. Anders, M.D.

**Health, Bureau of**—Rooms 704, 706, 707, 708, 708A, 710, 710A, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 727, 729, 513, 517, 519, 613, 615, 617, east corridor, City Hall.

**BUREAU CREATED BY ORDINANCE UNDER ACT OF APRIL 12, 1899**—*Chief of Bureau*, John A. Vogleson; salary, \$4000. *Chief Clerk*, Harry J. Rodgers; salary, \$2000. Room 708A.

*Division of Medical Inspection*—A. A. Cairns, M.D., *Chief Medical Inspector*; salary, \$4600. Henry S. Strecker, *Assistant Chief Medical Inspector*; salary, \$2000.

*Disinfectors*, Room 716 east corridor.

*Division of Child Hygiene*, Room 715 east corridor. *Chief*, Harriet L. Hartley, M.D.; salary, \$3000.

*Eye Dispensary*, Room 708 north corridor. *Ophthalmologist*, L. C. Wessels, M.D.; salary, \$2000.

*Dental Dispensary*, Room 707. *Chief*, Edwin S. Mershon, D.D.S.; salary, \$2500.

*Medical Inspection of Public Schools*, Room 729 east corridor. *Director*, Walter Cornell, M. D.; salary, \$4500.

*Division of Housing and Sanitation*, Rooms 613, 615, 617, 717 and 727 east corridor. *Chief*, Geo. H. Shaw; salary, \$4000. *Assistant Chief*, Michael J. Kelly; salary, \$1900. *Supervising Inspector of Housing*, Arthur E. Bucholz; salary, \$3500.





*Supervising Inspector of House Drainage*, \$2700.

*Food Inspection*, Room 513 east corridor. *Chief Inspector of Milk*, David C. Clegg, \$2500. *Chief Inspector of Meat and Cattle*, Edw. Behrens, V.M.D., \$1650.

*Laboratories of the Bureau of Health*: Bacteriological Laboratory, at Philadelphia Hospital for Contagious Diseases, Second and Luzerne Streets; Antitoxin Laboratory, State Road, below Pennypack Street. *Chief Bacteriologist*, Courtland Y. White, Jr., salary, \$3000.

*Chemical Laboratory*, Room 713 east corridor, City Hall. *Chemist*, William C. Robinson, M.D.; salary, \$3000.

*Division of Vital Statistics*, Rooms, 517-519 east corridor, City Hall. *Chief*, Charles Scott Miller, M.D.; salary, \$2000.

**Health Day**—Public Health Day was observed May 1, 1918, at the suggestion of Dr. Wilmer Krusen, Director of the Department of Health and Charities, with the object of impressing the duty of preserving the national health. The day was observed for a second time on May 1, 1919. See *Clean-Up Week, Days, Special*.

**Health, Department of Public**—Director's Office, Room 584 west corridor, City Hall.

Department created by Act of Assembly, approved June 25, 1919, and to have the care, management, administration and supervision of the public health, hospitals, control of housing and sanitation and collection of vital statistics and the powers conferred upon the Bureau of Health. *Director*, C. Lincoln Furbush, M.D.; salary, \$10,000. *Assistant Director*, Dr. Norman H. Taylor; salary, \$4000. *Chief Clerk*, George W. Seeds; salary, \$2500.

**Henry Phipps Institute**—Seventh and Lombard Streets. The Henry Phipps Institute for the study, treatment and prevention of tuberculosis is intended for the threefold object of research in tuberculosis, of instruction, and as a benefaction to the needy afflicted by tuberculosis. Its research and other activities are in charge of a special directorate; and under appropriate regulations graduate work in its special lines of operation is afforded properly prepared students of this disease. Its possibilities have been decidedly augmented since the completion of the new building in May, 1913. Laboratory facilities, clinical opportunities and study and practice in sociology among the tuberculous are offered. The institute was founded in 1903 by Mr. Phipps, who provided for its entire main-

tenance until he endowed it and turned it over to the University of Pennsylvania in 1910. He provided the present building, which was erected and equipped at his expense.

*Executive Director*, Charles J. Hatfield, M.D.

See *University of Pennsylvania*.

**Hereditary Organizations**—All of the national orders of hereditary organizations have chapters or local branches in Philadelphia, which city is the home of some and the place of origin of others. The principal societies represented are listed here:

Colonial Society of Pennsylvania—*President*, Samuel Davis Page; *Secretary*, Henry Heston Belknap, Bellevue Court Bldg., Phila.

Descendants of The Signers of The Declaration of Independence—*President*, W. Gordon McCabe; *Secretary*, Carl Magee Kneass, Stonleigh Court, Phila.

The Krefeld Society—*President*, James H. Closson, M.D.; *Secretary*, J. E. Burnett Buckenham, 8601 Germantown Avenue.

Military Order of Foreign Wars of United States—*Commander*, Rear Admiral Reynold Thomas Hall, U. S. N.; *Secretary*, Capt. Ogden D. Wilkinson, 2010 Walnut Street.

Military Order of The Loyal Legion of the United States—*Commander-in-Chief*, Lieut.-General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.; *Recorder-in-Chief*, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel John P. Nicholson, U. S. V., Flanders Bldg. Pennsylvania Commandery—*Commander*, Colonel H. G. Cavanaugh, U. S. A.; *Recorder*, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel John P. Nicholson, U. S. V.

Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Governors—*Governor*, S. Davis Page; *Secretary*, Edwin Jaquett Sellers, 800 Lincoln Bldg.

Pennsylvania Society of Sons of The Revolution—*President*, Col. J. Granville Leach; *Secretary*, Gouverneur Cadwalader, 18th Street and Allegheny Avenue.

Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—*Secretary*, Edward S. Sayres, 217 S. Third Street.

Society of Mayflower Descendants—*Governor*, George Champlin Mason; *Secretary*, Henry Norton Lewis.

Swedish Colonial Society—*President*, Commandeur Marcel A. Viti; *Secretary*, Amundus Johnson, College Dept., University of Pennsylvania.

Welcome Society of Pennsylvania—*President*, Francis Howard Williams; *Secretary*, James Buckman, 1412 N. Fifteenth Street.

Pennsylvania Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America—*Governor*, George Edward Scranton; *Renis-*



trar, William C. Claghorn, 1218 Chestnut Street.

Baronial Order of Runnemedé (Magna Charta)—*Marshal*, Morgan Gardner Bulkley; *Keeper of the Signet*, Charles Marshall.

Pennsylvania Society of The Cincinnati—*President*, Tilghman Johnson; *Secretary*, William Wayne, Paoli, Pa.

Pennsylvania Chapter National Society Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America—*President*, Mrs. S. P. Snowden Mitchell; *Secretary*, Mrs. Thomas Fenton.

Pennsylvania Society Daughters of The Revolution—*Regent*, Mrs. Nathaniel S. Keay; *Secretary*, Mrs. James H. Morris, 4601 Spruce Street.

Pennsylvania Society of The Colonial Dames of America—*President*, Mrs. James Starr, Jr.; *Secretary*, Mrs. Joseph B. Hutchinson.

**Hestonville**—Now in the 34th Ward. Was a village which grew up near the Columbus Tavern on the Lancaster Road, about two and three-quarter miles west of Market Street Bridge, and not far south of George's Hill in the Park. The Heston family had a country-seat here about 1800, which was called "The Villa." When the settlement increased the name selected for it, in compliment to the Heston family, was Hestonville.

**High School for Boys, Central**—Occupies the block from Broad Street to Fifteenth, and from Green Street to Brandywine. The buildings, which were 12 years in building, are among the finest of their kind in the world. Buildings, site and equipment cost more than \$1,500,000. President Roosevelt delivered the oration at the dedication of the new buildings on November 22, 1902. It has accommodations for more than 2000 students. Surmounting the great tower the Philadelphia Observatory, until nearly wholly destroyed by fire about 13 years ago, was equipped with some of the finest instruments specially designed for spectro-heliographic work in this country, including a 15-inch equatorial telescope fitted with doublet lenses. More than \$40,000 was expended on the equipment.

**Highways, Bureau of**—Rooms 230 to 238 and 338 east corridor, City Hall.

The Bureau of Highways was created by the Bullitt Bill, or City Charter of 1885, at which time a separate Bureau of Street Cleaning was organized. In 1907 the latter was abolished and the organization consolidated with the Bureau of Highways. In May, 1917, the bureaus were again separated under an ordinance of Councils.

The bureau has charge of the opening, grading, paving, repaving and repairing of streets, the grading, curbing, paving and maintenance of footways, the construction, cleaning, repairing and sprinkling of the macadamized roads, and the drainage and cleaning of dirt roads, the construction of bridges of eight feet span or less, and the repairing of all bridges. The construction and repairing of steps from one highway to another, the building of trunks, drains and guard rails, the repairs to sewers and inlets and manholes, the repairs to the meadow banks and water courses, the removal of obstructions of all characters upon the highways.

Under ordinance of Councils and agreement made with the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company on July 1, 1907, the city assumed the care and maintenance of all streets occupied by said company, in return for which the company is to pay annually into the City Treasury the sum of \$500,000 for the first term of ten (10) years, \$550,000 for the second term of ten (10) years, and so on until the annual payments shall reach \$700,000, which is an average of \$600,000 per annum, or \$30,000,000 during the term of the agreement—fifty years.

This necessitated the establishment of an office under the Bureau of Highways for the care of said streets and an Assistant Commissioner, General Inspector and eight (8) District Inspectors were appointed to this duty.

*Chief of Bureau*, Fred C. Dunlap; salary, \$6000.

*Principal Assistant Engineer*, John H. Nelson; salary, \$4000.

*Assistant Engineer of Construction*, Charles F. Puff; salary, \$4000.

*Assistant Engineer*, J. H. Nuttall; salary, \$2100.

*Assistant Engineer*, Percy F. Proctor; salary, \$4000.

See *Streets, Street Cleaning, Sewers, Bridges*.

**Historical Society of Pennsylvania**—1300 Locust Street. Founded 1824, "for the purpose of elucidating the history of the state." The present fire-proof building (Addison Hutton, architect), formally opened April, 1910, stands on the site of the mansion which in 1836 became the home of Major-General Robert Patterson, and which was purchased by the Society in 1882. The new building, four stories in height, provides for the needs of the Society and is admirably equipped for the fire-proof storage of its invaluable collections. It was built at a cost of \$230,000, \$150,000 of which being appropriated by the Commonwealth for the purpose indicated.





The Library, Museum and Historical Portrait Gallery are open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., except Sundays and certain legal holidays (During July and August, open from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., except Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays.)

Stated meetings of the Society are held at 8 p. m., on the second Mondays of November, January, March and May. Annual membership, \$6.00; life membership, \$50.00; publication fund, for life, \$25.00; *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, per annum, \$3.00. Charlemagne Tower, president; John Bach McMaster, corresponding secretary; R. Sturgis Ingersoll, recording secretary; John W. Jordan, librarian; Ernest Spofford, assistant librarian.

Collections include 100,000 bound books, 250,000 pamphlets, 7000 volumes of manuscripts and 3500 bound volumes of newspapers.

Among the important special collections, kept intact, mention should be made of the following: *The Charlemagne Tower Colonial Laws*, *The William Spohn Baker Washington*, including thirty-nine different editions of the *Life of Washington* by Parson Weems; *The Cassel Books in German*, largely issues of the Pennsylvania-German press; *The Kennedy Water Color Drawings of Old Buildings in Philadelphia*, and the *Dreer Autographs* in 200 volumes. The collections also include the original manuscripts of Proud's *History of Pennsylvania*, Smith's *History of Pennsylvania*, Watson's *Annals of Philadelphia*, and Christopher Marshall's *Diary*. There are more than 700 volumes of Papers of the Revolution, 46 of early forges and furnaces. There are 552 volumes of the early Assessment Books of Philadelphia County and the Penn Manuscripts comprise 444 volumes.

In the Gilpin Library are 7900 volumes, representing the books printed (largely in Pennsylvania) and the publishers down to the year 1825. In addition there are more than 1300 broadsides. In the Gilpin room may be seen William Penn's *Frame of Government* and the original Holme's *Map of Pennsylvania*; the first book printed (1729) by Franklin, his magazine of 1741, and an almost complete set of the *Poor Richard Almanacs*, from the first of 1733 to 1801; the *Bradford Almanac* of 1686, and the *Bradford Book of Common Prayer*, 1710; Eliot's *Indian Bible*, 1685; *Bradford's Proposals for the Printing of a Large Bible*, 1688; the *Saur Bible* of 1743, and Aitken's *Bible* of 1782; Tom Paine's *American Crisis*, 1776, and many other rare Americana.

Eighteenth century newspapers in the collection include files of Bradford's *Mercury*, the first paper in Pennsylvania; Franklin's *Gazette*; Bradford's *Journal*; Goddard's

*Chronicle*; Dunlap's *Packet*, the earliest daily in the United States; Sower's *Geschicht Schreiber*; the *Staatsbote*; and Towne's *Pennsylvania Evening Post*, the first evening paper in Pennsylvania, including the issues printed in this city during the British Occupation; John Peter Zenger's *New York Journal*, Bradford's *Gazette*, Parker's *Gazette*, Holt's *Journal*, Rivington's *Gazetteer*, Hugh Gaine's *Mercury*, Rivington's *Royal Gazette* and Robertson's *Royal American Gazette* also may be seen.

In 1910, when the last actual count was made the Society possessed 348 of the publications of Franklin, 304 of the Bradfords, 193 of Christopher Sower and 71 of Robert Bell.

The Society has a large and exceedingly rich collection of oil paintings. Practically all of the governors of Pennsylvania are represented in portraiture on its walls, some of the mayors of Philadelphia are to be seen, and there are portraits of many Revolutionary officers. The first important canvas came to the Society in 1833, when Granville Penn presented "an original portrait of William Penn, his grandfather." This is the youthful portrait in armor. A portrait of Johannes Kelpius, "The Hermit of the Wissahickon," in the collection, is believed to be the earliest (1704) extant portrait in oil painted in America. Canvases of Gustavus Hesselius and of his wife, Lydia, painted by Hesselius, "the earliest painter and organ-builder in America," are of historical interest. John Meng, an artist born in Germantown in 1734, is represented by a canvas of himself, and another of his father, John Christopher Meng. There is a fine collection of original portraits, drawings and studies by Benjamin West, and the Society preserves a small study of Sir Thomas Lawrence's full-length portrait of Benjamin West. While the artistic point of view is of secondary importance, the Society nevertheless owns a goodly number of distinguished canvases.

There are relics in abundance. The Camp Kettle of Mad Anthony Wayne, the Telescope of John Paul Jones used in capture of the *Serapis*, the Strong Box of Robert Morris and a Dolly Madison Pitcher are viewed with interest, as are the Swords of Paul Jones and Wayne of the Revolution, and Meade, Humphreys and Birney of the Civil War. There are clocks made by David Rittenhouse, and other old makers: Washington's watch; Snuff Boxes of Gilbert Stuart and John Dickinson; George Fox's Burning Glass; the Ephrata Printing Press. The first Charter of the City of Philadelphia, 1691, may be seen as well as the Non-Importation Resolutions of the Merchants and Traders of Philadelphia, with





374 signatures; Autograph Copies of the "Star Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," and "Home, Sweet Home," the old hickory chair in which Lincoln was seated in his law office at Springfield, Illinois, when he received the announcement of his nomination for the presidency, and many other relics of the martyred president. The Great Belt of Wampum representing the famous treaty between Penn and the Indians, "never signed and never broken;" Penn's Writing Desk, his Bible, containing his book plate and arms, and chairs said to have been used by Penn.

The War Service Committee of the Society gave its thirty-second and last reception to soldiers, sailors and marines, May 17, 1919, especially in honor of the 28th Division of Pennsylvania. Its commander, Major-General Charles H. Muir, accompanied by his adjutant, Col. Frederick T. Pusey, was present and delivered the address. In addition to the initial reception of May 18, 1918, which was for officers, 32 other Saturday evening receptions. The average attendance was 1000. More than 32,000 guests were entertained, at a cost of nearly \$18,000.

**Hog Island**—Was known by that name as far back as 1750, when it appears on Scull & Heap's map of Philadelphia, and from that time there are references to be found to it in Revolutionary annals. A small island which is shown on the map by Peter Linstrom about 1654 and named Keyser Island has been identified with Hog Island, although in this there may be a mistake. It also figures as *Ile des Empereurs*. The first available reference to the island is to be found in the records of the Provincial Court, where it will be found under date of June, 1681. It was then described as a swampy, marshy ground, and Justice Otto Ernst Coch asked the approbation of the court of his purchase of the land from the Indians. He mentions in his plea that the island is called by the Indians Quistconk Island and that it lies off the upper end of Tinicum. The Lenape Indian name for hog is goshgosh, but the Swedish name for the same animal is kwskaus. This would indicate an attempt on the part of the Indians to give the island its Swedish name, and would further indicate that it derived its name from some settler in the vicinity and probably given it on account of its supposed resemblance on the map to the head of a hog. There is another suggested origin of the name. This arises from the fact that the third Swedish minister to attend to the religious needs of Sweden's colony on the Delaware was Israel Holg, which might easily have been mispronounced by English settlers as Hog.

During the Revolution the island, which was virtually a part of Mud Island, on which the fort, now Fort Mifflin, was situated, was ordered flooded to prevent the approach of the enemy against the fortification. Some of the horses used by the Continental army were grazed on Hog Island, but on the news that the city was menaced by the King's troops they were removed to Providence Island so the island might be flooded.

The American International Corporation, which built the shipyard on the island and is now constructing ships there—the largest shipyard in the world—purchased the property for \$1,706,000 in 1917.

The land purchased for the site at Hog Island consisted of a tract of approximately 845 acres. There had been previously sold to other parties two tracts from the entire property, one of ten acres to the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad, and one of sixty acres to a Mr. E. F. Henson, of Philadelphia. The entire tract comprising Hog Island was, therefore, 915 acres, of which 391 were owned jointly by several parties and 524 acres were owned by one person—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles N. Black. Colonel Black and Mr. F. H. Bohlen represented the joint owners of the 391 acres. See *Year Book for 1919, Shipbuilding on the Delaware*.

November 11th.—State Board of Property at a session held in the City Hall, heard the claim of Frank M. Zeller to a tract of land called by him New Providence Island, which now forms part of Hog Island.

In 1909 Mr. Zeller filed a claim with the State Department to a tract of land, covering an area of about fourteen acres, located close to Hog Island, which he designated as New Providence Island. Some time after this the channel was dyked, joining the two islands. Mr. Zeller failed to push his claims after notifying the Secretary of Internal Affairs, and in 1916 the American International Corporation took possession of Hog Island and the strip of land covered by the claim. The latter corporation filed a protest with the State Department alleging the island claimed never existed. Another hearing in the claim was held at Harrisburg, December 2d.

**Holidays, Legal**—In 1920, 1921:

New Year's Day, Thursday, January 1st.  
Lincoln's Birthday, Thursday, February

12th.  
Washington's Birthday, Monday, February 23d.

Good Friday, April 2d.  
Memorial Day, Monday, May 31st.  
Independence Day, Monday, July 5th.



Labor Day, Monday, September 6th.  
Columbus Day, Tuesday, October 12th  
Election Day, Tuesday, November 2d.  
Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, November 25th.

Christmas Day, Saturday, December 25th.  
Every Saturday, half-holiday.

When a legal holiday falls on a Sunday it is observed the following day.

#### LEGAL HOLIDAYS, 1921.

New Year's Day, Saturday, January 1st.  
Lincoln's Birthday, Saturday, February 12th.

Washington's Birthday, Tuesday, February 22d.

Good Friday, March 25th.  
Memorial Day, Monday, May 30th.  
Independence Day, Monday, July 4th.  
Labor Day, Monday, September 5th.

Columbus Day, Wednesday, October 12th.  
Election Day, Tuesday, November 1st.  
Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, November 24th.

Christmas Day, Monday, December 26th.

**Hollinsville**—A small village at the intersection of Bristol Turnpike and the road from Tacony below Holmesburg; so called by Edmund J. Hollinshead, a large owner of land in the neighborhood.

**Holmesburg**—Lies partly in the 35th and 41st Wards. It was a village in Lower Dublin Township, near the intersection of the Philadelphia and Bristol Road with the Pennypack Creek. It was established as a village in the early part of the present century upon ground originally taken up by Eleanor Holme and Thomas Holme, the latter William Penn's first surveyor. The village received its name from this family, one of the last members of which was John Holme, who lived near Holmesburg and was deceased before 1810.

**Holy Name Union** was organized in 1909, and is composed of five delegates from Holy Name Societies in 93 Catholic Parishes in the Diocese of Philadelphia. Its membership is more than 50,000. *Spiritual Director*, Rt. Rev. Bishop John J. McCort; *President*, George H. McCracken; *Secretary*, Joseph A. Burke.

October 19th.—The first demonstration since 1915 was held, when 20,000 members participated.

**Holy Trinity (Catholic) Church**—Sixth and Spruce Streets. Built of red and black brick, in 1789. It is the third Catholic church erected in Philadelphia. It was intended chiefly for German Catholics, but was attended by other foreigners in its early days. Beside the quaint edifice is a burial ground in which Stephen Gi-

rard's remains were interred until removed to the mausoleum provided for them in Girard College. The churchyard, which is hidden from the street by a brick wall, is supposed to hold the remains of the original of Longfellow's Evangeline, but there is no evidence to substantiate this.

**Home Defense Reserves**—A volunteer police force organized in 1917, after the United States entered the war. It numbered about 2500 members, who wore a dark gray uniform of military cut.

On December 27, 1919, the Home Defense Reserves ended their services with a parade and a review by Mayor Smith and William B. Mills, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who trained the body.

The Reserves had been raised in 1917 when the country entered the war, for the purposing of relieving the city's police. Out of 10,000 who applied, 2500, who could give their whole time were accepted, divided into battalions and drilled. There was one battalion each for South Philadelphia, Central Philadelphia, Germantown, Logan and two for West Philadelphia. There were fifty-four men, five sergeants and six corporals in each company. Captain Mills, with the rank of colonel in the Home Defense Reserves, was in command of the entire unit. Lucian Wiles acted as lieutenant colonel. He was succeeded by lieutenant colonel, Edwin Hulley. Each battalion was commanded by a major. The majors were Joseph Bailey, Frederick Knapp, Francis Johnson, G. Harry Davis, Harry H. Walton and Frank S. Havens. Captain William G. Henry was in command of the troop of sixty mounted reserves.

The training and drilling of the men in the new organization was taken up with vigor. Most of the officers and instructors were veterans of the Spanish-American War. Eight hundred of the men were armed with rifles, 300 with riot guns and the remainder with revolvers. All of the men carried clubs. None of the 2500 men in the final organization were within the draft age, except those who had been rejected for service in the regular armed forces.

Captain Mills spoke of the great value of the work done by these men. They released 600 members of the police service for active service. At one time there were 1000 policemen sick or in the service. The Home Defense Reserves were used to fill their places. They patrolled the streets, worked early and late during the influenza epidemic, guarded the city schools during the wave of fire which burned several of them and quelled disturbances in the downtown section of the city. They were used





as guards in big parades. Captain Mills said they formed a mobile force which could be flung anywhere at a moment's notice, and their assistance was invaluable.

**Horse Show**—The eighth annual indoor horse show was held on May 8th, 9th and 10th, in the Third Regiment Armory.

**Hospitals**—Probably no city in the world has so many hospitals as Philadelphia, which supports seventy-two, three of them municipal institutions. The oldest hospital in the country is located here—The Pennsylvania Hospital—if one overlooks the fact that nearly a quarter of a century before it was founded the municipality had its bettering house for the poor. Nearly all of the institutions maintain training schools for nurses.

American Oncologic (cancer), (1904), Thirty-third Street and Powelton Avenue.  
American Stomach (1897), 1809 Wallace Street.

Babies (1911), 609 Addison Street.  
Central (1913), 2219 Chestnut Street.  
Charity (1858), 1731 Vine Street.  
Chestnut Hill (1903), 8815 Germantown Avenue.

Children's Homœopathic (1877), Franklin and Thompson Streets.

Children's (1855), Eighteenth and Bainbridge Streets.

Columbia, 1526 North Tenth Street.  
DeLancey, 324 South Twenty-fourth St.  
Episcopal (1851), Lehigh Avenue and Front Street.

Fabiani's, Tenth and Christian Streets.  
Frankford (1902), Frankford Avenue and Wakeling Street, Frankford.

Frederick Douglass (1895), 1530 Lombard Street.

Friends, for Insane (1813), Northeast Boulevard near Summerdale Avenue, Frankford.

Garretson (1879), Hamilton Street, west of Eighteenth.

Germantown Dispensary and Hospital (1864), 640 East Penn Street, Germantown.

Gynecean (1888), 247 North Eighteenth Street.

Hahnemann (1848), Fifteenth Street, north of Race.

Howard, and Infirmary for Incurables (1854), Broad and Catharine Streets.

Jefferson Maternity (1892), 224 West Washington Square.

Jefferson Medical (1877), Tenth and Sansom Streets.

Jewish (1865), Old York Road and Tabor Road.

Jewish Maternity (1873), 534 Spruce St.  
Kensington, for Women (1883), 136 Diamond Street.

Lankenau (1860), Corinthian and Girard Avenues.

Lebanon, 1728 North Seventh Street.  
Maternity (1873), 734 South Tenth St.  
Maternity, of Woman's Medical College (1888), 335 Washington Avenue.

Medico-Chirurgical (1882), Eighteenth and Cherry Streets.

Mercy (1906), 734 South Seventeenth Street.

Methodist Episcopal (1885), Broad and Wolf Streets.

Misericordia (1918), Cedar Avenue, east of Fifty-fourth Street.

Mount Sinai (1899), 1431 South Fifth Street.

Municipal, for Contagious Diseases (1865), Second and Luzerne Streets.

National Stomach, 1514 North Fifteenth Street.

Northeastern, 2350 East Allegheny Ave.

Northwestern General, 2019 North Twenty-second Street.

Orthopaedic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases (1867), Seventeenth and Summer Streets.

Osteopathic, Nineteenth and Spring Garden Streets.

Pennsylvania (1751), Eighth and Spruce Streets.

Pennsylvania, Department for Medical and Nervous Diseases—Women's Department, Forty-fourth and Market Streets; Men's Department, Forty-ninth and Market Streets.

Pennsylvania Eye and Ear Infirmary, 39 South Thirteenth Street.

Philadelphia Dental College and Hospital of Oral Surgery (1897), Eighteenth and Buttonwood Streets.

Philadelphia General (Blockley), (1731), Thirty-fourth and Pine Streets.

Philadelphia, for Contagious Diseases, Second and Luzerne Streets.

Philadelphia for the Insane and Home for the Indigent, Thirty-fourth and Pine Sts.

Philadelphia Lying-in Charity (1828), 126 North Eleventh Street.

Phipps, Henry, Institute for the Study and Treatment of Tuberculosis (1903), Seventh and Lombard Streets.

Polyclinic (1883), 1822 Lombard Street.

Presbyterian (1871-72), Thirty-ninth St. and Powelton Avenue.

Preston Retreat (1836-66), Twentieth and Hamilton Streets.

Price, Joseph, 241 North Eighteenth St.

Roosevelt (1913), 712 North Fifth Street.

Rush, for Poor Consumptives (1890), Thirty-third Street and Lancaster Avenue.

St. Agnes' (1888), Broad and Mifflin Sts.  
St. Christopher's, for Children (1875), 2600 North Lawrence Street.



St. Joseph's (1849), Girard Avenue, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth Streets.

St. Luke's Homœopathic (1896), 4414 North Broad Street.

St. Mary's (1866), Frankford Avenue and Palmer Street.

St. Timothy's (1890), Ridge Avenue and Jamestown Street, Roxborough.

St. Vincent's Maternity (1895), Seventieth Street and Woodland Avenue.

Samaritan (1891), 3403 North Broad St. Stetson (1887), Fourth Street, south of Montgomery Avenue.

United States Naval (1868), Grays Ferry Road, opposite Catharine Street.

University of Pennsylvania (1874), Thirty-fourth and Spruce Streets.

West Philadelphia General Homœopathic (1904), 1234 North Fifty-fourth Street.

West Philadelphia, for Women (1890), 4035 Parrish Street.

Willis, Eye (1825), Race Street, west of Eighteenth.

Woman's (1861), North College Avenue and Twenty-second Street.

Women's Southern Homœopathic (1896), 739 South Broad Street.

Women's Homœopathic (1882), Twentieth Street and Susquehanna Avenue.

In January, 1919, the Italian Hospital of Christopher Colombo was founded, and on June 29th, \$80,000 was subscribed at a mass meeting held in the Forrest Theatre when a campaign for funds was started. The hospital is to be erected at Sixty-fifth and Vine Streets.

In April the contract for a building for the Babies' Hospital at Seventh and De Lancey Streets, was awarded.

February 17th.—Buildings of the Philadelphia General Hospital, Thirty-fourth and Pine Streets, which had been taken over by the Federal Government as U. S. Army General Hospital No. 22, occupied. On June 30th the 266 patients remaining there were transferred to the army hospital at Fort McHenry, Baltimore.

July 26th.—The new Osteopathic Hospital at Nineteenth and Spring Garden Streets dedicated.

**Hospitals, Bureau of**—Office, 34th and Pine Streets. Has charge of the Philadelphia General Hospital, the Philadelphia Hospital for the Insane and Home for Indigent, Thirty-fourth and Pine Streets. A division of the Department of Health.

*Superintendent*, (vacancy); salary, \$5000.

*Chief Clerk*, Harry C. DeVine; salary, \$2500.

*Chief Resident Physician, Philadelphia General Hospital*, Joseph C. Doane, M.D.; salary, \$4000.

*Chief Resident Physician, Phila. Hospital for Mental Diseases*, Max Gabriel, M.D.; salary, \$4000.

**Hospitals, Value of Property**—See *Exempted Property*.

**Hotels**—One of the first buildings erected in Philadelphia was a hotel. This was the Blue Anchor Inn, built on the banks of Dock Creek sometime before William Penn landed here in 1682. There are now about 30 important hotels, and about 2000 smaller ones and apartment houses.

June 4th.—Lease of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, by T. Coleman du Pont from the estate of the late George C. Boldt, announced.

September 22d.—Majestic Hotel reported sold to A. W. Pusey.

October 7th.—Sixteenth convention of the Pennsylvania State Hotel Association, held in First Regiment Armory. Lewis Lukes, of Lancaster, was elected President; David B. Provan, Hotel Adelphia, was chosen Treasurer; Mahlon W. Newton, Green's Hotel, elected Chairman, Executive Committee; Colonel Thomas C. Leslie, Secretary.

October—Bellevue-Stratford opened an emergency hospital for the treatment of employees and guests.

October 9th.—Sale of Continental Hotel reported, accompanied by the announcement that a 20-story office building would be erected on its site. The hotel was opened February 20, 1860, and had in its time entertained King Edward VII, while he was Prince of Wales; Emperor Dom Pedro, of Brazil; President Lincoln and Charles Dickens. When it was erected it was the largest hotel in the United States.

December—Bingham Hotel reported sold to the Stanley Company of America, which is to build an office building and motion-picture theatre on the site.

The principal hotels in Philadelphia at present are:

**ADELPHIA**, Thirteenth and Chestnut Streets; capacity 400 rooms, 400 baths.

**ALDINE**, Nineteenth and Chestnut Streets; capacity 400.

**BELGRAVIA**, 1811 Chestnut Street; capacity 200 rooms.

**BELLEVUE-STRATFORD**, Broad and Walnut Streets, capacity 1000.

**BINGHAM**, Eleventh and Market Streets; capacity 450.

**BLENHEIM**, S. E. Cor. Seventeenth and Chestnut Streets; capacity 80.





**CLINTON**, Tenth and Clinton Streets; capacity 150 rooms.

**COLONIAL**, Eleventh and Spruce Streets; capacity 90.

**COLONNADE**, Fifteenth and Chestnut Streets; capacity 300.

**CONTINENTAL**, Ninth and Chestnut Streets; capacity 1000.

**DOONERS**, 23-29 S. 10th Street; capacity 150 rooms.

**GLADSTONE**, Eleventh and Pine Streets; capacity 300 rooms, 90 suites.

**GREEN'S**, Eighth and Chestnut Streets; capacity 500 persons.

**HANOVER**, Twelfth and Arch Streets; capacity 500.

**IRVING HOUSE**, 917 Walnut Street; capacity 150.

**LINCOLN**, Locust Street below Thirteenth; capacity 125.

**LORRAINE**, Broad and Fairmount Avenue; capacity 480.

**READING**, Twelfth and Market Streets; capacity 150.

**RIDGEWAY HOUSE**, Delaware Avenue and Market Street; capacity 150 guests.

**RITTENHOUSE**, Twenty-second and Chestnut Streets; capacity 500.

**RITZ-CARLTON**, Broad and Walnut Streets; capacity 375.

**ST. JAMES**, Thirteenth and Walnut Streets; capacity 400.

**STENTON**, Corner Broad and Spruce Streets; capacity 100.

**TRACY**, Thirty-sixth and Chestnut Streets; capacity 150.

**VENDIG**, Thirteenth and Filbert Streets; capacity 500.

**WALTON**, Broad and Locust Streets; capacity 350 guest rooms.

**WINDSOR**, 1217-27 Filbert Street; capacity 500 rooms.

**House of Correction**—Holmesburg, 41st Ward. For the incarceration of vagrants, drunkards and persons guilty of slight offenses against good order. Grounds contain about 300 acres. Buildings finished in 1874. Under control of Bureau of Charities and Correction, Department of Public Welfare. See *Charities and Correction*, Bureau of.

**House of Detention**—Corner of 22d and Arch Streets. A department of the Juvenile Court, where boys and girls of tender years are detained until their cases are disposed of.

**Housing, Division of**—See *Health, Bureau of*.

**Housing**—See *Year Book for 1919* for U. S. Government operations during 1918.

**Houston Club**—All male students of the University of Pennsylvania become members upon entering the institution, the fee being included in the Gymnasium and Houston Club charge, paid by all male undergraduates. The students are active members, and associate membership is open to officers of the institution and alumni.

**Houston Hall**—Club house of the students and graduates of the University of Pennsylvania, Spruce Street, west of 34th. The building, the gift of Henry Howard Houston, was erected by the donor as a memorial of his son, H. H. Houston, Jr., in 1895.

**Hungarians in Philadelphia**—See *Foreign Population*.

**Hunting Park**—At the intersection of Nicetown Lane and the Old York Road, was originally the Hunting Park race course. The property was purchased in 1854 by a number of gentlemen, some of whom were interested in real estate in the vicinity, and presented to the city on November 9th of that year, and was accepted by Councils January 29, 1855. By ordinance of July 10, 1856, the ground was dedicated free of access for all the inhabitants of the city, and for the health and enjoyment of the people forever. By Act of April 4, 1872, the Commissioners of Fairmount Park were given control of Hunting Park, and authorized to open a street from Fairmount Park to Hunting Park and keep it in repair as a Park road. See *Commissioners of Fairmount Park*.

**Hydrographic Office, United States**—Branch, main floor, Bourse Building. Collects and distributes nautical information, including correct time for navigators. Branch established 1883. Time ball on roof of Bourse Building is under the maintenance of this office. It is dropped each day at noon, 75th meridian (local time), which corresponds to 5 P. M. Greenwich mean time.

*Officer in Charge*, Commander R. W. Kessler, U. S. N.

**Hygiene, Laboratory of**—Of the University of Pennsylvania, Thirty-fourth Street south of Walnut, was formally opened on February 22, 1892. The building was the gift of the late Henry Charles Lea, of Philadelphia, and the equipment was provided through the munificence of the late Henry C. Gibson, of Philadelphia.

*Director*, Alexander C. Abbott, M.D., Dr.P.H., Sc.D.





**Ice**—There are forty-four ice-manufacturing plants in Philadelphia, having a daily capacity of about 4650 tons.

**Ice Palace**—Market Street from Forty-fifth to Forty-sixth. Built and operated by the Philadelphia Auditorium and Ice Palace Company. The Palace is a one-story brick structure, 157 by 250 feet, and it was formally opened February 14, 1920, when a hockey match was a feature. The Palace will accommodate 5000 persons and is arranged to be convertible into a large exhibition or convention hall when twice that number may be seated. In connection with the Palace is an ice-making plant in a separate building. The building was begun early in November, 1919. A large area of artificial ice is provided for skaters.

**Immigration**—Immigrants admitted at Philadelphia for the last ten fiscal years have been:

1910 .....	37,641	1915 .....	7,114
1911 .....	45,023	1916 .....	229
1912 .....	43,749	1917 .....	274
1913 .....	59,406	1918 .....	386
1914 .....	56,857	1919 .....	333

**Immigration, United States Commissioner of**—Gloucester, N. J. All immigrants arriving at the Port of Philadelphia must be examined at the station, where a house of detention is provided for those who are held for orders or the final disposition of their case.

*Commissioner, (vacancy)*

*Assistant Commissioner, James L. Hughes.*

**Imports**—See *Commerce*.

**Independence Hall**—Chestnut Street between Fifth and Sixth. The building was begun about 1729, after a design by Andrew Hamilton, for a State House, and first occupied by the Provincial Assembly in 1735. From 1775 to 1789, when the Continental Congress held its sessions in this city, they were held in this building (east room, ground floor). Here the Declaration of Independence was adopted July 4, 1776, and in the same chamber the Constitution of the United States was agreed upon September 17, 1787. The State Legislature continued to meet here until 1804, and in 1816 the property was purchased by the municipality for \$70,000. From 1802 until 1821 the second floor was occupied by the portrait painter, Charles Willson Peale, with his museum, which included his valuable series of portraits of Revolutionary characters painted by himself. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania occupied the west

room on the ground floor virtually from the time the building was completed until 1802, when it went to the Independence Chamber. In 1811 it left the building.

Here the Marquis de Lafayette was received on his triumphal visit in 1824. In 1828 much of the interior was remodeled and the present steeple, the characteristic feature of the structure, designed by William Strickland, was erected. The present clock and bell were put in place in 1875, through the generosity of Henry Sybert.

From 1854, after the consolidation of the city and county, until 1895, City Councils met in the second-story chambers, now the restored banquetting room of colonial days. In 1896 the room was restored, so far as it could be, to its original character, and is now a portrait gallery.

The bell in Independence Hall is rung on the entrance of New Year's Day and the Fourth of July, on both occasions the year of the independence of the United States is counted by strokes.

Nearly 1,000,000 visitors are admitted to the building each year.

*Curator, Milfred Jordan.*

*Superintendent, Horace C. Carpenter.*

See *National Museum, Liberty Bell, Congress Hall, Old City Hall, Independence Square.*

February 22d.—A "Betsy Ross" flag, with thirteen stars in its field, a copy of the first flag authorized by the Continental Congress, was raised over Independence Hall in honor of Washington's Birthday. Simultaneously there was raised over the Hotel De Ville, in Paris, a similar flag.

April 2d.—Count Ilya Tolstoi, visited Independence Hall.

April 5th.—Representatives of the Committee in this country to promote Philippine Independence asked permission to use Independence Hall for a convention. The request was referred to the War Department, which declared the committee had no official standing.

April 16th.—The Korean Congress, which had been in session for three days, marched to Independence Hall, where, in the Declaration Chamber, the Korean Declaration of Liberty, adopted by the congress was read. See *Conventions in 1919.*

August 27th.—Independence Hall illuminated at night by a system of electric lights. The building was illuminated each night during the meeting of the Knights Templar Convention in September.

September 8th.—Work of renovating the museum building to the east of Independence Hall completed, and an interesting display of Revolution and Colonial relics opened to visitors.



September 23d.—New base for the statue of Washington in front of Independence Hall placed in position. The statue had been removed in May to give place to an elaborate scheme of decoration used when the 28th Division was welcomed home from the World War.

October.—Many paintings in Independence Hall, which had been restored, were rehung. They had been stored for about two years, and could not be rehung without the approval of the Art Jury.

October 22d.—Joseph Pennell denounced the continuance of unsightly stands and decorations around Independence Hall, which had been allowed to remain since May.

October 27th.—King Albert, his Queen, and the Crown Prince of Belgium visited Independence Hall. In the Declaration Chamber, where the visitors were taken by the Mayor, the King of the Belgians said:

"It is with deep emotion that I enter this magnificent city where the Declaration of Independence was signed and the Constitution of the United States promulgated, both charters being memorable monuments of political wisdom and highest ideals.

"It is to the glory of your nation that in all times you have found statesmen to embody those principles, and the fact that my visit happens to fall on President Roosevelt's birthday adds to the solemnity of these thoughts.

"Belgium too has fought for the same ideals of liberty and democracy. Her cause has found from the beginning the most energetic support from this city.

"I am glad to have an opportunity of conveying to the citizens of Philadelphia my heartiest thanks for the large assistance they have given Belgium during the war. My countrymen will never forget what they owe to the faithful friends they found here when they were in such deep distress.

"May this beautiful and noble city continue to progress and prosper."

**Independence Square**—Formerly called *State-House Yard*. This ground was purchased in 1729 by order of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania for the purpose of building a State House. Originally the space extended from Chestnut Street about halfway to Walnut; the remaining lots on Fifth, Sixth and Walnut Streets were purchased at various times, before the Revolution. The State House building was commenced on the Chestnut Street front in 1732, according to the architectural plans of Andrew Hamilton. Two buildings adjoining, one on each side of the centre, for offices, were authorized to be built in 1733. The State House was first occupied by the

Assembly in October, 1735; in 1741 the building was considered finished.

The lots at the corners of Fifth and Sixth Streets, on Chestnut, occupied by the City Hall and the Court House, were granted to the city and county before the Revolution. At Sixth Street, work on the Court House building was commenced about 1787, and it was finished about 1790; at Fifth Street, work upon the City Hall was commenced about 1790 and finished about 1791.

By act passed in 1736 the ground south of the State House building was ordered to be "enclosed and remain a public green and walk forever;" the same declaration was made by act passed in 1762, and by act passed in 1816, when the State of Pennsylvania sold the buildings and ground to the City of Philadelphia. Notwithstanding these pledges, the ground was encroached upon by the erection of the building of the American Philosophical Society, on Fifth Street below Chestnut, and the erection of the Quarter Sessions Court House, on Sixth Street below Chestnut. The Court House was removed in 1902 and on the completion of the Parkway ground is to be given the Society in exchange for its property on which to erect a finer and more modern structure. Size of the lot, 396 feet on Chestnut Street by 510 feet north and south, containing 4 acres and 2 rods.

Independence Square is the most historic ground in the United States. Here the meeting of Philadelphia merchants on October 25, 1765, adopted a resolution not to import any merchandise from Great Britain, in retaliation to the offensive Stamp Act. Here, also, at a later date, October 16, 1773, they refused to accept tea shipped from London until the equally offensive duty had been removed. This historic meeting antedated by weeks the action of the Boston Tea Party, and inspired it. In this Square, also, July 8, 1776, the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence was given, John Nixon reading that great paper. Whenever the country has been threatened, or whenever a national birthday is to be celebrated Philadelphians assemble on this historic ground and take their action. Independence Square was entirely remodelled and the railings removed in 1875. In 1915-16 it was again remodelled and 56 gas lamps of an antique pattern installed in and around it—one for each of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. See *Statues, Commodore Barry*.

March 28th.—One of the ancient elms planted in the Square about 1790 by John Vaughan, the elder, was brown down by a storm. The tree, one of the few that remained of Mr. Vaughan's design for im-





provement, stood on the west side, north of Walnut Street.

April.—Work of restoring the Square, which had been stopped by the war, resumed. The complete design calls for a high brick wall around three sides of the Square and a main gateway on Walnut Street, and the planting of elm trees.

April 23d.—The Woman's Loan Committee, which was working for the Victory Loan, were refused permission to hold a rally in the Square, because they had neglected to obtain a permit.

June 14th.—The Boy Scouts, who had for six years celebrated Flag Day with exercises in the Square, were refused permission to use the Square, owing to an order that no gatherings of any kind should be allowed there, excepting official patriotic meetings.

**Industrial Art. School of**—Broad and Pine Streets. A part of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, maintaining a museum in Memorial Hall, Fairmount Park, and an Art School and Textile School at Broad and Pine Streets in the building formerly used by the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. This has been the home of the School since 1893. The institution owes its origin to the increased interest in art and art education awakened by the Centennial Exposition was incorporated 1876, for "a Museum of Art in all its branches and technical applications, and with a special view to the development of the Art industries of the State, to provide instruction in Drawing, Painting, Modeling, Designing, etc., through practical schools, special libraries, lectures and otherwise."

The collections at Memorial Hall, in Fairmount Park, embrace examples of art work of every description. It was determined by the founders to make the collections of the Pennsylvania Museum as largely as possible illustrative of the relation of art to the industries. The Museum has grown by purchase, gift and bequest to its present proportions, numbering in its collections upwards of thirty thousand objects. The School, which has as its object the practical training of designers, craftsmen, and teachers of art, was opened during the winter of 1877-78, at Broad and Vine Streets.

Classes. Day. Evening and Saturdays. Enrolment, 1919-20—Day, 300; Saturday, 136; Evening, 321; Total 757. The total enrolment, including that of the Textile School, is 1271 students, as compared with 535 in 1918, and 1157, in 1913, the highest number registered up to that year. See *Textile School, Philadelphia; Museums.*

*President, Theodore C. Search.*  
*Secretary, Leslie W. Miller.*  
*Treasurer, James Butterworth.*  
*Principal of the Schools, Leslie W. Miller.*  
*Director of School of Industrial Art, Howard F. Stratton.*  
*Director of the Textile School, E. W. France.*

**Industries**—See *Manufacturing Industries.*

**Inspectors of Steam Vessels. United States**—Fourth floor, Post Office Building.

*Inspector of Hulls, R. A. Sargent.*  
*Inspector of Boilers, J. E. Wilson.*

**Insurance**—As might be regarded as a natural consequence of adventurers putting their all in ships and sending them across the stormy Atlantic, the first efforts at insurance in Philadelphia were on marine risks. As early as 1721 John Copson opened an office here on High (Market) Street and advertised that he did so in order to save the insured the tedious, troublesome and even precarious method of sending to London for insurance. In 1752 the first fire insurance company, The Philadelphia Contributionship, was formed largely through the instrumentality of John Smith, and not through that of Franklin, as has been assumed from the fact that he was one of the company's first directors. From the circumstance that the company adopted as its badge or mark two pairs of hands clasped, the company is popularly known as the Hand-in-Hand.

Owing to an added regulation of the Philadelphia Contributionship, to the effect that buildings surrounded by trees should not be taken as risks, the Mutual Assurance Company was formed in 1784, to insure any building, regarded as a safe risk, and the presence of trees was not regarded as a detriment, consequently the Mutual Company adopted as its badge a green tree, as if by way of challenge to the older concern. The latter company has ceased to write policies for some years, and its office is in the old Caspar Wistar Mansion at Fourth and Locust Streets.

The first joint-stock insurance company in America is the Insurance Company of North America, it is likewise the first fire and marine company in this country. It was organized in 1792 and was incorporated in 1794. Thus the oldest insurance companies in the United States all have their homes in Philadelphia. The original name of the Insurance Company of North America was the Universal Tontine, and so far as this went was to some extent modeled



on the plan of the Boston Tontine Association, which was projected in 1791, but failed to materialize, becoming eventually a state bank.

In the eighteenth century all the insurance business in Philadelphia was done in the Old London Coffee House at Front and Market Streets. Marine insurance was here the principal business and, of course, had to be placed in English companies.

There were no public life insurance companies here until, in 1812, the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities was formed, which, for many years has ceased to write life policies, its present business being largely concerned with that of a trust company and the granting of annuities.

There are now thirty-five insurance companies irrespective of those companies doing a title insurance business. The first corporation of this character was the Real Estate Title Insurance and Trust Company established in 1876. Title insurance is now so well recognized as an essential to passing properties that the old-time conveyancer has ceased to exist. See *Fires*.

**Internal Revenue Collections in 1919**—Receipts for the First District of Pennsylvania for 1919 were \$300,079,395.25, about \$9,000,000 of which was received from the territory covered by the former Ninth District.

The receipts from intoxicating liquors from July 1, 1919 to December 31, amounted to \$4,274,408.33; from tax on ice cream, sodas, etc., \$519,251.39; from amusements, \$1,342,414.89.

Receipts from income taxes during the same period including corporation taxes, and excess taxes, were \$112,317,102.18; from transportation, telephone and telegraph rates, \$12,941,553.30; luxury taxes paid by manufacturers, amounted to \$2,169,350.02; luxury taxes from consumers, \$918,251.39; taxes on jewelry sales, \$495,407.28.

The figures for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1919 for the principal items were: Income and excess profits, \$127,368,647.86; estate tax, \$5,798,338.77; distilled spirits, \$10,054,492.29; fermented liquors, \$9,307,976.88; tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, \$5,839,627.74; Special taxes, \$1,394,319.07; Documentary stamps, \$803,801.80; stock transfers, \$77,828.59; transportation, \$19,818,398.73; insurance, \$152,558.53; excise taxes on sales, \$838,553.53; manufacturers' excise tax on sales, \$436,962.49; admissions, \$1,845,846.14; dues, \$246,043.73.

**Internal Revenue Office, United States**—Room 206, second floor, Post-office Building. First District of Pennsylv-

ania, including Philadelphia and seven adjoining or nearby counties.

*Collector*, Ephraim Lederer.

*Chief Deputy*, John F. McEvoey.

*Cashier*, Walter Tanner.

The First District of Pennsylvania, until August 1, 1919, included Philadelphia and seven eastern counties, on that date it was consolidated with the Ninth District, formerly with headquarters at Lancaster, and now comprises Philadelphia and twenty-two other counties.

The regular force consists of 131 office employees, 94 men in field service, 22 storekeepers and gaugers.

**Irish in Philadelphia**—See *Foreign Population*.

**Italians in Philadelphia**—See *Foreign Population*.

**Jefferson Square**—The Commissioners of the District of Southwark, were authorized by act of Assembly in 1835, to purchase a lot of land in that district, "to be kept open for a public square forever in the same manner that the public squares in the city of Philadelphia are kept open."

In 1854, just before consolidation, the Commissioners, in pursuance of that authority, purchased a lot belonging to the Miller estate, situated between Third and Fourth Streets and extending from Washington Avenue to Federal Street 392 feet from east to west, 307 feet on Fourth Street and 292 feet on Third Street; area, 2 acres and 2 rods. The Commissioners called the ground Jefferson Square. It was laid out by order of the city of Philadelphia after consolidation, improved with trees, grass and walks, and enclosed with an iron fence, which latter has been lately removed. See *Parks and Squares*.

**Jewish Congregations**—There are 139 Jewish congregations in Philadelphia, but there are no available figures to show their total membership. See *Jewish Population*.

**Mikve Israel**—This is the oldest Jewish congregation in Philadelphia. It is believed to have been organized as early as 1747, when services were held in Sterling Alley (later Loxley's Alley, and now Leather Place), a thoroughfare that formerly ran through the block from Arch Street to Cherry, west of Third. In 1782 the congregation purchased a lot on Cherry Street, west of Third, and there erected its first synagogue. In 1825 it was replaced and in 1860 the congregation moved into a more modern temple on Seventh Street, north of Arch. In 1909 this was sold and the con-





gregation removed to its present synagogue, corner of Broad and York Streets.

**Keneseth Israel.**—This is the oldest Reformed Jewish congregation in Philadelphia. It occupies one of the most beautiful architectural edifices on Broad Street, north of Columbia Avenue. The congregation was formed in 1847, and for some years held services in their synagogue on Sixth Street, north of Brown. In 1887, when the present Rabbi, Dr. Joseph Krauskopf became connected with it the congregation numbered 298 members. It now has a membership of 1200.

In 1892 it removed to its present temple. The present Rabbi has been instrumental in organizing many societies connected with the religious work of the synagogue. In 1887 was formed the "Knowledge-Seekers"; the next year was founded the Jewish Publication Society of America, due to a suggestion by Dr. Krauskopf. In 1889 a choral society was formed; in 1890 a free circulating library was started, now possessing 7500 volumes; in 1892, a "Personal Interest Society" to assist the needy, was formed, and since there have been added to the activities of the congregation various other associations and means of useful endeavor. About 20 years ago Dr. Krauskopf agitated successfully for the establishment of a Farm School, and the enterprise is in a flourishing condition at Doylestown. A religious school, attached to the synagogue, has 600 pupils and 16 teachers.

**Jewish Population in Philadelphia.**—According to the *American Jewish Year Book*, there are 200,000 Jews in Philadelphia. The *Jewish Year Book* gives the following figures of Philadelphia's Jewish population for the years mentioned: 1905, 75,000; 1907, 100,000; 1910, 120,124; 1912, 150,000; 1919, 200,000.

**Johnson Gallery.**—510 South Broad Street. Contains the collection of paintings by old and later masters bequeathed to Philadelphia by the will of John G. Johnson, a noted corporation lawyer, who died April 14, 1917. The collection comprises more than 1500 pictures, representative of many of the early schools of painting, and appraised at \$4,445,802, but said to be worth nearly \$7,000,000.

In 1918, the city of Philadelphia made settlement of Federal and State inheritance taxes on the bequest of \$775,128.89, of which the Federal tax amounted to \$577,461.84. City Councils appropriated in addition to this amount \$50,000 for renovating the South Broad Street building, formerly the home of the collector; \$50,000 for insurance, and \$25,000 for maintaining

the collection for one year. The Johnson residence was appraised at between \$85,000 and \$100,000.

In July 1918 the collection was removed to a storage warehouse while the house was prepared for repairs.

"It is said that outside of the British National Gallery there is perhaps no collection of classic paintings that is so chronologically complete as is that accumulated by Mr. Johnson during his lifetime, and it is certain there is nowhere any private gallery of art works to be compared with these carefully selected exemplars of Italian, Flemish, French, Dutch, German, Spanish and British schools of pictorial art. Private collections for the most part illustrate only the fancy of the collector for this or that master or school without pretense of chronological continuity, while Mr. Johnson's collection is virtually an embodied history of painting for the long, vital period which it includes."

In 1918 when a petition was filed in the Orphans' Court, asking for leave to sell the Johnson home at 510 South Broad Street and apply the proceeds to the erection of an art temple on the Parkway, the account showed the value of the Johnson estate to be \$6,297,317. The collection was appraised at \$4,447,800.

Plans for the Johnson Memorial Museum, as proposed by Joseph E. Widener, have been designed by Horace Trumbauer. The design is Italian, considered appropriate, as works by old Italian masters are a feature of the collection. The central building and rotunda are a facsimile of the Pazzi Chapel, by Brunelleschi, regarded as the finest example of his work, which adjoins the Church of Santa Croce, Florence. To this central structure is added a series of wings with a square patio, each room and gallery having a special grouping.

According to Mr. Widener, the building would cost about \$500,000. In case the petition to sell the house at 510 South Broad Street would be granted, the city would have to defray only part of this sum. To make the old house fireproof, Mr. Widener asserted, would take half that sum, and it would cost much more if the city attempted to surround it with open spaces.

During 1919 various efforts were made to provide a site for the gallery, and in November a tentative one on the Parkway was selected. In March, 1920, at the suggestion of Mayor Moore, part of the collection was temporarily placed on exhibition in Memorial Hall.

**Juvenile Court.**—A division of the Municipal Courts. Hearings daily at 10 A. M. at the House of Detention, Twenty-





second and Arch Streets. Judge, Charles L. Brown. This is the headquarters for the Juvenile Division and of the Probation Department. Here boys and girls under 16 years of age are detained awaiting disposition of the Courts.

**Kenderton**—A name given about 1830 to the settlement at the intersection of Broad Street and Germantown Road, after the name of Kenderton Smith, a lawyer and owner of real estate.

**Kensington**—That part of the township of the Northern Liberties which lay between Cohocksink Creek and Gunner's Run, in the neighborhood of the road to Frankford, and between that road and the Delaware River. It was originally known as Shakamaxon, an Indian village which is called on Lindstrom's map Kackamensi, and in old deeds Sachamexin. It was a tract of land lying on the Delaware River above Hartsfield, subsequently a part of Northern Liberties. Shakamaxon was known as a town before November 12, 1678, when Lawrence Cock made a grant of 300 acres there. In the deed it is stated that the whole tract of land surveyed at Shakamaxon was 1800 acres, of which Lawrence Cock, Moens Cock, Gunner Rambo and Michael Neilson were owners. Henry says that Shakamaxon means "a place of eels." It began to grow into a settlement soon after the village of the Northern Liberties felt an increase of population. Kensington was a straggling, scattered region of streets running parallel with the Delaware from southwest to northeast and crossed by others from southeast to northwest. It was inhabited principally by fisherman and ship carpenters. On March 6, 1820, the Legislature created a new corporation, called the "commissioners and inhabitants of the Kensington district of the Northern Liberties." Their jurisdiction extended over the ground which commenced at the mouth of Cohocksink Creek and the Northern Liberties line, along the Delaware River to the south line of Gibson's land, and thence along that line to Gunner's Creek, and across to the south line of the land of the Norris estate; then along the same, crossing Frankford Road, to the Germantown Road, down the eastwardly side of the latter to the middle of Sixth Street, and then along said street to the line of the Northern Liberties, which touched Sixth Street at Cohocksink Creek, and then along that creek to the place of beginning. The name is derived from Kensington, town and parish of Middlesex, England, and a western suburb of the city of London. In 1854 it became a part of the city.

**Kingessing**—A township in the extreme southwestern portion of the city, bounded on the north by Blockley; on the east by Mill Creek and Schuylkill River; on the south by Delaware River and Bow Creek; and on the west by Darby Creek and Cobb's Creek; shaped irregularly. It embraced the site of the old village of Kingessing, but no settlement of any size except Maylandville. It was traversed principally by the Darby Road and the road to the Lazaretto. Its greatest length, 5 miles; greatest breadth, 2½ miles; area, 6800 acres. This was the oldest settled portion of the county of Philadelphia. Kingessing, or Chinsessing, was the name of a place lying on the west side of the Schuylkill River, below the western abutment of Penrose Ferry Bridge, and not far distant therefrom. Acrelius says Chinsessing was "a place on the Schuylkill where five families of freemen dwelt together in houses two stories high, built of white nut tree (hickory), which was at that time regarded as the best material for building houses, but in later times was altogether disapproved of for such purposes." Kingessing became the name of the township in which the original Indian and Swedish village stood. The Kingessing settlement was called a town by the Swedes, and was the first village entitled to that appellation made by white men within the territory of Philadelphia. The situation was probably near the present enclosure known as Suffolk Park. The township of Kingessing was created at a very early date after the settlement by William Penn. According to Mr. Henry, this name is derived from the Indian Chinsessing, "a place where there is a meadow," or Chinsessing, "bog meadow." It became a part of the city in 1854.

**Kirkbride's**—Philadelphians to the manner born usually apply this name to the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, at 44th and Market Streets, owing to the circumstance that the first resident physician there was Dr. Thomas A. Kirkbride, who was one of the earliest to treat mental diseases with the aim of making a cure. His system was so remarkably successful that a revolution in the care of the insane has resulted.

**Kiwanis Club**—The Philadelphia Kiwanis Club, is the outgrowth of a movement started in Detroit, in 1915. It is an organization of business and professional men banded together for mutual benefit and for exchanging ideas of business and fostering friendships, believing that through co-operative effort our individual interest can be served best, and realizing that the greatest asset of any man is his friends.



A. S. Browne, one of the original members of the club, which as a movement has spread to cities all over the country, gives this history of the origin and definition of the name:

"It was in January, of 1915, that I called the first meeting of the present Kiwanis Club in Detroit. This meeting was held in the office of a Mr. Eyster, an attorney, and was attended by Messrs. Eyster, Robertson, Prance, Hammer and myself. I placed before these men the project that has since developed into "Kiwanis," they liked the idea and agreed to become members. At this time Mr. Prance had paid in a check to cover his membership, the others had not. An agreement was made that I should organize the club and I was authorized to select a name.

"As a lifelong resident of Detroit, I knew C. M. Burton, the city histographer, and called upon him the next day for aid. Upon explaining the purpose of my visit I was asked to return the following morning. At this later call Mr. Burton showed me a copy of Bishop Braga's Lexicon of Indian words, informed me that it was published in Montreal late in the eighteenth century and was, so far as he could learn, the only existing copy.

We, together, started to search the work and finally settled on the phrase "I trade," which we found translated into the Chipewew Indian, "Nun Kee-wan-nis," but owing to the cumbersome form thereof we decided to eliminate the personal pronoun "nun" and retain only the word "Kee-wan-nis." Further consideration prompted the change of the "ee" in the first syllable the "n" in the last, as well as the dropping of the hyphen between the syllables. From this we made the present word "Kiwanis," which I reported at a subsequent meeting of the Detroit members and which was adopted as our name. The present emblem, the only one ever used by Kiwanis, I designed about one week later while in the office of H. K. Darling, an architect and an early member of Kiwanis of Detroit."

Officers of the Kiwanis of Philadelphia are:

*President*, Thomas Shallcross, Jr.

*Secretary*, Robert J. Nash, 1001 Chestnut Street.

**Knightsville**—On the Byberry and Bensalem Turnpike, at the intersection of Moreland Road, about thirteen miles from Philadelphia; named in honor of Leonard Knight and Jonathan T. Knight, who at one time was judge of the Court of Common Pleas and resided for many years at that place.

**Korsholm**—A fort erected by the Swedes in Passyunk, probably before 1648, and afterward burned and destroyed by Indians. It was on the east side of the Schuylkill, north of Fort Beversrede, and probably on the high land of Point Breeze.

**Labor and Industry. State Department of**—Room 1115 North American Building, Broad and Sansom Streets. *Supervising Inspector*, J. J. Coffey.

**Labor Day**—First Monday in September. Legal holiday in Pennsylvania.

September 1st.—Labor Day in 1919, an assemblage of railroad workers were addressed from the steps of the Washington Statue at the west end of the Parkway by Glenn E. Plumb, general counsel of the Railroad brotherhoods and explained his plan for governmental operation of railroads. The railroad men paraded along the Parkway to the Statue where the address was made.

**Labor. Organized**—The first labor organization in this country was established in Philadelphia in 1794, when the Federal Society of Journeymen Cordwainers (shoemakers) was formed, and declared the first strike in the United States in 1799. It was in existence as late as 1806. In 1827 the first organized attempt to have hours of labor reduced was attempted in Philadelphia, when the journeymen house-carpenters struck for a ten-hour day. It was unsuccessful.

In 1827 the first general assembly of mechanics was formed here. It was called the Mechanics' Union of Trade Associations. It issued the first labor paper in this country in 1828. This was named the *Mechanics Free Press*, and this year the mechanics sought representation in the State Assembly and City Councils. They were unable to elect any candidates, but in 1829 the Working Men's Political Association which had been tried in other states made a new attempt, adopting for the first time the now familiar symbol of labor, the arm bent, holding a hammer.

The Knights of St. Crispin, the forerunner of the Knights of Labor, was formed in Philadelphia in 1867. It was an association of journeymen shoemakers. In 1869 it had 50,000 members and 147 branches. About the time the Knights of St. Crispin was formed, the Knights of Labor was founded by Uriah S. Stephens and James A. Wright. The Order had 600,000 members in 1886, when it was at its zenith of success.

The Central Labor Union, which is composed of delegates from 105 local labor unions and two trades councils, meets every second and fourth Sunday in the month at





232 North Ninth Street. *Secretary*, Frank McKosky, 152 West Lehigh Avenue.

Almost every trade in Philadelphia has its labor union.

Allied Printing Trades Council meets third Friday, in the Parkway Building, Broad and Cherry Streets. *Secretary*, Alfred Bieber.

Council of Associated Building Trades meets every Friday in room 307, Denckla Building, Broad and Cherry Streets. *Secretary*, Daniel T. McKenna.

*See Strikes and Labor Difficulties in 1919.*

**Lafayette Day**—September 6th. First observed in 1917, when General Pershing, upon his arrival in France at the head of the first American troops, laid a wreath on the grave of the great French and American patriot.

**Laniganville**—This was a rather unpossessing settlement south of Girard Avenue and west of Thirty-sixth Street, twenty-fourth Ward. It passed out of existence about thirty years ago.

**Latin America. Trade of Philadelphia with**—See *Commerce*.

**Law Association**—Library, Room 600, City Hall. Founded 1802 by 71 members of the Bar of Philadelphia as the Law Library Company of Philadelphia, the oldest law library in the United States, and in 1827 this was joined to the associated members of the Bar of Philadelphia, which was in existence at least as early as 1821. On the union of the two bodies the present title was adopted. See *Libraries*.

*Chancellor*, Abraham M. Beitler.

*Vice Chancellor*, Theodore F. Jenkins.

*Treasurer*, John M. Strong.

*Secretary*, Isaac Hassler.

**Law, Department of**—Rooms 462 to 488 west corridor, City Hall. Under the provisions of the Act of June 25, 1919, the City Solicitor is the legal adviser and attorney for the city, its departments and offices; he conducts its litigation; advises its officers; prepares and approves contracts; is required to make daily returns to City Controller of all moneys received, including fees for preparation of contracts, bonds, etc.; approves all securities, and keeps a registry of contracts, bonds, etc.

Under the act of 1919, the City Solicitor, formerly elected, is appointed by the Mayor with the advice and consent of the Council, and holds office during the term for which the Mayor appointing him was elected.

The business of the Law Department is transacted as follows:

Bonds and Contracts.....	Room 466
Building Inspection Cases....	" 480
Claims and Searches.....	" 468
Conveyancing.....	" 377
Court Assistants.....	" 484
Judicial Sales.....	" 480
Magistrates' Cases.....	" 480
Main Office.....	" 478
Road Room.....	" 462
Tax Liens.....	" 482

*City Solicitor*, David J. Smyth, Salary, \$10,000.

*First Assistant*, Ernest Lowengrund.

*General Assistants*, Joseph G. Magee, Marshall A. Coyne, and Samuel Rosenbaum.

*Chief Assistant in charge of Negligence Cases*, Wm. M. Stewart, Jr.

*Chief Assistant in charge of Road Cases*, Glenn C. Mead.

*Assistant in charge of Bonds and Contracts*, Ellwood J. Rotan.

*Assistant Tax Liens*, Mayne R. Longstreth.

*Assistant Magistrates' Cases*, Herman Muller.

*Conveyancer*, George B. McCracken.

*Chief, Bureau of Claims*, Joseph K. Costello.

*Assistants*, William J. Elliott, Hubert J. Horan, Jr., Joseph M. Mitcheson,

Frank W. Melvin, Edward A. Kelly,

Clarence Goldsmith, Michael C. Goglia,

Harry T. Kingston, J. Burwood Daly,

John F. Powell, James F. Ryan,

Charles C. Gordon, Wm. C. Wilson,

David I. Scanlon, G. Coe Farrier,

Joseph J. Tunney, Edgar S. McKaig,

John C. Bell, Jr., Alex. B. McAllister,

D. J. Callaghan, Michael F. Donnelly,

Harry Platowsky, Harry T. Bauerle,

Horace W. Leeds, Haines D. Albright,

Francis L. Maguire, William Brown, Jr.

**Lawndale**—35th Ward.

**Law Schools**—Both the University of Pennsylvania and Temple University maintain schools of law, which, prior to the outbreak of the war, were in a flourishing condition.

*University of Pennsylvania*—Thirty-fourth and Chestnut Streets. The first law lectures in the University of Pennsylvania were given by the Honorable James Wilson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and Professor of Law in the University of Pennsylvania, in the winter of 1790. The Honorable George Sharswood was elected Professor of Law in 1850, and since that time the Law School has had a continuous existence. Present building erected in 1900. It contains the Biddle Memorial Law Library, founded by the



family of George W. Biddle, as a memorial to his three sons, George, Algernon Sydney, and Arthur Biddle. The original gift of five thousand volumes was supplemented in 1897 by the presentation by Mrs. Arthur Biddle of over four thousand volumes, which had formed the library of the late Arthur Biddle, Esq. The family of the late Richard C. McMurtrie presented his law library to the University in 1906. Many other valuable gifts have been received from families and individual donors. About seven thousand dollars are expended annually in the purchase of books. The number of volumes at present is 58,683.

The library is open during the term every day, except Sundays, from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.; and during the summer recess from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

*Dean, William E. Mikell, B.S., LL.M.*

**Temple University**—The aim of the School of Law of the Temple University is to furnish to those who are properly qualified for the work an opportunity of pursuing, in evening classes, a thorough and systematic course of legal study. The classes meet in the Wilson Building, southwest corner Sixteenth and Sansom Streets, four evenings of each week, between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock—each class meeting at least three evenings a week.

*Dean, Francis Chapman, LL.B.*

**League Island**—Is situated in the Delaware River, stretching eastward from the mouth of the Schuylkill, laid down upon Lindstrom's map of 1654 in size nearly as large as it is at present, or 923 acres. It has no name assigned to it. This island was granted in 1699 to the London Company, which ten years afterward conveyed it to Thomas Fairman. It was simply called in that deed an island, but in the deed of 1671 it was called League Island. It is supposed that its present name was given it because it is about one league in circumference.

The island was purchased by the City of Philadelphia in 1862 for \$310,000, and presented to the Federal Government for a Navy Yard. Owing to the Civil War, improvements were not begun until about ten years later, and early in the year 1876 the Government removed its naval station from Federal Street on the Delaware to League Island. See *Navy Yard*.

**League Island Park**—At the southern end of the city, partly in 39th and partly in 48th Wards. Just north of League Island. Bounded by Eleventh, Twenty-first, Pattison Streets, and Government Avenue. 300 acres. Contract price for improving the ground was \$498,000.

**Lemon Hill**—Near Green Street Entrance to Fairmount Park. This old estate,

containing 42 acres, was occupied by Robert Morris during the Revolution and up to 1797, when financial ruin overtook the eminent merchant and financier. Morris used Lemon Hill as a summer home. Washington and other notable figures of the time were frequent guests here.

Forced to dispose of everything and to abandon his famous "Folly" house being built for him at Eighth and Chestnut Streets, Morris was also compelled to convey his country seat to Henry Pratt, who spent considerable money in improving the estate, and when, in 1836, he sold it to Isaac S. Lloyd he received the then enormous sum of \$225,000.

The financial crisis of 1836-37 forced down the price of all real estate, and in 1843 City Councils made the first move toward acquiring the place. The reason urged for its purchase was the preservation of the purity of the Schuylkill water. There was some opposition, of course, but it was short-lived, and in 1844 the city obtained the property, then containing 45 acres, for the phenomenally low price of \$75,000. The city rented the property for some years, and the place became a public resort, popularly known as Pratt's Gardens. In 1857 this property was finally dedicated to park purposes.

**Lester**—A community which has been developed at Essington, Delaware County, on grounds of the Westinghouse Company. On January 15, 1920, the company moved "scientifically" the families of its mechanical engineers from Pittsburgh to Lester, transporting 243 persons with their household effects without any of the usual vexations of "moving." See *Essington*.

**Leverington**—A village on Ridge Turnpike, adjoining Manayunk on the east, between Allen's and Gorgas's Lanes; so called in compliment to the Levering family, old inhabitants of Roxborough.

**Liberty Bell**—When the Province of Pennsylvania had passed its fiftieth year, under the charter of 1701, the Assembly, in keeping with biblical traditions, made it a jubilee. To commemorate those fifty years of liberty—religious and civil, under William Penn's liberal charter—a great bell was ordered in London, and the provincial Assembly commanded that it should have inscribed upon its side, in keeping with another old custom, a legend. Andrew Hamilton, who had designed the State House, now usually called Independence Hall, and who had been charged to order the bell, selected a passage from Leviticus, XXV, 10: "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." He did not quote all of the passage or there never would have grown up the ex-





traordinary legends about the bell. The verse begins: "And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim," etc. The bell arrived from England in 1752, and, while being tested, cracked. A new bell was cast from the same metal by Pass and Stow, in March, 1753, and hung in April of the same year. It was removed because it was found to contain too much copper, and recast. In June, 1753, the new bell was put in place in the State House tower. It remained there until removed, upon approach of the British troops on Philadelphia, in 1777. When the danger had passed the bell was returned. In 1835 it was cracked—by one account, on Washington's birthday of that year; and by another, in tolling for the funeral of Chief Justice Marshall, July 8th. But, as another bell was in the steeple that year, the crack in the Liberty Bell must have developed at an earlier time. The State House bell was only rung to call the Assembly together, to call the Continental Congress to order, and to announce the opening of court. It was not rung on the occasion of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, as is generally believed, but was rung on July 8, 1776, to call together the assemblage in the State House yard to hear the Declaration read. The Liberty Bell has been a feature of every International Exposition, and several smaller ones held in this country since 1884. It was a feature of the two Liberty Loan parades during the past year.

**Liberty Loans**—The Philadelphia District—The Third Federal Reserve—took its share of the five loans as follows:

Loan	Quota	Subscribed.
First, 1917...	\$140,000,000	\$232,309,250
Second, 1917...	250,000,000	380,000,000
Third, 1918...	250,000,000	361,963,500
Fourth, 1918...	500,000,000	598,763,650
Fifth (Victory) 1919	375,000,000	422,756,100

Philadelphia alone, subscribed to the five loans as follows:

First	\$96,809,650
Second	148,327,350
Third	169,350,600
Fourth	311,306,250
Fifth	174,789,300

Incidental to the drive of the Fifth loan, statues of Victory Triumphant were erected in several sections of the city as rallying points. The largest figure was erected in Broad Street and South Penn Square. This winged figure was 12 feet in height. It was unveiled March 22, and removed June 12th. It replaced a similar figure—a copy of the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor, which had been erected on the same place in 1918.

December 2d.—Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, Glass, reported that more than one billion dollars worth of Liberty Bonds had been bought by the Treasury and retained during the preceding eighteen months, yielding the Government a profit of approximately \$35,000,000. Of the First Loan, \$25,115,000 were purchased; of the Second, \$371,215,000; Third, \$278,635,500; Fourth, \$368,115,000.

**Libraries**—Principal libraries, figures from the last Government report, and partly corrected:

Academy of Natural Sciences, 19th and Race Streets; 1812; 60,000 vols. Scientific. American Baptist Historical Society, 17th and Chestnut Streets; 1851; 1500 vols.

American Catholic Historical Society, 715 Spruce Street; 1884; 15,000 vols.

American Philosophical Society, 104 South Fifth Street; 1743; 80,000 volumes, scientific and historical.

American Sunday School Union, 1816 Chestnut Street; founded 1824; 13,236 vols.

Apprentices Free Library, Broad and Brandywine Streets; 1820; 25,000 vols.

Athenaeum, 219 South Sixth Street; 1813; 40,000 vols.

Biddle Law Library, Law Dept., University of Pennsylvania, 34th and Chestnut Streets; 58,683 vols.

Carpenters' Company, Carpenters' Hall, Chestnut Street between 3d and 4th; 1736; 5600 vols.

College of Physicians, 22d Street, south of Market; 1788; 100,158 vols. Medical.

Commercial Library, Philadelphia Bourse; 1896; 9200 vols.

Edwin Forrest Home, Holmesburg; 1873; 8000 vols. Theatrical and general literature. For use of guests.

Diocesan Library (P. E.), Church House, 12th and Walnut Streets; 1896; 7000 vols. Theological.

Franklin Institute, 7th Street, south of Market; 1824; 73,700 vols. and 15,000 pamphlets. Scientific.

Free Library of Philadelphia, Central Branch, 13th and Locust Streets; 1891; 27 other branches throughout the city; 551,586 vols.

Friends Free Library, Germantown, 5418 Germantown Ave.; 1874; 28,188 vols.

Friends Library, 142 North 16th Street; 1742; 15,000 vols.

George Institute and Library, 5100 Lancaster Ave.; 1872; 12,000 vols.

German Society of Philadelphia, Marshall and Spring Garden Streets; 1817; 29,000 vols.

Grand Lodge (Masonic), Masonic Temple, Broad and Filbert Streets; 1783; 11,780 vols.





Hirst Free Law Library, Drexel Building; 1883; 10,800 vols.

Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300 Locust Street; 1824; 110,500 vols.; 250,000 pamphlets.

Keneseth Israel Free Library, Broad Street, north of Columbia Avenue; 1892; 6000 vols.

Law Association, Room 600, City Hall; 1802; 58,828 vols.

Law Library of the Stephen Girard Building, 12th Street, south of Market; 1898; 5045 vols.

Library Association of Friends, 15th and Cherry Streets; 1834; 12,392 vols.

Library Co. of Philadelphia, Juniper and Locust Streets; 1731; 240,205 vols. Includes Ridgway Branch *q. v.*

Lovett Memorial Library, 6915 Germantown Avenue (Mt. Airy); 1885; 20,000 vols.

Mariners' Library, 332 South Front Street; 1819; 6000 vols.

Mercantile Library, 10th Street, south of Market; 1821; 210,982 vols.

Pedagogical Library of the Board of Education, 19th Street, south of Market; 1882; 10,000 vols.

Pennsylvania Hospital Library, at the Hospital, 8th and Spruce Streets; 1767; 15,000 vols. Medical.

Philadelphia City Institute, 18th and Chestnut Streets; 1852; 34,774 vols.

Philadelphia Commercial Museum, 34th and Pine Streets; 1894; 78,000 vols. Commercial.

Presbyterian Historical Society, Witherspoon Building; 1852; 20,000 vols.

Union League, Broad and Sansom Streets; 1865; 15,000 vols. For use of members.

University of Pennsylvania, 34th Street and Woodland Avenue; 1749; 451,025 vols.

University Club, 1510 Walnut Street; 1881; 6900 vols. For use of members.

William B. Stephens Memorial Library, Manayunk; 1911; 6142 vols. Scientific.

See *Free Library of Philadelphia*, *Ridgeway Library*, *Library Company of Philadelphia*.

October 24th.—A Special Libraries Section of the Pennsylvania Library Club and affiliated with the American Library Association formed at a meeting held in the Widener Branch of the Free Library.

November 29th.—Mrs. Mary A. Fell, librarian of the Free Library of the Philadelphia City Institute, retired after forty-nine years of service.

**Library Company of Philadelphia**—Locust and Juniper Streets. Dating from 1731, this is the oldest public library in the United States. Its origin is directly traceable to The Junto, that fore-

runner of the American Philosophical Society, founded by Franklin and his friends in 1728–29. It was and is a subscription library, and in this feature it appears to have been unique at the time of its formation. Its own very valuable collection of books was augmented by the receipt of the Loganian Library in 1792. This latter consisted of the private treasures gathered by James Logan, and was the first classical library in America, worthy of the name. From 1790 until 1883 the Library Company occupied a building erected for it at Fifth and Sansom Streets. It had long ceased to be spacious enough for its growing collections, and the present property was acquired and the present building erected. The Ridgeway Library building was accepted from the Rush Estate and the Loganian collection of about 11,000 volumes deposited there. See *Libraries*, *Ridgeway Library*, *Statues*.

**Licenses**—See under appropriate heads.

**Lighting, Bureau of**—Room 330, east corridor, City Hall. Has charge of gas and gasoline street lighting. Chief of Bureau, Alexander M. Bible, salary, \$2000. See *Electrical Bureau*, *Electric Arc Street Lights*.

# LAMPS BURNING DECEMBER 31, 1919. BY WARDS

Ward	Free Gas Lamps	Paid for Gas Lamps	Gasoline line Lamps
First .....	424	276	50
Second .....	139	164	33
Third .....	20	158	20
Fourth .....	15	129	9
Fifth .....	130	54	11
Sixth .....	53	27	1
Seventh .....	170	171	23
Eighth .....	148	96	35
Ninth .....	31	9	8
Tenth .....	86	75	17
Eleventh .....	1	1	114
Twelfth .....			128
Thirteenth .....	24	67	7
Fourteenth .....	44	107	15
Fifteenth .....	374	186	91
Sixteenth .....	14	48	103
Seventeenth .....	31	147	22
Eighteenth .....	135	234	38
Nineteenth .....	209	472	71
Twentieth .....	123	317	82
Twenty-first .....	866	294	437
Twenty-second .....	3,082	509	489
Twenty-third .....	666	293	185
Twenty-fourth .....	831	294	270
Twenty-fifth .....	677	232	186
Twenty-sixth .....	574	271	277
Twenty-seventh .....	339	79	114
Twenty-eighth .....	699	341	258



	Free Gas Lamps	Paid for Gas Lamps	Gas- line Lamps
Twenty-ninth . . .	327	239	102
Thirtieth . . . . .	107	186	87
Thirty-first . . . . .	115	392	35
Thirty-second . . . .	262	299	161
Thirty-third . . . . .	1,133	378	471
Thirty-fourth . . . .	1,529	266	555
Thirty-fifth . . . . .	189	247	1,484
Thirty-sixth . . . . .	869	279	304
Thirty-seventh . . . .	153	201	103
Thirty-eighth . . . .	1,448	434	360
Thirty-ninth . . . . .	933	411	470
Fortieth . . . . .	1,713	813	740
Forty-first . . . . .	25	269	321
Forty-second . . . . .	1,837	585	626
Forty-third . . . . .	1,153	328	346
Forty-fourth . . . . .	817	184	179
Forty-fifth . . . . .	592	317	243
Forty-sixth . . . . .	1,791	278	618
Forty-seventh . . . .	206	199	47
Forty-eighth . . . . .	374	29	268
Totals . . . . .	25,493	11,385	10,611

**Lighthouse Service. United States**—Fourth District, fourth floor, Post-office Building.

*Inspector, T. J. Rout.*

**Lilacs. The**—This picturesque old mansion in the West Park, on the line of the Park Trolley, used for a number of years by the University Barge Club, was built in 1832. It was occupied by the Garratt family, who built it, until the Park Commissioners took possession for park purposes, in 1869. The Lilacs stands on a tract once called Metopceum, which contained 400 acres and was settled by John and Andrew Wheeler. Early in the eighteenth century the property passed to the Garratts.

**Liquor Licenses**—In the year 1919 \$1,176,678 was paid into the City Treasury for liquor licenses. See *Saloons*.

**Lincoln Club**—A dining club "to commemorate the life and character of Lincoln." The outgrowth of the Young Men's Republican Committee. Founded in 1890.

*President, Josiah Marvel.*

*Secretary-Treasurer, Howard Benton Lewis.*

**Logan Square**—Named for James Logan, once Governor of Pennsylvania, originally bore the designation *Northwest Square*. It was originally bounded by Race, Vine, Schuylkill Fifth (Eighteenth) and the back-ends of Schuylkill Third (Twentieth) Street lots. Its size was until recently 632 feet north and south by 543 feet east and

west. It contains 7 acres and 3 rods. The Southwest Square having been used as a potter's field at an early day, the Northwest was in time occupied for the same purposes. There does not seem to have been any authority given by Councils for that use, yet the practice was so common that the Northwest Square became known as Potter's Field early in the present century. In 1812, City Councils passed an ordinance specially declaring that this practice had been an infringement of right and ordering that after the 10th of July, 1812, no body should be buried in any of the squares of Philadelphia. The street on the west, originally called Logan Street, was authorized to be opened by ordinance of February 13, 1834, and the name Logan Square was given to the enclosure by ordinance passed in 1825. In 1864 the whole square was covered with buildings erected for the use of the United States Sanitary Fair, which realized more than a million dollars toward the relief of sick and wounded soldiers.

In 1899 provision was made for the erection of an elaborate Soldiers' and Sailors' monument to be erected in the centre of Logan Square and the plan was delayed by the Parkway movement. The Parkway passes through the square, and this improvement was completed at this point in the latter part of 1918.

From 1790 until about 1830 public executions were held in Logan Square. See *Commissioners of Fairmount Park, Parkway*.

December 4th.—Henry C. Dyer, a taxpayer filed a bill of Equity in Common Pleas Court No. 5, summoning the presidents of Common and Select Councils, Mayor Smith and the commissioners of Fairmount Park to restore the Square to its original condition, before the Parkway was cut through it. The bill also asked to have all traffic immediately stopped on the streets bisecting the Square.

**Longstreth, Edward, Medal of Merit** (Silver Medal and Diploma)—This medal, with a money premium when the accumulated interest of the fund permits, founded 1890, is awarded by the Franklin Institute for meritorious work in science or the arts; including papers relating to such subjects originally read before the Institute, and papers presented to the Institute and published in its *Journal*. In the event of an accumulation of the fund for medals beyond the sum of one hundred dollars, it is competent for the Committee on Science and the Arts to offer from such surplus a money premium for some special work on any mechanical or scientific subject





that is considered of sufficient importance, or for meritorious papers presented to the Institute and published in its *Journal*.

In February, 1919, the Longstrech medal was awarded Tycho Van Aller, for his invention of the calorizing process for protecting metals against oxidation by producing an inoxidizable alloy of metal on the surface.

### Lower Dublin—See Dublin.

**Magistrates**—By virtue of the Constitution of 1874, magistrates supplanted the aldermen. One to be elected by the people for every 30,000 of population in the city. At present there are 28, two-thirds elected by the majority party and one-third by the minority, for the term of six years. The salary of a magistrate is \$4000.

*Committing Magistrates, Central Station, City Hall, JOHN MCCLEARY and CHAS. P. ROONEY.*

*President, Joseph Coward.  
Vice-president, William Eisenbrown.  
Secretary, Leslie Yates.  
Treasurer, John McCleary.*

Court No. 1—William Eisenbrown, N. E. cor. Passyunk Avenue and Reed Street.

Court No. 2—Benjamin H. Renshaw, 700 South Broad Street. Police District 1, Fitzwater Street below Twentieth.

Court No. 3—Joseph Coward, 939 South Eighth Street. Police District 33, Seventh and Carpenter Streets.

Court No. 4—Harry J. Imber, 613 South Sixth Street. Police District 2, Second and Christian Streets.

Court No. 5—John J. Harrigan, S. E. cor. Sixth and Locust Streets. Police District 3, 321 Delancey Street.

Court No. 6—Joseph S. Boyle, 441 Arch Street. Police District 4, Race Street above Third.

Court No. 7—Joseph S. O'Brien 1016 Pine Street. Police District 19, Pine Street above Twelfth.

Court No. 8—Charles P. Rooney, 1510 Sansom Street. Police District 5, Fifteenth Street above Locust.

Court No. 9—John McCleary, 25 North Juniper Street. Police District, Central Station, City Hall.

Court No. 10—John J. Grellis, 1331 Arch Street. Police District 6, Eleventh and Winter Streets; Police District 20, Fifteenth Street below Nine.

Court No. 11—John F. McNenny, 533 Callowhill Street. Police District 7, Fairmount Avenue below Third Street.

Court No. 12—William F. Beaton, 1035 Spring Garden Street. Police District 8, Buttonwood Street above Tenth.

Court No. 13—Edward P. Carney, 300 North Sixteenth Street. Police District 9, Twentieth and Buttonwood Streets.

Court No. 14—Leslie Yates, 332 West Girard Avenue. Police District 10, Front Street above Master.

Court No. 15—Wm. F. Campbell, 540 East Girard Avenue. Police District 11, Girard Avenue above Montgomery.

Court No. 16—William J. Glenn, 2200 Hancock Street. Police District 18, Fourth and York Streets.

Court No. 17—John S. Deitz, 2143 North Front Street. Police District 26, Trenton Avenue and Dauphin Street.

Court No. 18—Frank W. Neff, 1128 Girard Avenue. Police District 12, Eighth and Jefferson Streets.

Court No. 19—Daniel E. Oswald, 2304 Ridge Avenue. Police District 40, Twenty-eighth and Oxford Streets; Police District 31, Twenty-sixth and York Streets; Police District 28, Twentieth and Berks Streets; Police District 23, Nineteenth and Oxford Streets.

Court No. 20—Robert Carson, 2700 Germantown Avenue (second floor). Police District 22, Park and Lehigh Avenues; Police District 39, Nineteenth Street and Hunting Park Avenue.

Court No. 21—Atkinson Costello, 4646 Frankford Avenue. Police District 15, 4254 Paul St., Frankford; Police District 27, 6834 State Road, Tacony. Hearings are held only at 15th District.

Court No. 22—Evan T. Pennock, 5609 Germantown Avenue, Room 215. Police District 14, Germantown Avenue and West Haines Street; Police District 35, York Road above Nedro Avenue.

Court No. 23—Maxwell Stevenson, Jr., 3947 Lancaster Avenue. Police District 16, Thirteenth and Lancaster Avenue; Police District 29, Sixty-first and Thompson Streets; Police District 42, 5328 Media Street.

Court No. 24—William J. Harris, 3726 Market Street. Police District 21, 3216 Woodland Avenue; Police District 32, Sixty-fifth and Woodland Avenue; Police District 38, Fifty-fifth and Pine Streets.

Court No. 25—Carl B. Baker, 1634 South Fifth Street. Police District 25, Third and Dickinson Streets; Police District 37, Fourth and Snyder Avenue.

Court No. 26—John A. Dougherty, 1408 Federal Street. Police District 17, Twentieth and Federal Streets; Police District 34, Fifteenth and Snyder Avenue; Police District 41, 28th and Ritner Streets.

Court No. 27—Byron E. Wrigley, 1811 E. Allegheny Avenue. Police District 24, Belgrade and Clearfield Streets; Police District 30, Front and Westmoreland Streets; Police



District 36, Germantown Avenue and Lycoming Street.

Court No. 28—George W. Price, 4330 Main Street, Manayunk. Police District 13, Main and Carson Streets, Manayunk; Police District 39, Ridge and Midvale Avenues.

Central Station—Evan T. Pennock and John Meclary—Room 627, City Hall.

**Manayunk**—An Indian name which means, according to Henry, "our place of drinking," and has been applied to the Schuylkill River, was a borough situated near the Schuylkill, north of the Wissahickon. The original name was Flat Rock, from a peculiar flat rock lying on the lower side of the bridge, which was subsequently called Flat Rock Bridge. The settlement had its origin from the construction of the dam, canal and locks there by the Schuylkill Navigation Company. These works were finished about the end of the year 1818, and the water-power being extensive, the Navigation Company sought for lessees of the power for use in mills and factories. Capt. John Towers was the first lessee of the water-power, one hundred inches, April 10, 1819, and he built a mill at Flat Rock. About the same time Silas Levering built the first hotel in the place. In 1820, Charles V. Hagner was the second person who bought a water-right and erected an oil mill. After that purchases of water-power and the erection of mills and factories increased greatly, and the place became famous as a manufacturing village. After a time the inhabitants became dissatisfied with the name Flat Rock, and held meetings on the subject. On such an occasion, some time in May or June 1824, it was resolved to adopt for the place one of the names of the Schuylkill River, and from that time the village was known as Manayunk. The borough of Manayunk, which was in the present 21st Ward, was incorporated June 11, 1840, and in 1854, was consolidated with the city.

**Mantua**—A village in the 24th Ward, that lay north of Spring Garden Street and northeast of Lancaster Avenue. The name still lingers in the designation of the yard of the Pennsylvania in West Philadelphia in this section. Mantua was laid out about 1809, by Judge Richard Peters of Belmont, who offered lots for sale, and described them to "be in the western part of Blockley, on the road to the Upper Ferry, one mile from the western abutment of the Permanent Bridge." Considerable additions were made to it on the south in after years by John Britton. The name is supposed to have been derived from Mantua in Italy. This village became in time a portion of West Philadelphia.

**Manufacturers' Club**—Broad and Walnut Streets. Organized in 1887, and erected first club house, 1409 Walnut Street, in 1889. One of the most influential organizations of manufacturers in this section of the United States. After the abandonment of the old Bellevue Hotel, the club purchased the property and on the combined lots erected its present majestic club house. This was opened in 1914.

*President*, Alfred E. Burk.

*Secretary*, Thomas F. Armstrong.

**Manufacturing Industries**—Philadelphia stands third in rank among the manufacturing cities of the United States, according to the latest census of manufacturing industries, that of 1914.

The figures given below by the United States Census Bureau are solely for the city proper and not for the metropolitan district, which would materially increase the number of wage earners, the amount of capital invested, wages, value of products and value added by manufacture. In the four years since the compilation of the census figures (printed in 1917), the district engaging in war work and supplies has enormously increased its manufacturing business.

	Census Years		
	1914	1909	1904
Establishments .....	8,454	8,375	7,087
Wage earners (average) .....	251,286	251,294	228,999
Primary horse-power .....	465,678	365,708	
Capital (expressed in thousands) .....	\$772,696	\$688,782	\$520,179
Wages (expressed in thousands) .....	138,249	126,049	107,640
Cost of materials (expressed in thousands) .....	451,197	427,850	333,352
Value of products (expressed in thousands) .....	784,500	743,720	591,388
Value added by manfr. (expressed in thousands) .....	333,303	315,870	258,036

	Census Years		
	1914	1909	1904
Over 16 years of age, male .....	165,937	167,140	153,681
Over 16 years of age, female .....	76,822	73,848	61,830
Under 16 years of age .....	8,527	10,303	13,388





VALUE OF THE PRODUCTS of the Manufacturing Industries in 1914. (Values given in millions of dollars.)

Sugar, refining .....	45.9
Woolen and worsted goods .....	45.6
Foundry and machine-shop products .....	38.0
Clothing, women's .....	34.1
Printing and publishing: Newspapers and periodicals .....	32.6
Hosiery and knit goods .....	31.3
Slaughtering and meat packing .....	26.3
Leather, tanned, curried and finished .....	23.5
Clothing, men's .....	21.9
Bread and bakery products .....	21.8
Carpets and rugs, other than rag .....	20.5
Cotton goods, cotton lace and cotton small wares .....	19.3
Printing and publishing: Book and job .....	17.3
Liquors, malt .....	13.9
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes .....	12.5
Chemicals .....	11.4
Furniture and refrigerators .....	11.1
Confectionery and ice cream .....	10.6
Iron and steel: Steel works and rolling mills .....	10.1
Hats, fur-felt .....	9.9
Paints and varnishes .....	9.6
Soap .....	9.0
Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies .....	8.8
Boots and shoes .....	8.7
Silk goods, including throwsters .....	8.2
Dyeing and finishing textiles .....	7.5
Shirts .....	7.1
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by electric railroad companies .....	6.5
Druggists' preparations .....	6.4
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding .....	5.1
Paper and wood pulp .....	5.0
Copper, tin and sheet iron work .....	4.9
Lumber and planing-mill products .....	4.8
Boxes, fancy and paper .....	4.6
Food preparations .....	4.6
Fertilizers .....	4.3
Paper goods, not elsewhere specified .....	4.1
Cordage and twine .....	4.1
Millinery and lace goods .....	4.0
Brass, bronze and copper products .....	3.9
Patent medicines .....	3.7
Oil, not elsewhere specified .....	3.4
Flour-mill and grist-mill products .....	2.8
Rubber goods .....	2.8
Dental goods .....	2.6
Boxes, wooden packing .....	2.6
Automobile repairing .....	2.5
Trunks and valises .....	2.3
Marble and stonework .....	2.3
Pickles and preserves .....	2.1
Steam fitting and steam and hot-water heating apparatus .....	2.1
Tinware .....	2.0

# PHILADELPHIA'S RANK IN THE INDUSTRIES:

First in the manufacture of hosiery and knit goods, with a product valued at \$31,300,000, followed by New York City with \$12,000,000.

First in leather, tanned, curried and finished, with \$23,500,000, followed by Milwaukee with \$22,000,000 and Newark with \$20,000,000.

First in carpets and rugs, other than rag, with \$20,500,000, followed by Amsterdam, New York.

First in hats, fur-felt, with \$9,900,000, followed by Danbury with \$7,000,000 and Newark, \$4,000,000.

Second in woolen and worsted goods, with \$45,600,000; Lawrence being first with \$51,000,000.

Second in women's clothing, with \$34,100,000, New York City being first with \$339,000,000 and Chicago third with \$19,000,000.

Second in dyeing and finishing textiles with \$7,500,000, New York City being first with \$8,300,000.

Fourth in men's clothing with \$21,900,000, New York City being first with \$192,000,000, followed by Chicago and Baltimore.

Fourth in cotton goods, including small wares, with \$19,300,000, New Bedford, Fall River and Lowell leading it.

Fourth in silk goods, with \$8,200,000, Paterson being first with \$44,000,000, New York City second with \$15,000,000 and Allentown third with \$10,000,000.

Philadelphia ranks first in the manufacture of oilecloth, locomotives, cars for street railways and saws, but there are no statistics available, because the census does not wish to disclose the business of the few firms engaged in each industry.

It ranks first in the manufacture of cotton lace, making nearly one-half of the \$13,000,000 worth produced in the United States in 1914.

It is second in petroleum refining, but there are no official statistics; second also in sugar refining, but no statistics are given for New York City.

From a report issued by M. Hoke Gottshall, chief of the Bureau of Statistics and Information of Pennsylvania, the following values for Philadelphia for the years 1916 and 1918 are derived:

	1918	1916
Metal and metal products .....	\$451,370,000	\$269,716,000
Textiles .....	265,660,500	169,654,200
Chemicals and allied products .....	213,323,000	126,448,900
Clothing manufactured .....	177,595,400	122,978,100
Leather and rubber goods .....	96,027,900	77,347,100





Total value of production of all classes of industry in Philadelphia:

1918	1916
\$1,913,842,400	\$1,283,569,000

Total number of employees and of wages paid in Philadelphia:

1918	Wages
Employees 492,819	\$561,025,609
1916	Wages
Employees 314,068	\$202,417,700

**Maritime Exchange**—Main floor, Bourse Building. Organized 1875, incorporated 1882, for the "acquisition, preservation and dissemination of maritime and other business information and such other lawful acts as will tend to promote and encourage commerce." One of the primary needs at the time of organization was reporting stations on the Delaware Bay and river to enable shipping interests to receive reports of the movements of vessels between Philadelphia and the Delaware Capes.

It is the only maritime exchange in the country which has its own reporting stations. These are located at the Delaware Breakwater, Del.; Lewes, Del.; Reedy Island, Del.; New Castle, Del.; Marcus Hook, Pa., and Gloucester, N. J. All of these stations have direct wires to the exchange which is on the main floor of the Bourse and over these lines come all news of outward and inward movement of vessels and reports of all disasters in this vicinity. It also works in conjunction with the United States Coast Guard Service and telephone lines connect the Lewes office with Cape Charles, Va., Atlantic City, and Cape May.

Bulletin boards on the floor keep all members informed of the movement of vessels. Other records are exports and imports, disasters, freights and charters and sailings from American and foreign ports. On the floor of the exchange may be met the principal shipping men, exporters and importers, ship chandlers and others connected with shipping as well as ships' officers.

President, J. S. W. Holton.  
Secretary, Jas. T. Kernan.

**Markets**—There are only two of the original city markets left in the city. Both of these are in Second Street. The North Second Street Market occupies the middle of that thoroughfare from Poplar Street to Fairmount Avenue, and the South Second Street Market, which has a head house at its north end, stands in the street between Pine and South Streets.

The South Second Street Market is the more ancient of the two, having been originally built south from Pine Street in 1745, the second market-house erected in Philadelphia. The second section of the market, from Lombard Street to South, was erected after the Revolution. About 1800 the head house at Pine Street was built, and the clock and bell installed in 1819. For many years the house was occupied by the Hope Hose Company.

The North Second Street Market, when it was erected in 1795, was in the District of the Northern Liberties. At that time the market only extended from Coates Street (Fairmount Avenue) to Brown Street. In 1814 the section between Brown and Poplar Streets was begun.

See *Curb Markets*.

In June Mayor Smith appointed a Market Commission in an effort to have food sold at fair prices. The body consists of Joseph S. MacLaughlin, *Chairman*, Alba B. Johnson, John A. Phillips, W. K. Therikildson, T. Corine Starkey, George T. Sale, A. S. Armstrong, E. T. Butterworth, and Clarence Sears Kates, *Secretary*.

**Market Street Subway and Elevated Railroad**—See *Rapid Transit Company*.

**Marriage Licenses**—These are issued in Room 413 east corridor, City Hall. The fee is \$1.00. During the year 1919 the number of licenses issued totaled 19,893. The licenses issued by months:

January, 1249	July, 1323
February, 1241	August, 1606
March, 1129	September, 2084
April, 1589	October, 1949
May, 1363	November, 1959
June, 2787	December, 1614

During the same period the Philadelphia Courts granted 1301 divorces.

**Martinsville**—A name given to a settlement in the 39th Ward, in the neighborhood of the Greenwich Point Road and the old Southwark Canal, east of Front Street and between Wolf and Porter Streets.

**Mask and Wig Club**—Club house, 310 Quince Street. Founded in 1889 (incorporated in 1892) to foster the undergraduate dramatic interests of the University, and to promote social intercourse among its members. An annual performance is given at the time of the Easter recess, running for one week at a Philadelphia theatre. The performance is also given in a number of nearby cities each year. The general management of the



Club, and of its unique house, is in the hands of the graduate members, while the undergraduates carry out all the details of its annual productions.

**Masonic Temple**—Broad and Filbert Streets. Regarded as the finest home of masonry in the world. Built of granite and in the Norman style of architecture. The building is 150 feet by 245 feet. Its highest tower rises to 250 feet. Throughout the interior various orders of architecture are fittingly used in the various lodge rooms. The building cost when opened, \$1,300,000, and a great deal of money was subsequently spent on an elaborate but harmonious scheme of mural decoration. This is the home of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. See *Museums*.

**Master Builders' Exchange**—18 South Seventh Street. Organized 1887 and soon afterward acquired the old building of the German Society, which it enlarged and remodelled into the present office building. Maintains a large permanent exhibition of building appliances and materials.

*President, Edwin E. Hallenback.*

**Maylandville**—On the Darby Road, where Mill Creek crosses below the Woodlands Cemetery, and north of the road which leads from Gray's Ferry Bridge to the Darby Road, a settlement which grew around the mills there. They were very ancient, and the stream was known as Moenson's Mill Fall in the time of the Swedes. These mills between 1810 and 1820 passed into the ownership of Jacob Mayland, who finally put them to use for the manufacture of snuff and tobacco. The village received its name in compliments to him.

**Mayor**—The Executive branch of the City Government has at its head the Mayor, elected by popular vote, for a term of four years. He must be at least twenty-five years of age and have been a citizen of the State five years. He is ineligible for re-election for the next succeeding term. His duties are to cause the ordinances of the city and laws of the state to be executed and enforced, to communicate to Councils at least once a year a statement of the finances and general condition of the affairs of the city, also such information as Councils may from time to time require, to recommend by message such measures connected with the city and the protection and improvement of the government and finances as he shall deem expedient. Salary, \$12,000. J. Hampton Moore. Term

expires first Monday in January, 1924. Secretary to the Mayor, Durrell Shuster, salary, \$6000. Office, room 202 north corridor, City Hall.

The Mayor appoints, subject to confirmation of Select Council, the heads of the Departments of Public Safety, Public Works, Supplies, Public Health and Charities; Wharves, Docks and Ferries; and City Transit. He also appoints the members of the Civil Service Commission, the Board of Recreation, and the Art Jury. At any time he may appoint three competent persons to examine the accounts of any department, trust, officer or employee, and may do this without giving any notice.

When a vacancy shall take place in the office of Mayor, a successor shall be elected for the unexpired term at the next election, occurring more than thirty days after the commencement of said vacancy, unless such election should occur in the last year of said term, in which case a Mayor shall be chosen by the council by a majority vote of all the members elected thereon. Until the vacancy is filled or in case of the Mayor's temporary disability the Director of Public Safety shall act as Mayor; or, if he should resign or be unable to act as Mayor, then the Director of Public Works shall act as Mayor; or, if he should resign or be unable to act as Mayor, then the Director of Public Health shall act as Mayor, or, if he should resign or be unable to act as Mayor, then the Director of Public Welfare shall act as Mayor, or, if he should resign or be unable to act as Mayor then the Director of Wharves, Docks and Ferries shall act as Mayor, then the Director of City Transit shall act as Mayor, or, if he should resign or be unable to act as Mayor, then the President of the Council shall act as Mayor. The Mayor has authority to call special meetings of Council when public necessity requires. (*Extract from Act of Legislature, June 25, 1919.*)

Prior to consolidation the first person named as Mayor of Philadelphia, of whom any record remains, is Humphrey Morrey, who, in the Charter of 1691, is specifically mentioned as Mayor. There are no records between that date and 1701, when the next charter was granted.

1701-2 Ewd. Shippen	1714-16 R. Hill
1703 A. Morris	1717-18 J. Dickinson
1704 G. Jones	1719-21 W. Fishbourn
1705 Jos. Wilcox	1722 James Logan
1706 N. Stanbury	1723 C. Plumsted
1707-8 T. Masters	1724 Isaac Norris
1709 Richard Hill	1725 Wm. Hudson
1710 Wm. Carter	1726 Charles Reed
1711 Sam. Preston	1727-28 T. Lawrence
1712 J. Dickinson	1729-30 T. Griffiths
1713 Geo. Roch	1731-32 Sam. Hasell





1733 Thos. Griffiths	1773 William Fisher
1734 T. Lawrence	1774 Samuel Rhoads
1735 Wm. Allen	1775-89 Sam'l Powell*
1736 C. Plumsted	1790 Samuel Miles
1737 Thos. Griffiths	1791 John Barclay
1738 A. Morris	1792-95 M. Clarkson
1739 Edw. Roberts	1796-98 Hilary Baker
1740 Sam. Hasell	1798-99 R. Wharton
1741 C. Plumsted	1800 John Inskeep
1742 Wm. Till	1801-3 Math. Lawler
1743 B. Shoemaker	1804-5 John Inskeep
1744 Edw. Shippen	1806-7 Robt. Wharton
1745 Jas. Hamilton	1808 John Barker
1746-47 W. Atwood	1809-10 R. Wharton
1748 Chas. Willing	1811 Mich'l Keppelle
1749 T. Lawrence	1812 John Barker
1750 Wm. Plumsted	1813 John Geyer
1751 Robt. Strettell	1814-19 R. Wharton
1752 B. Shoemaker	1819 J. Nelson Baker
1753 T. Lawrence	1820-24 R. Wharton
1754 Chas. Willing	1824-27 Jos. Watson
1754-55 W. Plumsted	1828 G. M. Dallas
1756-57 Atw'd Shute	1829 B. W. Richards
1758 T. Lawrence	1829 Wm. Milnor
1759 Jno. Stamper	1830-31 B. Richards
1760 B. Shoemaker	1832-37 John Swift
1761 Jacob Duche	1838 Isaac Roach
1762 H. Harrison	1839-40 John Swift
1763 Thos. Willing	1841-43 J. M. Scott
1764 T. Lawrence	1844 Peter McCall
1765-66 J. Lawrence	1845-48 John Swift
1767-68 Isaac Jones	1849 Joel Jones
1769-70 S. Shoemaker	1850-53 Chas. Gilpin
1771-72 John Gibson	1853-54 R. T. Conrad

\*The City Charter was superseded from February, 1776, until March, 1789, by the Committee of Safety, and the Mayor's office was vacated.

Since the consolidation:

1854-55 R. T. Conrad	1858-62 A. Henry
1856-57 Rich'd Vaux	

By the Act of April 12, 1861, election was changed to second Tuesday in October, and term of Mayor was extended to first Monday of January, 1863. Official term extended to three years.

1863-65 Alex. Henry	1869-71 D. M. Fox
1866-68 M. McMichael	1872-74 W. Stokley

By State Constitution of 1873, which went into operation on January, 1874, all elections for city and ward officers were changed to the third Tuesday of February.

1875-77	William S. Stokley.
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By Act of March 10, 1875, term of Mayor extended from January to April. Inauguration first Monday of April.

By Act of March 18, 1875, term of Mayor extended to April, 1878.

1878-81 W. Stokley	1884-87 W. B. Smith
1881-84 S. G. King	

By Act of June 1, 1885, the Mayor was authorized to hold his office for the term of four years from the first Monday of April ensuing the election.

1887-91 E. H. Fittler	1899-1903 S. H. Ash-
1891-95 E. S. Stuart	bridge
1895-99 C. Warwick	1903-07 Jno. Weaver

Schedule of amendments to Constitution approved November 2, 1909, extended term of Mayor from first Monday in April to first Monday in December.

1907-11	John E. Reyburn.
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Act of March 2, 1911, provides that term of Mayor shall hereafter begin on the first Monday in January succeeding their election.

1911-16	Rudolph Blankenburg.
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1916-20	Thomas B. Smith.
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Act of June 23, 1919.

1920	J. Hampton Moore.
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**McCartersville**—A section in the present 42d Ward. The settlement extended along the new Second Street Road, south of Crescentville. See *Crescentville*.

**Mechanicsville**—A section in the 35th Ward. Situated on the Poquessing Creek, where Black Lake empties into it.

**Medical Inspection of Public Schools**—See *Health, Bureau of*.

**Medical Schools**—University of Pennsylvania. The oldest Medical School in the United States, was founded in 1765 by Dr. John Morgan, who filled in it the first medical professorship created in America. In his opening "Discourse upon the Institution of Medical Schools in America," delivered in the College of Philadelphia, May 30, 1765, Dr. Morgan uttered these prophetic words: "Perhaps this medical institution, the first of its kind in America, though small in its beginning, may receive a constant increase of strength, and annually exert new vigor. It may collect a number of young persons, of more than ordinary abilities, and so improve their knowledge as to spread its reputation to distant parts. By sending these abroad duly qualified, or by exciting an emulation amongst men of parts and literature, it may give birth to other useful institutions of a similar nature, or occasional rise, by its example, to numerous societies of different kinds, calculated to spread the light of knowledge through the whole American continent, wherever inhabited."

In the spring of 1916 a merger between the University of Pennsylvania and the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia was accomplished, whereby the medical classes of the latter institution were transferred to the corresponding medical classes of the former and five members of the faculty of the Medical School of the Medico-Chirurgical College (those of the



Medical Sciences) were transferred with identical titles to the faculty of the undergraduate Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania. The Medico-Chirurgical College became by conditions of this merger an integral part of the University of Pennsylvania as a graduate school of Medicine, to be known as the Medico-Chirurgical College, the Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania; and the heads of the clinical departments were constituted a nucleus for the faculty of this new school. For the session 1916-17 it was found advisable to maintain three of the classes in the old Medico-Chirurgical College, at Seventeenth and Cherry Streets, under instruction by the former Medico-Chirurgical Medical Faculty as an informally known temporary "Medico-Chirurgical section of the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania;" the fourth year class being graduated therefrom under the University of Pennsylvania. At the opening of the session 1917-18 all of the classes were completely merged.

The first and second year classes of the School of Medicine are by rule limited to one hundred men. This rule, made effective immediately before the merger of the Medico-Chirurgical classes, was modified to permit the fusion of the classes and would ordinarily have been in definite operation for the class entering in 1917. The need for greater output by graduation of trained medical men occasioned by stress of war, however, led to further postponement of fulfillment of the adopted rule for an indefinite period.

Dean, William Pepper, A.B., M.D.

See *Graduate Schools*.

**Temple University**—Eighteenth and Buttonwood Streets. Founded in 1901. Co-educational. Correlated method of teaching employed. Instruction given chiefly in the two hospitals of the University—The Garretson and The Samaritan.

Dean, Frank C. Hammond, M.D., F.A.C.S.

**Hahnemann**.—This college, which since 1886 has occupied its buildings on Broad Street, north of Race, was instituted in 1848. It is the only homeopathic medical school in the country. Its property extends from Broad Street to Fifteenth, and on the latter thoroughfare the college hospital fronts.

Dean, William A. Pearson, M.D.

**Jefferson College**.—Tenth and Walnut Streets. This institution originally was established under the charter of Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Penna., which had authority to maintain a medical school. In 1824 it was established in this city and occupied a building in Prune, now Locust

Street, east of Sixth, which had been used as a theatre. It received a separate charter as a medical college in 1828, and moved to Tenth Street, south of Sansom, where a building was erected. It was enlarged under the direction of Napoleon La Brun, an architect of some distinction, in 1845. The institution has continued its growth, until now it possesses one of the finest groups of modern buildings used as a medical college in Philadelphia. The group includes a hospital, clinical amphitheatre, laboratories and lecture rooms, and a medical museum.

Dean, Ross V. Patterson, M.D.

**Woman's**.—North College Avenue and Twenty-first Street. This is the first college in the world regularly organized for the education of women for the medical profession. Incorporated in 1850 under the title of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, but in 1867 this was changed to the Woman's Medical College. The present building was opened in 1875. A hospital is connected with the college.

Dean, Martha Tracy, M.D.

**Medico-Chirurgical College. Graduate School of Medicine**.—See *Graduate Schools; Medical Schools; University of Pennsylvania; Polyclinic Hospital*.

**Memorial Day**—May 30th, frequently called Decoration Day, from its original design—to decorate the graves of soldiers who fell in the Civil War, and the graves of veterans of that conflict. The observance owes its existence to Mrs. E. M. Kimball, a Philadelphian who suggested the day, after the war. Prior to this, and during the war, in some parts of the South a day each year was set apart for commemorating the fallen soldiers. The day, since its establishment in 1869, has become a national holiday.

In 1919, the day had a new and deeper significance, owing to the losses in the World War. Impressive services were held in 41 public squares and parks in the city as well as usual in the numerous cemeteries and burial grounds.

**Menorah Society**.—At the University of Pennsylvania is "for the study and advancement of Jewish culture and ideals." As its activities are thus mainly educational, it is open freely to all members of the University who may be interested in its purpose. The society does not advocate any one philosophy of Jewish life, but attempts, with a large measure of success, to understand and discuss, in an academic way, the history, literature, and religion of





the Jews. Associated with the Intercollegiate Menorah Society.

*Secretary, Samuel Gurvitz, Houston Hall.*

**Mercantile Appraisers, Board of**—Rooms 190-192, north corridor, City Hall. The appraisers, five in number, are appointed by the Auditor-general of the State and the City Treasurer, for three years.

Act of May 2, 1899, P. L. 184, changed the method of imposing and collecting mercantile license.

Retail dealers under said act are required to pay two dollars and a half tax and fees, and also one mill additional on each dollar of gross business transacted, annually.

Wholesale dealers are required to pay three dollars and a half tax and fees, and one-half mill additional on each dollar for gross business transacted, annually.

Dealers at any exchange or board of trade are required to pay three dollars and a half tax and fees, and twenty-five cents on each one thousand dollars' worth of goods sold, annually.

It is provided in said act that all persons selling to dealers shall be considered as wholesalers, and all other dealers shall be retailers.

Proprietors of restaurants, brokers, or agents, auctioneers, etc., are required to also take out licenses through the Mercantile Appraisers' office, annually.

Blanks are furnished dealers by the Mercantile Appraisers, embracing an affidavit to be filled in as to amount of business transacted during the preceding calendar year, to be a basis upon which the license is made. Every dealer or vender must fill in this blank and take out a license. No exemption on account of small amount sold. Bills are rendered to every dealer and vender and are payable at the office of the County Treasurer and only there. The appraisers are obliged to furnish by the first of May a list of all dealers and vendors assessed as to amount of license due by each to the County Treasurer who collects the tax.

Dealers are required to have permanent signs displayed at place of business under a penalty of ten dollars.

**BOARD OF APPRAISERS**—President, F. A. Van Valkenburg; James A. Carey, Thomas F. Watson, John J. Grant, Frank J. Ryan, Chief Clerk, Thomas W. South.

January 4th.—The Superior Court in a ruling upheld Common Pleas Court No. 2, which found in favor of the commonwealth in a suit against Thorne, Neale & Co., Inc., coal dealers for the recovery of the tax.

The question raised was whether the firm was liable for the tax for its whole volume

of business. The appraisers assessed a tax on the gross business and later the defendant contended that the bulk of its business was not liable to a tax. Judge Wessel, however, upheld the appraisers. It appeared that Thorne, Neale & Co., Inc., sought to evade liability for nine-tenths of the tax assessed, contending that it was levied on a business wherein they acted as an agent for coal companies. After hearing evidence the lower court held that the firm were not agents but vendors within the meaning of the act of May 2, 1899. After a review of the case Judge Kephart said:

"The point we wish to emphasize is that the appellant deals as a purchaser of coal without assuming the burden of advancing or declining markets and deals in the safe margin of profit, where the minimum loss is the possible insolvency of the purchaser, which can generally be provided against. The facts, as we have indicated, clearly warranted the actions of the appraisers, and if authorities are necessary the case of Commercial Credit Company versus Girard National Bank, supra, furnishes a stronger case as to agency than is here presented."

**Mercantile Taxes**—See *Mercantile Appraisers*.

**Milestown**—A settlement in the 42d Ward, on the Old York Road, near Burham's Lane, which was in existence about the year 1800. It probably received its name from the Miles family, some of the members of which were conspicuous in public affairs during the Revolution and afterward.

**Mint, United States**—Spring Garden Street, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth. Completed in 1901, at a cost for ground, building and equipment, of \$2,000,000. The coinage in 1917 was larger than the output of any other mint in the world, the total amounting to 344,028,152 pieces, the value of which was \$1,964,297.85.

During 1919 there were coined 501,000, 000 pieces of all denominations, or five-sevenths of the production of the country. In addition to this production there were 90,000,000 foreign coins manufactured upon orders for various governments. During the year there were melted down 130,000, 000 silver dollars, the silver being exported to India, having been bought by the British Government. During the year the mint made 75,000,000 cents a month to supply the enormous demand, and stamped 40 different varieties of war medals.

There was stored in the mint for the Treasury on December 31, 1919, \$500,000, 000 in gold and silver.





**Money Orders**—These may be obtained at the Central Post-office, or at any of its branches or sub-stations. None can be obtained after six o'clock p. m., except at the Central Post-office.

*Fees for Money Orders Drawn on Domestic Form.*

Payable in the United States (which includes Guam, Hawaii, Porto Rico and Tuvalu, Samoa); or payable in Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Canada, Canal Zone (Isthmus of Panama), Cuba, Newfoundland at the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai (China), in the Philippine Islands, or the following islands in the West Indies: Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago, and Virgin Islands.

*For orders from*

\$ 0.01 to \$ 2.50.....	3 cents
2.51 to 5.00.....	5 "
5.01 to 10.00.....	8 "
10.01 to 20.00.....	10 "
20.01 to 30.00.....	12 "
30.01 to 40.00.....	15 "
40.01 to 50.00.....	18 "
50.01 to 60.00.....	20 "
60.01 to 75.00.....	25 "
75.01 to 100.00.....	30 "

*On International Form.*

When payable in Bolivia, Cape Colony, Costa Rica, Denmark, Great Britain, Honduras, Hongkong, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Natal, New South Wales, New Zealand, Orange River Colony, Peru, Portugal, Queensland, Russia, Salvador, South Australia, Switzerland, Tasmania, the Transvaal, Uruguay, Western Australia, Zululand, Chili, France, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden.

*For orders from*

\$ 0.01 to \$ 10.00.....	10 cents
10.01 to 20.00.....	20 "
20.01 to 30.00.....	30 "
30.01 to 40.00.....	40 "
40.01 to 50.00.....	50 "
50.01 to 60.00.....	60 "
60.01 to 70.00.....	70 "
70.01 to 80.00.....	80 "
80.01 to 90.00.....	90 "
90.01 to 100.00.....	\$1.00

The maximum amount for which a single Money Order may be drawn in the United States is \$100. There is no limitation to the number of International Orders that may be issued in one day to a remitter in favor of the same payee.

**Monuments and Tombs of Illustrious Dead—**

*Commodore John Barry.* St. Mary's

Churchyard, Fourth Street, north of Spruce. Tomb and Mural tablet.

*Commodore Stephen Decatur.* St. Peter's Churchyard, Third and Pine Streets. Monument and Tomb.

*John Fitch,* inventor of the steamboat. North Laurel Hill. Monument.

*Benjamin Franklin.* Christ Church Burial Ground, Fifth and Arch Streets. Tomb.

*Edwin Forrest.* Tomb in yard of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, 3d Street, south of Walnut.

*Stephen Girard,* mariner and merchant. Mausoleum and statue in main building, Girard College.

*Thomas Godfrey,* inventor of mariners' quadrant. North Laurel Hill. Monument and tomb.

*Frederick Graff,* designer of the Fairmount Water Works. Monument and bust, Fairmount garden, in front of Aquarium.

*Commodore Isaac Hull,* South Laurel Hill. Monument and tomb.

*General George G. Meade,* Commander of Army of the Potomac. North Laurel Hill. Monument and tomb.

*General Hugh Mercer.* North Laurel Hill. Monument and tomb.

*Thomas McKean,* Signer of the Declaration of Independence. North Laurel Hill. Monument and tomb.

*Robert Morris,* financier of the Revolution. Tomb in crypt of Christ Church.

*David Rittenhouse,* astronomer, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and first Director of the U. S. Mint. Churchyard of the Third Presbyterian Church, Fourth and Pine Streets. Monument and tomb.

*Charles Thomson,* Secretary of Continental Congress, and first American translator of the Bible. North Laurel Hill. Monument and tomb.

*Alexander Wilson,* ornithologist. Tomb in yard of Gloria Dei (Old Swedes) Church, Swanson Street, south of Christian.

*James Wilson,* Signer of the Declaration of Independence; yard of Christ Church, 2d Street, north of Market.

**Moreland**—In the present 35th and 41st Wards. It was a manor of 9815 acres, on a branch of Poquessing Creek, granted by William Penn, by warrant of eleventh month, fifth day, 1682, 83, and patent of August 1684, to Nicholas More. It was in the most northern portion of the County of Philadelphia, in the neighborhood of the Delaware, and lay to the west of Berry Township. It extended over into Bucks County, and was divided into two townships, one in each county, and each called Moreland. The size of Moreland Township in Philadelphia County was 5 miles, its greatest length; 2 miles its



greatest width; area, 3720 acres. The principal village was Smithfield or Pleasantville, afterward called Somerton, which was partly in Moreland and partly in Byberry. It became a part of the city in 1854.

**Morgue**—1307-09 Wood Street. Where unknown dead are kept awaiting identification. Erected about twenty years ago.

**Morris House**—5442 Main Street, Germantown, is one of the few mansions remaining in Philadelphia that can be connected with Washington's name. The house was erected in 1772, 73 by David Deshler, and after the Battle of Germantown Sir William Howe made it his headquarters. The mansion later became the property of Col. Isaac Franks who, during the Yellow Fever Epidemics in Philadelphia, in 1793 and 1794, leased it to Washington, then President of the United States. During these periods it was the executive mansion.

**Morris Refuge Association for Homeless and Suffering Animals**—1242 Lombard Street. Founded in 1874 by Miss Elizabeth Morris, who gave liberally to the support of the Refuge. The object of the Refuge is the care of homeless animals. Sick and suffering cats and dogs sent to the institution are given a quick and painless death. The association was incorporated in 1889.

**Morrisville**—This name was given in 1813 by the proprietors of the tract of land formerly known by the name of "The Hills," and belonging to Robert Morris, with the exception of the property called "Lemon Hill," then belonging to Henry Pratt. They had the grounds surveyed and laid out in lots, and offered at auction in that year 1700 feet on Callowhill Street, beginning at the Schuylkill front (Twenty-second Street) and extending to John Street, now Twenty-fifth Street. The bounds of the Morrisville estate extended beyond Fairmount Avenue, but between 1830 and 1840 the name was in popular language confined to the ground in the neighborhood of the reservoir of the Spring Garden Water Works.

**Motion Pictures**—The first photographic motion pictures were made by Coleman Sellers, of Philadelphia, in 1860. He devised and patented a machine for exhibiting them in 1861. This apparatus was termed a kinematoscope. The first motion pictures from flexible film, exhibited by being cast upon a screen, were shown at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, in 1894, by C. Francis Jenkins. Professor Eadweard

Muybridge made an exhaustive series of photographs of animal locomotion at the University of Pennsylvania in 1885, and his results influenced the subsequent ideas on the subject of motion pictures.

**Motion Picture Licenses**, Room 381 west corridor, City Hall.

By ordinance of Councils approved February 25, 1908, the Fire Marshal was empowered to approve places in which moving pictures were to be exhibited and to make regulations therefore, and the Fire Marshal and the Chief of the Electrical Bureau were created a Board to examine and license all applicants for moving picture operator's licenses. There were 264 moving picture licenses issued in 1919.

There were 160 motion picture houses in Philadelphia in January, 1920, the same number existing in 1919.

**Motion-picture Censors**—Office and laboratories, 1025 Cherry Street. The Board of Censors are appointed by the Governor, under the Act of 1915, and no motion picture, lantern slide or other publicly projected picture, within the meaning of the act is permitted in Pennsylvania until it secures the approval of the censors. The first act on the subject was passed in 1911, but was found to be defective, and the more stringent regulations were adopted in 1915. The average number of reels—each containing about 1000 feet of film—examined each month is 2000. Some of the films passed upon have as many as 16 duplicates, and nearly always five duplicates, which shows that nearly 10,000,000 feet of film are passed upon each month.

Board of Censors consists of Harry L. Knapp, *Chairman*; Ellis Paxon Oberholzer, *Secretary*; and Mrs. E. Niven.

April 2d.—Judges Wessel and Rogers, of Common Pleas Court No. 2, ordered the Censors to permit the showing of the photoplay "The Brand" a dramatization of two novels by Rex Beach. The decision was made after the Judges had viewed the film.

May 29th.—Judge Patterson in Common Pleas Court No. 1, filed an opinion partly sustaining the Censors in their demand for certain eliminations in the film "Ravishing Armenia."

June 21st.—Justice Stewart, in the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, overruled the lower Court in their decision that "The Brand" should be shown.

July 14th.—A motion picture, "The End of the Road," which had been shown in defiance of the Censors' refusal to permit it, was withdrawn from the theatre where it was exhibited for several days.





**Mother's Day**—Second Sunday in May. First suggested by Anna Jarvis of Philadelphia in 1908. It is the custom of observers to wear a white carnation on this occasion.

**Mother's Pensions**—See *Pensions, City Commissioners*.

**Motor-truck Owners' Association**—Organized in 1919, "to stabilize and stimulate the business of which is open to every motor truck through promotion of friendly intercourse and confidence among members; to protect the interests of operators and owners of motor trucks against unreasonable regulation; to represent the operators and owners of motor trucks in the securing of needful laws and regulations; to minimize theft and loss of goods in transit; to work responsibility of operators of motor trucks; to safeguard against dishonest labor; to insure safe carriage of goods; to encourage comprehensive freight service by motor trucks; to enlist interest of shippers in transportation by motor trucks; to advocate extension of motor highways; to co-operate with national and state agencies in the movement of freight; to unify the interests of members in dealing with national and state officials, and in every way to advance the welfare and best interests of the business of motor freight transportation with a view to its being carried on in so just and impartial a manner as to be worthy the full confidence of the public as well as the members of the association.

*President, William Arrott, Jr.*

*Secretary, G. E. Dale.*

**Mount Airy**—A village on the main road north of Germantown, was so named after Mount Airy, the country seat of Chief Justice William Allen before the Revolution, which afterward belonged to Captain Stephen Decatur the elder. See *Cresheim*.

**Mount Pleasant**—About 1800 was a small village on the Germantown main road, about half a mile below Mount Airy. It was about 8 miles from Philadelphia, and halfway between the intersection of Allen's Lane and Morgan's Lane.

**Mount Pleasant**—East Park, near river, overlooking Reading Railway bridge. Approached from Columbia Avenue entrance to Park. Few of the historic mansions in the Park are so well known as that in which Arnold, the traitor, lived after he married Peggy Shippen, who was one of the foremost belles in Philadelphia

society in her time. This mansion is now known as Mount Pleasant, the name given it by its original owner and builder, the eccentric sea captain John Macpherson.

The house, which stands in the East Park, was erected just before the Revolution, and John Adams, who dined there in 1774, described the place as "the most elegant seat in Pennsylvania." In 1777 Macpherson offered the place for sale in one of the daily newspapers, and afterward Arnold purchased it and installed his bride there. It was while he was the owner of the place that he contrived his treason, by which for a sum that is said to have been about £6000, he had to abandon his country and lost practically all that remained of his property in this country.

After the State of Pennsylvania had confiscated his seat at Mount Pleasant, the place was rented to Baron de Steuben, of the Revolutionary Army, and he occupied the house from 1781 until 1782. There was a long litigation about the property owing to Arnold's connection with it, and the mortgages, which finally saved him from the wreck, and in 1796 the property was sold to General Jonathan Williams, who resided there for many years. General Williams was a Revolutionary patriot, and represented his country as agent in France from 1777 to 1785, and in 1796 he became Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia. He was elected to Congress in 1815 and served for one term. The family remained in possession of the old house until it finally was taken by the city for Park purposes.

**Moyamensing**—Originally a tract of ground on the fast land of the Neck, lying between Passyunk and Wicaco. It was granted by the Dutch Governor Alexander d'Hinoyossa, on fourth month, third day, 1664, to Martin Clensmith, William Stillé and Lawrence Andries. The title was confirmed in 1684 by William Penn to Lassey Andrews, William Stillé, Andrew Bankson and John Matson. Moyamensing Township included this ground and Wicaco, except such parts of the latter as were included in Southwark. It extended from about Schuylkill Sixth (Seventeenth Street) and South Street over to the Passyunk Road, and down the same to the Buck Road, and over to the Delaware below the built parts of Southwark. In 1816 the greatest length of Moyamensing was estimated to be 3 miles; the greatest breadth, 2 miles, area, 2560 acres. By act of March 24, 1812, the inhabitants of Moyamensing were incorporated by the style of "the commissioners and inhabitants of the Township of Moyamensing." By act of



April 4, 1831, the township was divided into East and West Moyamensing. The name Moyamensing is said by Acrelius to signify "an unclean place" or "dung-heap," which was adopted from the fact that at one time great flocks of pigeons had their roost in the forest and made the place unclean for the Indians, from which circumstance it received its name. The township was one of the earliest created after the settlement of Pennsylvania. It was incorporated with the city in 1854.

**Mud Island**—Is situate in the Delaware in front of a portion of State Island, and between Hog Island and the mouth of the Schuylkill. It appears on Lindstrom's map without name. In the beginning of January 1762, after war was declared between England and Spain, the Assembly of Pennsylvania made an appropriation of five thousand pounds for the erection of a fort on Mud Island, to be mounted with twenty cannon. The fortification was called Mud Fort, and it remained one of the defenses of the Delaware at the breaking out of the Revolution. It was defended in 1777 by Lieut.-col. Samuel Smith, Maj. Simeon Thayer and other commanders against the British fleets and batteries erected at the mouth of the Schuylkill, from September 27th to November 10th. Two hundred and forty-three guns were brought to bear against the work, which was defended at the time when the garrison was strongest by not more than three hundred men. The bombardment was terrific; two hundred and fifty men were killed and wounded. The palisades, block-houses, parapets and other works were knocked down and the guns disabled by the enemy's attack. Maj. Thayer set fire to the barracks and ruins, and with fifty men safely crossed the Delaware to Red Bank on the night of November 16th. The fort was afterward rebuilt and named Mifflin, in honor of Gen. Thomas Mifflin, officer of the Revolution and Governor of Pennsylvania.

**Mummers' Parade**—Since January 1, 1901, this procession of fantastically costumed New Year's Clubs has been the principal feature of the celebration of New Year's Day in Philadelphia each year. The custom of "New Year Shooting" or "Bell Snicklin'" originated in the southern part of the city about a century ago. At first it was confined to a few rambling young men, who, after the ancient English Christmas custom of Mummers, visited the houses of friends and other places where they were welcomed at New Year's. They went through a colloquy founded upon the English Christmas play and then asked for their reward, usually cakes, pies and some-

thing to drink. All of the party carried pistols or guns and fired them to denote the end of the old year and the birth of the new one.

In 1840, the earliest New Year's Organization appears to have been formed. It called itself "The Chain Gang," and limited its field to the southern section of the city, in what was called "The Neck." About the time of the Civil War there was another organization composed of members of the Shiffer Hose Company, which was known as Santa Ana's Cavalry, in derision of the Mexican leader. It was in the later sixties and early seventies that other clubs were organized, among them The Golden Crown, The Silver Crown and The Clement's New Year Association. In 1876 they began to dress more elaborately and began to appear north of South Street. By 1890 the number of clubs became so numerous that they were obliged to obtain permits to parade. In various parts of the city they grew up, and along certain streets prizes were offered for the best or the most comic mummers. Several times an attempt was made to organize them into one large procession, but rivalry kept them apart. Finally in 1900 the City Councils offered suitable prizes to clubs and individual paraders if they formed themselves into an organized procession and marched over a given route on Broad Street. January 1, 1901, the first of these processions was given on Broad Street, and since it has been an annual event. Nearly 350,000 persons, many from points outside of Philadelphia, usually line the street to witness the spectacle. The Silver Crown Association dates from 1876.

Although it had been announced there would be no parade on New Year's Day, 1919, about 12 clubs did make a showing, and business houses in the southern part of the city offered prizes.

April 19th.—About 1500 members of the New Year Associations paraded to open the campaign for the Victory Loan.

In December, Councils appropriated \$15,000 for 75 prizes for the Mummers' Parade on New Year's Day 1920. This was double the amount formerly noted by the city for the spectacle. Twenty-five associations had taken out permits to parade up to December 15th.

**Municipal Bands**—During the summer months the city engages two bands to give open-air concerts in the evenings. One band, designated the Philadelphia Band, gives concerts on City Hall Plaza, and the older institution, the Municipal Band, gives concerts in the open squares and parks in all parts of the city. About 90 concerts are given in a season by each





band at a cost of about \$26,000. In the summer of 1919 it was estimated that 187,000 persons attended the City Hall concerts, and 500,000 those given by the Municipal Band.

**Museums**—*Academy of Natural Sciences*, Nineteenth and Race Streets. Most remarkable collection of specimens of the vertebrate animals, insects, shells, fossils, minerals and other illustrative material. Catalogues indicate 130,000 specimens of vertebrate animals, 12,000 being mammals, 60,000 birds, 20,000 reptiles and 40,000 fishes. The insects are estimated at 400,000 specimens and the shells number 1,500,000. Of minerals there are 30,000; of fossils, 50,000 specimens; in addition to these are 20,000 pieces of archaeological material and more than 600,000 preparations of dried plants. The gallery of portraits of American naturalists and scientists is of great value and completeness. See *Academy of Natural Sciences*.

*Curator*, Witmer Stone.

*American Philosophical Society*.—See under that head.

*Germantown Site and Relic Society*.—See under that head.

*Masonic Museum*.—Masonic Temple, Broad and Filbert Streets. The largest and most comprehensive collection of articles, portraits, views and autographs relating to the order, to be seen anywhere.

*Mütter Museum*.—College of Physicians, Twenty-second Street, south of Market, a pathological collection begun in 1849 by Dr. Thomas Dent Mütter for the college. In 1856 he offered his own comprehensive collection and \$30,000 to pay the services of a lecturer if the college would place it in a fire-proof building. At that time the collection was valued at \$20,000. In 1859 the collection finally passed into the possession of the college. See *College of Physicians*.

*National Museum, Independence Hall*.—In 1854 the city secured at auction many portraits of Revolutionary characters painted by Chas. Willson Peale, and these formed the nucleus for the present collection, which includes all but eight of the Signers of the Declaration, and other historical personages closely connected with our national birth. In the East Room (The Declaration Chamber) is much of the original furniture, including the mahogany table at which Hancock presided over Congress. Paintings are hung in the second floor rooms, and in the old room of the Provincial Supreme Court. The Liberty Bell is exposed in the hall at the southern entrance to the building. In the wing buildings are collections of pictures and relics connected with the history of city and state. In Congress Hall, at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut

Streets, are collections of portraits by Sharpless, coins from the First Mint of the United States, and other interesting historical objects. See *Congress Hall*; *Liberty Bell*.

*Pennsylvania Museum, Memorial Hall, Fairmount Park*. Incorporated as a part of the museum and School of Industrial Art. Modelled to some extent on South Kensington Museum, London. Extensive and valuable collection of artistic ceramics, medals, metals, furniture, and textiles. The Pompeian models, model of the Centennial Exposition of 1876, and the Wiltstach Gallery of Paintings are housed there at present. See *Wiltstach Gallery, Industrial Art School*.

*Director*, Langdon Warner.

In September a so-called Hindu Temple was presented to the Pennsylvania Museum by Mrs. J. Howard Gibson, Mrs. J. Norman Henry, and Henry C. Gibson, as a memorial to Mrs. Adeline Pepper Gibson, who died in France while serving in the military forces at Base Hospital No. 38.

*Philadelphia Commercial Museums*, 34th Street, south of Spruce. See *Commercial Museums*.

*Public Aquarium*, Fairmount Park. See *Aquarium*.

*University Museum*.—The Archaeological Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, 33d and Spruce Streets. It is divided into six sections.

The *American Section* contains a number of fine exhibits illustrating the customs, arts and industries of the great historic tribes as well as those pertaining to the ancient peoples of the two continents.

The *Brinton Library of Americana* contains the Berendt MSS. and other collections of aboriginal literature and standard works on American Archaeology and Ethnology.

Besides the collections in the American Section there are ethnological exhibits illustrating the primitive peoples of Asia, Africa and the South Pacific.

The collections of tablets and other antiquities from Ancient Babylonia are arranged in classified exhibits to illustrate different historic periods and different classes of literature and art.

The *Egyptian Section* of the Museum has collections obtained through Professor Flinders Petrie and also through expeditions sent by the Museum. This section is now being actively developed through the Eckley B. Cox, Jr., Expedition that is excavating at Memphis.

The *Mediterranean Section* contains original collections and reproductions from Ancient Crete, Greek vases, Etruscan por-





tery and bronzes, Roman glass and Greek and Roman marbles.

The *Section of Oriental Art* contains sculptures, pottery and bronzes from the earlier periods in China, as well as a collection of Chinese paintings of the most celebrated schools and a collection of porcelains. This section also includes a collection of art objects from Tibet and a series of Persian and Rhodian pottery and Persian textiles.

There is a general collection of coins in the Museum which includes the two celebrated collections which bear the names of their donors, the late Robert C. H. Brock and the late John Thompson Morris.

The collections are open to visitors daily from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.; on Sundays from 2 p. m. to 6 p. m.

*President*, Charles C. Harrison, LL.D.

*Director*, G. B. Gordon, Sc.D.

In February the museum acquired by purchase a Chinese vase of the "Fifth Year of Wei Wang" about the year 900 A. D. It is a bronze piece inlaid with malachite, and was valued at \$20,000. Three other early Chinese vases also were acquired. These are of rare Chun pottery and date from the Tenth century, and were acquired at a price said to be \$50,000.

In March, a valuable collection of several hundred specimens of art by American Indians, including remarkable examples of basketry, was presented to the museum by Mrs. Richard Waln Meirs.

In June, a rare blue-and-white Chinese porcelain vase from the Morgan collection was acquired by the Museum for \$16,500.

It was announced that by will of Mrs. Elizabeth Cox, \$50,000 was bequeathed to erect a wing to the Museum to house the Egyptian specimen collected on the expeditions of her son, the late Eckley B. Cox, as a memorial to him.

The gifts of the year amounted to more than \$150,000.

*Wistar Institute*.—36th and Spruce Sts. Incorporated in 1892 by the University of Pennsylvania and General Isaac J. Wistar, is the first American University Institute devoted to advanced study and research in anatomy and biology.

Through the munificence of the late General Isaac J. Wistar the Institute was established and endowed not only for the advancement of research in anatomy, but also for the preservation and increase of the anatomical museum originally known as the Wistar or Wistar and Horner Museum. The original museum founded in 1808 by Professor Caspar Wistar was used as a teaching museum for students of medi-

cine in the University of Pennsylvania. Its development along broader lines, since the organization of the Institute, has greatly increased its scientific value both to the medical students of the University and to biological students throughout the country. It has now become the depository for research materials which are open, under suitable regulations, to the use of capable investigators from all Institutions, and through its Advisory Board it has established itself as a central anatomical institute.

The Museum is open to the public as well as to students daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, from 9 a. m. to 12 m. See *Wistar Institute*.

*Director*, Milton J. Greenman, M.D., Sc.D.

*Music. College of—Temple University*, 221 South Seventeenth Street. Each year a series of free recitals is given at stated intervals in which the pupils furnish the entire program. There are also recitals by members of the Faculty, to which the pupils are admitted free.

*Dean*, Thaddeus Rich, Mus. Dir.

*Musical Fund Hall*.—Locust Street west of Eighth. This building was for many years the fashionable one for concerts, lectures and balls. For many years the Dancing Assemblies were held here. It was originally constructed for a church, to be occupied by the Rev. Mr. Birch; but the congregation failing, the unfinished building was bought by the Musical Fund Society in 1824, and opened for concerts in that year. In this building the most eminent artists have performed. Among them may be mentioned Malibran, Sontag, Jenny Lind, Alboni, Grisi, Braham, Mario, De Begnis and others, and among instrumental performers, Ole Bull, Sivori, Goldschmidt and Vieuxtemps.

The Musical Fund Society was formed in 1820 for the "relief of distressed musicians and their families, and the cultivation of proficiency in the musical art." The association was chartered 1823. The concerts at one time embraced the finest professional and amateur musicians. Frequently there were 120 performers in the orchestra.

A new facade of ornamental terra cotta was erected on the building in 1891. The society has given no concerts in many years, and the building now is rented for various entertainments, few of them in keeping with the traditions of the historic structure.

*Musical Progress in 1919*.—There are more than 100 musical organizations in



Philadelphia, covering all branches of the art, composition, the performance of symphonies, opera and chamber music besides several clubs devoted to the musicians and their interests. The Philadelphia Orchestra, is now one of the most famous musical bodies in the world and there are two large theatres especially built and designed for the performance of musical entertainments, the Academy of Music and the Metropolitan Opera House, the latter opened in 1908 by Oscar Hammerstein, but since passing under the control of the Metropolitan Opera Company. See *Academy of Music, Metropolitan Opera House and Philadelphia Orchestra, Wanamaker Organ*.

Opera—The Metropolitan Opera Company gave 16 performances during its season, including the first performance of Leroux's "La Reine Fiammette;" most of the other operas being selected from the repertoire of the company. The Chicago Opera Company gave a week's performance from March 3d to 8th inclusive, giving Philadelphia its first performance of Massenet's "Cleopatre" and also "Gismonde." Mme. Galli-Curci also made her first Philadelphia appearance in opera with the Chicago Company, singing "Lucia di Lammermoor" and "The Barber of Seville." The Scotti Opera Company also gave a single performance on May 17th. The operas sung were "L'Oracolo" and "Cavalleria Rusticana." The Philadelphia Operatic Society gave Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" at the Metropolitan Opera House on January 17th.

Symphony Concerts—Outside of the concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra, which are described under that title, the Boston Symphony Orchestra gave concerts here on January 6th, February 5th and March 17th, this concert being the last by Henri Rabaud as conductor. The new season began on November 3d, under the conductorship of Pierre Monteux, another concert being given on December 1st. The Symphony Society of New York, Walter Damrosch conductor, gave concerts on January 24th, February 26th, October 28th, and December 18th. Other symphony orchestras which appeared here during the year were the Russian Symphony Orchestra, Modest Altschuler conductor, January 20th, Cincinnati Orchestra, Eugen Ysaye conductor, December 10th, the Italian Orchestra, P. D'Annunzio conductor, November 11th.

Individual Recitals—Recitals were given in Philadelphia during the year by practically every instrumentalist and vocalist of note in the country. Among the most prominent of these were Tosca Seidel, January 15th, November 3d; Galli-Curci,

January 22d, May 9th; Jascha Heifetz, February 4th, April 12th, October 27th; John McCormack, February 28th, September 25th; Sergei Rachmaninoff, March 1st; Zimbalist, Ornstein and Braslau, March 19th; Mischa Levitski, March 29th; Geroldine Farrar, October 25th; Giovanni Martinelli, November 4th; Frieda Hempel, November 5th; Nina Tarasove, November 19th; Ossip Gabrilowitsch, December 12th.

Chamber Music—A series of chamber music recitals was given on Sunday afternoons by the Chamber Music Association of Philadelphia, admission being to members only. The finest talent procurable was used at these concerts including the Flonzaley Quartet, the Leitz Quartet, the Philadelphia Orchestra Ensemble Society, the Rich Quartet and others. The University Extension also gave a series of chamber music concerts and recitals.

Choral Concerts—The various choral societies of Philadelphia gave their usual concerts during the year, the principal ones of these being the Fortnightly Club, January 11th, May 10th; Mendelssohn Club, February 13th, May 1st; Treble Clef Club, February 19th; Strawbridge and Clothier Chorus, April 30th, Catholic Choral Club, May 26th; Choral Society, December 29th.

Miscellaneous Concerts—Among these should be mentioned the Assembly of Musicians at the Wanamaker Store on March 27th, when the great organ in the store was played by Charles M. Courbion with accompaniment of the Philadelphia Orchestra, in the concerto for organ and orchestra of Widor; the Peace Jubilee Concert held June 10th and 11th, under the auspices of the Episcopal Diocese of Philadelphia and sung by a choir made up of the best members of the various Episcopal church choirs, the concerts of the Vatican Choirs under Msgr. Casimiri, October 13th and November 26th.

May 8th.—Final contest for the Stokowski medal decided in favor of Miss Estelle Hughes, vocalist, carrying with it an appearance with the Philadelphia Orchestra at a regular symphony concert.

**National Guard of Pennsylvania**—Headquarters, First Cavalry Armory, 324 Street and Lancaster Avenue. The re-organized Guard is to be known as the Twenty-Eighth Division, and will have a strength for the present of about 14,000 men. The red keystone will remain the insignia.

The Philadelphia units in the new division correspond to those in the old organization. The First and Third Regiments, the First Engineers and the Sec-





and Artillery Regiment are local units. The Sixth Infantry Regiment is partly a Philadelphia and partly a Delaware and Montgomery county unit. The headquarters of the First Cavalry is here also. See *Armories*.

*Major-General*, William G. Price, Jr.  
*Adjutant-General*, Frank D. Beary.

#### COMMANDERS OF LOCAL UNITS.

First Infantry—Colonel Millard D. Brown.

Third Infantry—Colonel George E. Kemp.

Sixth Infantry—Colonel Robert M. Brookfield.

First Engineers—Colonel Frederick A. Snyder.

First Cavalry—Colonel John P. Wood.

Second Artillery—Colonel Howard S. Williams.

**National Relief Societies**—From the second half of the eighteenth century associations have existed here mainly to assist immigrants from various nationalities who might be in need of relief. Many of these organizations, which still survive in a very healthy condition, have their social side and usually assemble around the banquet table once a year at their particular patron's day. The principal societies and the year of their organization are:

Society.	Founded.	Address.
Albion Society .....	1855.....	19th and Arch Streets.
French Benevolent .....	1793.....	1535 Chestnut Street.
Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.....	1771.....	520 Walnut Street.
German Society .....	1764.....	Marshall and Spring Garden Sts.
Italian Mutual Aid.....	1880.....	918 South 8th Street.
Society, Sons of St. George.....	1772.....	19th and Arch Streets.
St. Andrews Society.....	1749.....	328 Chestnut Street.
Swiss Benevolent .....	1860.....	1239 Snyder Avenue.
Welsh Society .....	1798.....	1330 Dickinson Street.

#### **Nautical School. Pennsylvania State**—Office 348, Bourse Building.

The Pennsylvania State Nautical School is conducted by the State of Pennsylvania through the Board of Commissioners of Navigation for the River Delaware and its Navigable Tributaries in accordance with the provisions of Act of Assembly approved July 8, 1919, entitled: "An Act to provide and maintain a Nautical School for the education and training of pupils from the various counties of the Commonwealth in the science and practice of navigation."

The purpose of the school is for the instruction of youths in navigation, seamanship, marine engineering and all matters pertaining to the proper construction, equipment and sailing of vessels, or any particular branch thereof. It is intended

to prepare the students to become officers in the Merchant Marine.

Cadets must be between the ages of 17 and 20 years at the time of their admission. The ship U. S. S. Annapolis has been assigned to the State for the school. During the winter term the schoolship is usually anchored in the port of Philadelphia, and the Summer terms are usually spent in cruising.

*Captain and Superintendent*, Ralph Waldo Dempwolf, U. S. Coast Guard.

*Chief Engineer*, Lieut.-Com. W. J. Marshall, U. S. N.

*Surgeon*, Robert N. Keely, M.D.

The Schoolship Annapolis was built in 1897, as a steel composite gunboat of 1000 tons displacement. It is square-rigged but has auxiliary engines, and was rated at a speed of 13 knots. It was in service throughout the war with Spain in 1898. See *Commissioners of Navigation, Annapolis*.

#### **Naval Asylum, United States**—

Gray's Ferry Road at the corner of Bainbridge Street. The buildings are upon a plot about 25 acres in area, which was purchased in 1826 by the Federal Government for the purpose of a naval asylum and naval school. The main structures

were commenced in 1830, and formally occupied the following year. Until 1845, the United States Naval Academy had its home here. In that year it was finally removed to Annapolis, Md. In the grounds are some historic cannon and similar relics.

#### **Navigation. Commissioners of**—

See *Commissioners of Navigation; Port of Philadelphia*.

#### **Navy Yard, Philadelphia**—League

Island, southern end of Broad Street. Very little of the 923 acres of this great naval station, the world's biggest navy yard, is now idle. During the last two years the yard has been equipped with immense new buildings and machinery, and is now one of the great aircraft manufactories of the country. There are usually about 7000



sailors in the yard, and a regiment of marines. There is an aircraft factory employing 3600 operatives, and in numerous other shops 11,000 workers are engaged. The daily population of League Island is that of a good sized town, for work is progressing on improvements as well as on the tasks for which the yard is designed. The average daily population during the last months of the war was 25,000.

The largest drydock in the world is in process of construction and will probably be finished in another year. It will be 1030 feet long, 116 feet wide, and 40 feet deep. To make way for it required the excavation of 600,000 cubic yards of earth. It is estimated that 200,000 cubic yards of concrete and 7,000,000 pounds of reinforcing steel will be required in its construction. It is designed to hold 3,500,000 gallons of water, and accommodate the largest ship ever built.

During the war forty destroyers were outfitted at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and forty submarine chasers were likewise made ready for overseas work. From League Island were shipped the marvellous and for a time at least, mysterious 16-inch guns, each weighing 100 tons, to France from the Navy Yard here, and were made at Eddystone. There has recently been completed a new structural shop, 500 feet long, 100 feet wide, and there are nearing completion a new smithy, boat shop, and mattress factory. On the ship ways a hospital ship is nearly ready for launching, and four new ship ways are being built. In the spring of 1919 the keels for two battle-cruisers, each 850 feet in length, will be laid. During the war the greater part of the navy's radio work was done at League Island.

The naval aircraft factory started in the navy yard after the United States entered the war, was one of the wonders of modern construction methods. A building having a ground area of 160,000 square feet was built in three months, at a cost of \$1,000,000. On July 27, 1917, the document authorizing the construction was signed. On October 16th the first machinery was started, and on November 7, 1917, the keel of the first seaplane was laid. In March, 1918, the first trial flight was made. In January, 1918, the original plant was extended and five buildings of similar size comprise the aircraft plant, which occupies forty acres. The rate of production of bombing planes was two a day, and preparations had been made to increase the product to six a day, when the war ended.

Commandant. Rear Admiral Charles Frederick Hughes, U. S. N.

In January, 1919, it was announced that

nearly \$65,000,000 would be spent on the Station during the year on buildings and equipment. During 1917 and 1918 the extensions were remarkable, and have been summarized as follows:

The major improvements for shipbuilding comprise the two building ways, 900 feet long for battle cruisers, wide enough for vessels of 110 feet beam, and designed for a full length of 1000 feet; a combined structural and forge shop, 700 by 300 feet; a foundry 600 feet long; a machine shop, equipped for cranes of 300 tons capacity, and the accessory shops for galvanizing and acetylene work.

With the three smaller ways on which ship construction is actively progressing, the yard may have as many as eight or ten vessels—on the ways and in the water—under construction at one time. The facilities for completing the ships after launching are of like magnitude. The fitting-out pier is 1000 feet long and 100 feet wide, and, besides smaller cranes, is equipped with a 350-ton rotating crane—a capacity of 150 tons in excess of any crane hitherto built. And then there will be the monster drydock, which will be able to accommodate vessels 1000 feet long, 120 feet wide and 40 feet draft.

To meet the enormous demand for accumulating and handling supplies and for assorting and trans-shipment abroad nearly 500,000 square feet of storage space has been provided in wooden buildings. In addition 600,000 square feet of floor space in permanent concrete buildings of the most approved type are now in use and 500,000 more feet are under construction.

New Trackage was installed to the undeveloped parts of the yard, classification and storage yards were built, main lines double-tracked and the yard's equipment of locomotives and locomotive cranes was quadrupled. From a few cars a day the number received daily increased to a maximum of 110, with 500 in the yard at one time.

To meet the needs of the enlisted personnel a receiving ship camp, with accommodations for nearly 5000 men, was completed, together with a completely equipped hospital of 200 beds. An additional hospital with facilities for 1000 beds is now under construction. A permanent barracks to house 400 men is also being built for the marine corps.

June 2d.—Two sailors were injured when 124,000 gallons of gasoline burned at the navy yard, by a fire which originated in the oil storage warehouse.

June 15th.—League Island Hospital, having accommodations for 900 patients put into operation.





June 24th.—Submarine chaser 74 burned in the Delaware River below Gloucester, 22 sailors rescued.

June 28th.—Navy Yard opened to visitors for first time since the war started in 1917. Estimated that nearly 100,000 persons passed through the gates.

July 10th.—Orders issued by Secretary of the Navy that a submarine tender, to cost \$2,500,000, be constructed at the League Island Navy Yard.

July 30th.—Mine Sweeper Warbler launched.

August 9th.—All yeomen (F.), enlisted women in the Navy, placed on the inactive list.

December 6th.—Large shipbuilding crane, having a lifting capacity of 350 gross tons, christened. This is said to be the largest crane of its kind ever constructed.

**Neck. The**—Only the old-time Philadelphian knows where the Neck was—for it has been eradicated by the rapid march of progress in South Philadelphia. It was generally regarded as lying south of Moore Street and between the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill. As recently as thirty years ago there were marshes and dykes even half a mile south of Moore Street. The dykes were a bequest from the early settlers in that part of the city. Broad Street then little more than a dusty or muddy trail according to the weather, was the spine of the Neck, and east and west of it were numerous truck farms, and a few fertilizing plants. Several old taverns or road houses to the east were landmarks and the scene of Sunday revelries. These latter consisted principally of quoit throwing and bowling. In the Neck stood the Deering Farm, the scene of an atrocious murder in 1866. The Neckers in the old days were most provincial, and many of them seldom made a journey as far north as Market Street, excepting, of course, the farmers and butchers who had stalls in one or another of the market houses or curb markets of those days. The origin of the name, "The Neck," appears to be lost, and it is rather indiscriminately applied to a large part of South Philadelphia. See *Mummers' Parade*.

**Negroes in Philadelphia**—Census of 1900 gives population as 64,624; that of 1910, 84,495; and estimates of Health Bureau for 1915, gives figures as 91,760. Estimate for 1919 makes the number 125,000.

**New England Society of Pennsylvania**—Founded in 1880, of residents in Pennsylvania, who claim New England as the land of their nativity. The society gives an annual dinner on Forefather's Day,

December 21st, which is usually an event of importance, owing to the high national or international character of the principal speakers who address the club.

*President*, Cyrus H. K. Curtis.

*Secretary*, Edward W. Mumford.

**New Jersey Society of Pennsylvania**—One of the pleasant "exile" societies which celebrates usually once a year with a dinner. Through the work of its historian, Frank H. Stewart, it already has rescued many valuable data relating to Gloucester County. The first volume of "Notes on Old Gloucester County" appeared in 1917, edited, and largely compiled by Mr. Stewart.

*President*, John W. Sparks.

*Secretary*, William J. Conlen, Commercial Building.

*Treasurer*, C. Stanley French, 410 Callowhill Street.

**New Philadelphia**—A town proposed to be laid out in 1799, bounded south by Callowhill Street, north by Francis Lane, east by Schuylkill Fourth Street, and west by the Schuylkill River. The main street, 100 feet wide, was to run east and west, and strike the Schuylkill a little above the Upper Ferry. It was somewhere near the line of the present Spring Garden Street.

**New Rotterdam**—A name given by John Todd to a tract of land in the Northern Liberties, one mile from the State House, which was laid out in 1796. It was bounded on the north by Cohocksink Creek, on the west by Germantown Road, and on the south by a street then called Orange Street. The location was in the neighborhood of the present Front and Laurel Streets. The old Rotterdam Tavern and coaching house, on North Third Street, received its name from this tract.

**Newspaper and Periodical Publishing**—For some years Philadelphia has held high rank for the printing and publishing output, regarded as one of the industries. This amounts to about \$35,000,000 a year. It is the home of 292 publications, daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly, and some of them are printed in German, Italian, Yiddish, Polish and Lithuanian. The first daily newspaper in the United States was printed here in 1784 by Dunlap & Claypoole. Its lineal successor through various processes of absorption and merger is *The North American*. The descent of *The Saturday Evening Post*, an illustrated weekly, by similar processes appears to date from Franklin's *Pennsylvania Gazette*, first issued in 1728.





The principal daily newspapers are:  
*Evening Bulletin*, 1847, William L. McLean, publisher, City Hall Square. Circulation, 448,126.

*Evening Public Ledger and Evening Telegraph*, 1914, Public Ledger Company, publishers, Independence Square. Circulation, 109,986.

*Evening Star*, 1908, Starr Printing Co., publishers, 1513 Sansom Street.

*German Daily Gazette*, 1879, Gazette Publishing Co., 924 Arch St. Circulation, D., 35,000; S., 25,000.

*Inquirer*, 1829, Philadelphia Inquirer Co., publishers, 1109 Market Street. Circulation, D., 200,000, S., 350,000.

*Jewish Morning Journal*, 1901, Jewish Journal Publishing Co., publishers, S. W. corner 5th and Pine Streets. Circulation, 13,250.

*North American*, 1771, North American Co., publishers, Broad and Sansom Sts. Circulation, D. and S., 155,388.

*Jewish World*, 1913, Jewish World Publishing Co., 233 South Fifth Street. Circulation, 34,830.

*L'Opinione* (Italian), 1905, N. Y. and Phila. Publishing Co., 1011 South Eighth Street. Circulation, 52,000.

*Press*, 1857, The Press Company, publishers, Seventh and Chestnut Streets. Circulation, D., 42,111, S., 78,527.

*Public Ledger*, 1836, Public Ledger Co., publishers, Independence Square. Circulation, D. and S., 86,483. Also issues *The Retail Public Ledger*, and *Real Estate Guide*. The former semi-monthly, and the latter, monthly.

*Record*, 1877, Record Publishing Co., publishers, Chestnut Street, west of Ninth. Circulation, D. and S., 123,497.

#### PRINCIPAL PERIODICALS.

*Country Gentleman*, weekly, 1831, Curtis Publishing Co., Curtis Building, Independence Square. Circulation, 426,287.

*Farm Journal*, monthly, 1877, Wilmer Atkinson Co., publishers, S. W. cor. of Washington Square. Circulation, 1,015,791.

*Ladies' Home Journal*, monthly, 1883, Curtis Publishing Co., publishers, Curtis Building, Independence Square. Circulation, 1,822,577.

*Saturday Evening Post*, weekly, 1728, Curtis Publishing Co., publishers, Curtis Building, Independence Square. Circulation, 2,020,930.

**Nicetown**—A section in the 33d and 38th Wards. Formerly it was a village in Penn Township of the Unincorporated Northern Liberties, at the intersection of Germantown Road and Nicetown Lane. It appears on the map of 1809, and received

its name from the Nice family, owners of Cedar Grove, a tract of ground near there.

**Nittabaconck**—A large Indian town situated on the east bank of the Schuylkill River, about or below the Falls of Schuylkill.

**Norris Square**—Is bounded by Susquehanna Avenue, Diamond Street, Howard Street and Hancock Street. Dimensions, 486 feet north and south by 330 east and west. Given by the Norris heirs by authority of Act of April 6, 1848, to the Commissioners of Kensington for the same purposes as Fairhill Square. By ordinance of November 21, 1839, the plan of Franklin Square, with the exception of the fountain, was adopted for this square. The iron railing which enclosed it has been taken down. See *Parks and Squares*.

**Northeast Boulevard**—See *Roosevelt Boulevard*.

January 9th.—Logan Improvement Association announced that Councils would be asked to change name of Northeast Boulevard to Roosevelt Boulevard, in memory of President Theodore Roosevelt.

February 20th.—Ordinance for change approved by Council Committee on Fairmount Park.

April 20th.—It was discovered that the ordinance which had been passed by Councils had empowered the Park Commission to make the change but had failed to mention the Board of Surveyors which make all changes in names of Streets.

July 16th.—Mayor Smith signed Ordinance which had been reintroduced and changed as had been suggested by which the Avenue received the name Roosevelt Boulevard.

**Northern Liberties**—One of the original townships in Philadelphia County. The Liberties was a term or name applied by William Penn to a certain tract of land lying north and west of the city. It contained what was called "the liberty land or free lots," because the proprietaries gave to the first purchasers of ground in the colony, according to the extent of their purchase, a portion of the land within those limits free of price. The original plan of Penn was to lay out a great town of 10,000 acres; but when the commissioners came to survey this space of ground it was found somewhat difficult, and when Penn arrived in 1682 he determined to divide the great town into two parts, one to be called the City and the other the Liberties. The city contained about 1820 acres. The Liberties extended north of Vine Street



to the mouth of Cohoquinoque Creek, or Pegg's Run, and up the same so as to go round the lands of Jurian Hartsfelder, which had already been granted away before Penn came to the colony. There were also Swedish, Dutch and English grants of land made before Penn came to be the proprietor that had to be respected, so that the liberty lands were very irregular in their boundaries, and ran by various courses along the Cohocksink, Wissinoming, Tacony, Wingohocking and other streams, and Germantown and Bristol Townships, to the Schuylkill, and over the same and out to Cobb's Creek, and down the same and along the west side of the Schuylkill to a point opposite Vine Street, at the north city line, and along the same to the place of beginning. This survey was made in 1682, and the Liberties contained, on the east side of the Schuylkill, 9161 acres 3 q. 3 p.; west side, 7074 acres 2 q. 17 p.; total, 16,236 acres 1 q. 20 p. These liberty lands on the east side of the Schuylkill became a township nearly from the time of survey, and were called the Northern Liberties, while the western Liberties, beyond the Schuylkill, became a portion of the Township of Blockley. The territory between the Delaware and Schuylkill was subsequently divided; the western part was called Penn Township, and the eastern part was sometimes called the Unincorporated Northern Liberties. Whenever so spoken of, the reference was to that portion of the township which had not been taken up, by the formation of districts, and by the time of consolidation the area of the township was very small, the districts of Northern Liberties, Spring Garden, Kensington, Penn, Richmond, and the Township of Penn and the boroughs of Aramingo and Bridesburg, having been carved out of it. In 1854, when the city and county were consolidated, the township or Unincorporated Northern Liberties was the space of land north of Kensington, west of Richmond and Aramingo, and a portion of Frankford, south of a portion of Oxford and Bristol Townships, and east of Penn Township. A part of it was west of the Frankford Road, and all of it was east of the Germantown Road.

**Northern Liberties District**—A portion of the Township of the Northern Liberties, was first the object of particular care by Act of Assembly of March 9, 1771, which provided for the appointment of persons to regulate streets, direction of buildings, etc. By Act of March 30, 1791, the inhabitants of that portion of the Northern Liberties between Vine Street and Pegg's Run and the middle of Fourth Street and the Delaware River were empowered to elect three

commissioners to lay taxes for the purpose of lighting, watching and establishing pumps within those bounds. On March 28, 1803, the legislature passed an act to incorporate that part of the Township of the Northern Liberties lying between the west side of Sixth Street and the Delaware River and between Vine Street and Cohocksink Creek. In 1819 the boundary was changed to the middle of Sixth Street, and the northern boundary was fixed at the middle of Cohocksink Creek. By the same act the corporation was created by the name, style and title of "the Commissioners and Inhabitants of the incorporated district of the Northern Liberties." Under the Consolidation law this district ceased to exist in 1854, and became a part of Philadelphia. The Northern Liberties was principally composed of a tract of land originally called Hartsfield. This was a title given in a patent and some maps to the ground granted March 25, 1676, to Jurian Hartsfelder. It included all the ground bounded by the Delaware between Coakquenauque (Pegg's Run) and the Cohocksink Creeks, and extended westward about as far as the line of Ridge Road. In the tract was nearly the whole of the ground afterward the Northern Liberties, and a portion of Spring Garden and Penn districts. Hartsfelder sold a portion of this property in 1679, 80 to Hannah Salter, and another portion to Daniel Pegg in 1688, 89, he having previously bought Hannah Salter's interest. William Penn patented the whole Hartsfield tract to Daniel Pegg in 1689.

**North Penn Junction**—Station on the New York Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad where it crosses the North Penn Railroad now a branch of the Reading Railways System, close to the intersection of Second and Venango Streets. Although the settlement lies in what is called Coopersville (*q. v.*) the section is frequently referred to erroneously as North Penn. The station is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Broad Broad Street Station.

**North Penn Village**—Laid out by a land-and-building association some years ago, east of the Ridge Road, north of Glenwood and Odd Fellows' Cemeteries, between York Street and Susquehanna Avenue and Twenty-fifth and Thirtieth Streets.

**Norwegians in Philadelphia**—See *Foreign Population*.

**Numismatic and Antiquarian Society**—1390 Locust Street. Organized 1857. The object of the Society is to encourage and promote numismatic science





and antiquarian research. Its library, consisting of 4200 volumes, is housed in the building of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300 Locust Street. Its permanent collection of coins, medals and tokens is on exhibition at Memorial Hall, Fairmount Park, and includes many European medals struck off during the European war. There are 60 members, and the Society issues a volume of proceedings every three years.

*President* (vacancy).

*Secretary*, Ernest Spofford, 1300 Locust Street.

**Nya Vasa**—A settlement by the Swedes on the west side of the Schuylkill River, about opposite the present Girard Point.

**Oak Lane**—In the 42d Ward. The name to this locality was given it by Hall W. Mercer in honor of an ancient oak which grew near his farmhouse here.

**Old City Hall**—Southwest corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets. This is part of the block of which Independence Hall is the centre, which was set apart by the Provincial and later the state and city authorities for their chief public buildings. The building at the corner of Fifth Street was the last of the group to be erected.

The City Corporation in April, 1775, notified the managers of the House of Employment, to whom it had loaned £750 of the Mayor's Fund, that it was "probable that the money would be soon wanted in order to build a City Hall." The managers had explained that they did not have the money and offered some ground rents in settlement, but the Council notified them that this would not be satisfactory and that if the debt was not discharged within two months it would be peremptorily put in suit.

Before the Revolution, it seems not only was it decided that a City Hall should be erected at Fifth and Chestnut Streets, but the design had been decided upon, and arrangements were being made to begin the work. The war for independence, however, interrupted all these arrangements, and the subject rested until after the peace, being resumed by the Legislature in 1785, when the necessary arrangements for the work upon both of the corner buildings were made.

Work was begun first upon the structure at Sixth and Chestnut Streets, and it was scarcely finished before Congress accepted the invitation to make Philadelphia the nation's capital for ten years, and the Courthouse was therefore altered to accommodate the National Legislature.

In the Act of Assembly of 1762 the lots to be conveyed to the city and county were each 50 feet front on Chestnut Street and 73 feet in depth on Fifth and Sixth Streets, respectively. In 1787, however, the Legislature added 15 feet in depth to each lot.

The alterations required in the District Courthouse at the southeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets to fit it for the meetings of Congress occupied the attention of the City Commissioners until they were completed, and then, in the early part of 1790, work was commenced on the City Hall at Fifth Street. The design was, so far as the exterior is concerned, identical with the Courthouse. All that was required was to reverse the plans, and the thing was done. Of course, there was no attempt made to duplicate the extensions and alterations in the plan of the new building.

Although it seems that work was pushed on the City Hall, it was not quite finished when the Supreme Court of the United States removed to this city and needed a place for its sittings. While it is known that the Supreme Court of the United States occupied the large back room on the second floor of the City Hall, it is not made plain that it began its sittings there. The Federal Supreme Court first sat in this city on February 7, 1791, and it is said the building was completed in the fall of that year. This statement indicates that the Court probably at first was accommodated in the large back room on the first floor, which was designed for the Mayor's Court.

The City Hall was first occupied by the city departments in 1791, and the first Mayor to have his office there was Matthew Clarkson, who proved his heroism and humanity during the fever epidemic of 1793 by remaining in the city and assisting the stricken. After the consolidation of the city in 1854 City Councils altered the upper floor of the old State House for their use, and the Mayor occupied the northwest room on the second floor of the Fifth Street building. The first floor at this time was occupied by the police department, as was also the basement story, which contained the cell-room and the roll-room for the police. The large back room on the first floor was the hearing room, the Central Station. The detective headquarters were in the east rooms on the same floor, while the west side housed the police and fire alarm telegraph.

Mayor William B. Smith was the last Mayor to occupy this building, as he was also the last Mayor to hold office under the old charter of the city. Edwin H. Fittler, after his inauguration as Mayor in Councils in Independence Hall in 1887, went to the new City Hall at Broad and Market Streets,



where he was the first occupant of the Mayor's office there.

Plans for the restoration of the building have been in process for some time, and it is believed that work will soon be started.

**Old Congress Hall**—Southeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets. This building erected as a court house, had been provided for many years before it was built. As early as 1762 the ground on which it stands was conveyed to the county for that purpose and the court house was to be erected within twenty years. In 1787, fifteen feet were added to the depth of the lot and work of excavating for foundations begun. In 1789 the building was completed, and that year an offer was made to Congress to make it the temporary residence of the Federal Government. The following year, 1790, Congress having voted to move the Capital to Philadelphia, advantage of the offer was accepted, and on December 6, 1790, Congress held its first meeting in the building.

In this building, Washington took the oath of office as President for his second term, and here also, John Adams was inaugurated second President of the United States. The first floor was occupied by the House of Representatives, and the south apartment, on the second floor, was the Senate Chamber, presided over, first by Adams, and next by Jefferson. Congress sat here for the last time May 14, 1800, after which the National Capital was moved to Washington.

The United States District Court sat here for years, and the courts of Common Pleas made the building their home until September, 1895. Two restorations of the old building have since been made, the last one having been directed by a Committee of Architects, who made a deep study of the structure. In 1913 the restored building was formally re-opened as a museum by President Wilson, who made a historic address to a distinguished gathering in the old House of Representatives.

There is on exhibition the Sharpless portraits, the Stewart collection of relics of the First United States Mint, and Gerome Ferris's historical paintings.

**Old St. Joseph's Catholic Church**—Willing's Alley (south of Walnut Street) between 3d and 4th Streets. This is the oldest Catholic congregation in Pennsylvania, dating from about 1729. The church on this site dates from 1733, and the present edifice since 1837. The present church building was consecrated in 1839.

**Old Swedes Church, Gloria Dei**—Swanson Street, south of Christian. Old-

est church edifice in Philadelphia, the building dating from 1698-1700. It stands on the site of the first Swedish Lutheran Church in Philadelphia, and for 130 years in charge of ministers sent from Sweden. In 1843 it was united to the communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The venerable structure is built of red and black bricks. Its dimensions are 30 by 60 feet. In 1846 a gallery was erected on three sides and windows cut into the front walls.

**Olney**—A section in the 42d Ward at the intersection of Olney Road and old Second Street, or Bustleton and Smithfield Turnpike, south of McCartersville.

**Oriental Club**—A small and select organization of those interested in the several fields of oriental study. Founded in 1888, with the object of "promoting oriental studies by friendly intercourse between students, and such other means as may from time to time be determined." Meetings held usually at homes of members. The founders of the club were Tatsui Baba, George Dana Boardman, M. W. Easton, J. Rendel Harris, Edward W. Hopkins, Philip H. Law, E. Y. McCauley, John P. Peters, John Stronach, Stewart Culin, Joseph E. Garrison, Herman V. Hilprecht, Morris Jastrow, Jr., Benj. Smith Lyman, Isaac Myer, R. W. Rogers, Mayer Sulzberger, Talcott Williams, and Henry Clay Trumbull. The club published a selection of the papers read before it under the title of "Oriental Studies," in 1894.

**Overbrook**—The railroad station lies in Philadelphia and the section is in the Postal District of Philadelphia, but part of the section lies in Delaware County, while that much of it in Philadelphia is in the 34th Ward. It is a beautiful suburban residential section. The Roman Catholic Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo is in Overbrook.

**Oxford**—In the present 35th Ward; was a township running from the county line in a southeast direction to the Delaware River, and along the same southwest to Frankford Creek, and up the same north-westwardly to Tacony Creek, which it followed until it reached the county line near where the northwestern boundary joined it. Frankford, White Hall, Fox Chase, Cedar Grove and Volunter Town were in this township, and it also took in the former Township of Tacony. Greatest length, 3 miles; greatest breadth, 4 miles; area, 7680 acres. It was one of the earliest





townships established. The name is supposed to have been derived from the City of Oxford in England. The township was surrounded by the waters of the Delaware and Frankford Creek on two sides, and was traversed by the Little Tacony and Sissamocksink (Wissinoming) or Little Wahank Creeks. It was consolidated with the city in 1854.

**Paradise Farm**—At Bradford Mills, on the Main Line of the P. R. R. Two camps are maintained there during the summer by the Children's Country Week Association. One of the camps is for boys and the other for women and small children.

**Paradise Special**—Name given to the motor bus of the Children's Country Week Association, which, during the summer months, makes daily trips to the rural districts where the various camps and lodges of the association are located, carrying the small children and other beneficiaries, who are given a week in the country. In 1919 nearly 3500 children were given an outing.

**Parcel Post**—Parcel post rates were inaugurated January 1, 1914. The rates for all places in the first (or local) zone are given below. It will be noted that there are two rates. The first applies to the territory of the Philadelphia post-office, and the second to any place outside of the city but within the first zone.

FIRST ZONE.					
Lbs.	Local rate	Zone rate	Lbs.	Local rate	Zone rate
1	\$0.05	\$0.05	26	\$0.18	\$0.30
2	.06	.06	27	.18	.31
3	.06	.07	28	.19	.32
4	.07	.08	29	.19	.33
5	.07	.09	30	.20	.34
6	.08	.10	31	.20	.35
7	.08	.11	32	.21	.36
8	.09	.12	33	.21	.37
9	.09	.13	34	.22	.38
10	.10	.14	35	.22	.39
11	.10	.15	36	.23	.40
12	.11	.16	37	.23	.41
13	.11	.17	38	.24	.42
14	.12	.18	39	.24	.43
15	.12	.19	40	.25	.44
16	.13	.20	41	.25	.45
17	.13	.21	42	.26	.46
18	.14	.22	43	.26	.47
19	.14	.23	44	.27	.48
20	.15	.24	45	.27	.49
21	.15	.25	46	.28	.50
22	.16	.26	47	.28	.51
23	.16	.27	48	.29	.52
24	.17	.28	49	.29	.53
25	.17	.29	50	.30	.54

## Parks and Squares—See Fairmount Park.

### Parks and Squares in Charge of Bureau of City Property.

Name.	Location.	Ward.	Acres.
Allegheny Square, Allegheny Ave. and Belgrade St.	45	2.250	
Aramingo Square, Aramingo and Huntingdon Sts.	31	2.805	
Baker Post, Germantown Ave. and York Road.	43	.076	
John Bartram's Garden, Fifth-fourth and Elmwood Ave.	40	37.080	
Birney Post, Sixth and Susquehanna Ave.	19	.022	
Black Oak Park, Fifty-first and Pine Sts.	46	5.500	
Carroll Park, Fifty-eighth and Girard Ave.	34	5.919	
Cedar Park, Fiftieth and Baltimore Ave.	46	.521	
Clarence H. Clark Park, A, B and C, Forty-third and Woodland Ave.	27	9.100	
Clarkson Park, Broad St. and York Road	42	1.361	
Cliveden Park, Cliveden and Chew Sts.	22	5.803	
George Connell Park, Sixty-fourth and Elmwood Ave.	40	5.394	
John Dickinson Square, Fourth and Tasker Sts.	1	2.732	
Disston Park, Keystone and Princeton Sts.	41	16.500	
Durham Park, Forty-seventh and Lancaster Ave.	44	2.991	
Erringer Place, Schuyler St., east of Clapier.	22		
Fairhill Square, Fourth and Lehigh Ave.	19	2.411	
Fish Plaza, Broad and Butler Sts.	43	.056	
E. H. Fidler Park, Twenty-third and Pine Sts.	7	.550	
Stephen B. Fottrell Square, Eleventh and York Sts.	37	4.545	
Fox Square, Tioga and Belgrade Sts.	45	2.066	
Grebble Post, Third and Moyamensing Ave.	1	.048	
Susan Gorgas Park, Ridge Ave. and Hermitage St.	21	21.200	
Hancock Square, Hancock and Jefferson Sts.	17	1.500	
Harrowgate Park, Tioga and Kensington Ave.	45	4.316	
Jefferson Square, Fourth and Washington Ave.	2	2.658	
Juniata Park, K and Cayuga Sts.	33	30.068	
E. C. Knight Park, Thirty-third and Stuart Ave.	36	3.544	
William Lanier Park, Twentyninth and Tasker Sts.	36	3.593	





Name.	Location.	Ward.	Acre- age.	Location.	Ward.	Acre- age.
League Island Park, Fifteenth and Pattison Ave.....	26-36-39	300.000	Eleventh and Tioga Sts.....	43	.027	
Liscum Post, Eleventh and Tasker Sts. ....	1	.020	Elkhart, Mayfield and Ringgold Sts. ....	38	.109	
McPherson Square, Kensington and Indiana Aves.....	33	5.379	Fifty-seventh and Baltimore Ave. ....	46	1.500	
Market Square, Germantown Ave. and Church Lane....	22	.296	Forty-seventh and Grays Ferry Road .....	40	.083	
Mifflin Square, Sixth and Wolf Sts. ....	39	3.627	Pennsylvania Ave., Twenty-first to Twenty-sixth Sts....	15	.556	
Norris Square, Diamond and Hancock Sts. ....	19	5.766	Sixth and Spring Garden Sts. 13	.030		
Northwood Park, Arrott and Castor Road .....	23	8.642	Sixtieth and Baltimore Ave....	46	.143	
Ontario Square, Thirteenth and Thompson Sts. ....	20	1.912	Thirty-seventh St. and Lancaster Ave. ....	24	.022	
Passyunk Square, Twelfth and Reed Sts. ....	26	3.639	Twelfth and Sedgley Ave....	43	.075	
Penn Treaty Park, E. Columbia Ave. and Beach St....	18	2.593	Twentieth and Ontario Sts....	38	.707	
Pleasant Hill Park, Linden Ave. and Delaware River...	35	3.397	Torresdale and Cottman Sts....	41	11.300	
Thomas Powers Park, Ann and Almond Sts. ....	25	.702	Spring Garden, Twelfth to Broad Sts. ....	14	.699	
Queen Park, Catharine St., west of Second St. ....	3	.465	<b>Park Trolley Bridge</b> —Crosses the Schuylkill at a point near Strawberry Mansion, and its western approach is close to Greenland. Completed in 1897 by the Fairmount Park Transportation Company to carry its line from the Dauphin Street entrance to the Park to the West Park. The bridge is of cantilever type; 900 feet long, 76 feet 6 inches wide, 52 feet high, and cost \$200,000.			
Reynolds Post, Seventeenth and Snyder Ave. ....	39	.105	<b>Parkway</b> —Extends diagonally northwest from Broad and Filbert Streets to Fairmount Hill, a distance of 6250 feet. From Broad Street to Logan Circle, it has a width of 140 feet, and west of the Circle it varies in width from 450 to 750 feet. The project was originated in 1891, but in 1894 it was stricken from the City Plan. It was revived and finally placed on the plan in 1904. In 1907 work was begun. The avenue was opened through for its entire length October 27, 1918. It has cost approximately \$22,000,000 and is regarded as the largest work of its kind ever undertaken in the United States. See <i>Year Book for 1919</i> .			
John E. Reyburn Park, Twenty-second and Lehigh Ave...	28	10.500	January 16th.—Board of Viewers filed a finding in Court of Common Pleas No. 4, assessing damages at \$80,000, the property condemned for the Parkway at the northeast corner of Eighteenth and Race Streets, title of which is in the name of Archbishop Dougherty as trustee.			
Anna M. Ross Park, Tenth and Clearfield Sts.....	43	.225	March 14th.—City Treasurer Shoyer paid awards aggregating \$854,518.57 for property condemned for the Parkway. It was announced that a total of \$7,645,481.43 had been paid to this date for the same purpose.			
Edwin Shippen Plaza, Fourth and Bainbridge Sts.....	4	.800	April 2d.—Mortgage of \$75,000 on the site of the mosque of Lu Lu Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine, to be erected			
Stenton Park, Eighteenth and Courtland Sts. ....	42	14.089				
Stinger Square, Thirty-third and Dickinson Sts. ....	36	2.691				
Union Square, Fifth and Buttonwood Sts. ....	12	.170				
Vandegrift Square, Eighth and York Sts. ....	37	.289				
Vernon Park, Germantown and Chelton Aves.....	22	7.975				
Westmoreland Square, Fifth and Allegheny Ave.....	33	5.000				
Wharton Square, Twenty-third and Wharton Sts.....	36	3.810				
William H. Wilson Park, Twenty-fourth and Jackson Sts. ....	36	3.347				
Wissinoming Park, Frankford Ave. and Conly St.....	41	40.000				
Womrath Park, Kensington and Frankford Aves.....	23	1.768				
<b>Unnamed City Parks and Plots.</b>						
Barnes and Loney Sts. and Oxford Ave. ....	35	.238				
Buckius, Ash, Richmond and Bath Sts. ....	45	9.000				
Cotton, Silverwood, Rector and Crescent Sts. ....	21	1.767				



on the Parkway at Twenty-third and Spring Garden Streets, burned with ceremony in the Metropolitan Opera House. The new building will have an auditorium seating 4000 persons, and is to cost \$1,500,000.

April 19th.—Writ of Mandamus issued by a Common Pleas Court in favor of Simon B. Fleisher for \$311,164, a claim for property condemned on the Parkway at Twenty-second Street, presented to the City Treasurer. It was arranged to pay interest on the claim until the amount is appropriated by Council.

October 9th.—Work of demolishing the last building on the line of the Parkway, that at Eighteenth and Race Streets, begun. The structure at one time was a Catholic Theological Seminary, and during the recent war, was used as a barracks for transient troops.

**Paschallville**—A one-time village now in the 40th Ward, which was built about Cobb's Creek and along Darby Road, northeast of the Blue Bell Tavern, at 73d Street. It was named for the Paschall family, early residents of Kingsessing Township.

**Passyunk**—Spelled in old deeds, maps and records Perslajongh, Passayunk, Passayonck, Passajon, Passajungh, Passuming, on Lindstrom's map Paisajungh, the name of an Indian village, and afterward of a tract of land computed at 1000 acres, was originally given by Queen Christina, August 20, 1653, to Lieut. Swen Schute, and to his wife and to his heirs, in consideration of good and important services rendered to the King of Sweden by the said gallant lieutenant. On January 1, 1667, 68, Gov. Richard Nichols of New York granted Passyunk to Robert Ashman, John Ashman, Thomas Jacob, Dunkin Williams, Francis Walker, Thomas Hewelin, Frederick Anderson, Joshua Jacob and Thomas Jacob, at a quit-rent of ten bushels of wheat per year. Passyunk was the first tract of land above the marshland in the Neck, which latter has since become fast land. It fronted on the Schuylkill River from about Point Breeze up to a little stream called Pinney's Creek, or Piney Creek, which Mr. Henry says means, in the Delaware language, "a place to sleep." From about the head of Pinney's Creek the boundary of Passyunk tract extended in a straight line toward the southeast, to a point which formed the boundary of Moyamensing, thence south by west to the limit of the fast land, and over in irregular shape to the Schuylkill. The northeastern boundary was about on the parallel of Twelfth Street. Passyunk occupied something more than a full quarter of the fast land south of the city. It became a township at a very early period.

The limit of the township was extended from the South Street city line along the Schuylkill and the Delaware and Back Channel to a point beyond the eastern end of League Island, whence it ran north by west and struck the city line at South Street between Schuylkill Fifth (Eighth) and Sixth (Seventeenth) Streets. The township was estimated to be in its greatest length  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles; greatest breadth, 3 miles; area, 5110 acres. Passyunk, according to Henry, means "a level place," "a place below the hills." There were no villages in this township, but it was at one time a favorite place for country seats. It was traversed by the Federal Road, afterward called Federal Street, from the Delaware to Gray's Ferry, by a portion of Moyamensing Road across to Greenwich Island, Passyunk Road, Long Lane and the Irish Tract Lane. It became a part of the city in 1854.

**Passyunk Square**—Is between Wharton and Reed and Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets. A portion of the ground was purchased on the 13th of April, 1832, by the Commissioners of the County of Philadelphia for the purpose of building a prison. The whole tract was somewhat less than  $16\frac{1}{2}$  acres; the prison occupied only a portion of this, and left vacant ground on the west extending from near Eleventh to Thirteenth Street. About 1838 the Legislature appropriated the ground west of the prison for use as a parade ground for the volunteers of the First Division of Pennsylvania Militia, under the charge of the major-general and brigadier-generals commanding. The enclosure was used on a few occasions for military purposes, but, no appropriation being made to put it in order or plant it with trees, it was naught but a dusty field. After the consolidation of the city and districts, Councils ordered the western part of the ground to be laid out as a public square, since which the space has been leveled and improved by planting trees, laying out walks, sowing grass, enclosing with iron railings and lighting with improved gas-lamps. In 1890 the railings were removed. See *Prisons, Moyamensing; Parks and Squares*.

**Passyunkville**—Was laid out in 1811 on a road leading by the Schuylkill, a little below the Swan Tavern, near Israel Israel's place. It was about the location of the present Point Breeze. The projectors said, "It is presumed that it will soon become a place of business."

**Pence Jubilee**—While elaborate plans had been in preparation for this event, which originally was designed for a





three-day fete, it resolved itself into a single mammoth parade of associated Fraternal Societies on October 11th. It was estimated that 32,000 persons were in line, but several sharp showers interrupted the enjoyment of the remarkable celebration.

**Pelham**—A name given to a section of Upper Germantown, once occupied by the Carpenter Estate. It is in the 22d Ward.

**Pemichpacka**—An Indian town situated somewhere upon the stream since known as the Pennepack Creek. Pemichpacka means, according to some authorities, "deep, dead water," or "a pond, lake or bay, water not having a current."

**Penitentiary, Eastern State**—Fairmount Avenue, from Corinthian Avenue to Twenty-second Street. Property covers about eleven acres of ground, bounded by Fairmount Avenue, Brown Street, Corinthian Avenue and Twenty-second Street. The corner-stone of the Penitentiary was laid May 22, 1823, and the Institution was opened for prisoners October 22, 1829. Here the system of penology known as solitary confinement was introduced upon the opening of the prison, which drew down upon it the maledictions of Dickens in his "American Notes," but which has been praised by students of the subject. The prisoners, under the inspiration of the present warden, have baseball games, publish a paper, and have contributed to the various war charities and purchased Liberty Loan Bonds.

A member of a family cannot visit the Penitentiary without a pass. A family pass is given with the requirement that the members of the family, not to exceed three at any one time, will visit said institution together. Visitors are allowed every six weeks, except in emergencies, such as sickness, business transactions, when more frequent visits are allowed. Different members of a family cannot visit on different days of the month. Judges, Sheriffs, Recorders and Members of the Legislature are officially recognized by law, and can visit the Penitentiary when so disposed.

Governed by a Board of Inspectors, appointed by the Governor of the state. The Board consists of: *President*, Charles Carver, 212 Stephen Girard Building; *Secretary*, Ignatius J. Horstmann, 3927 Walnut Street; *Treasurer*, John E. Hunifen, 1624 N. Sixteenth Street; Charles D. Hart, M.D., 1317 Walnut Street; Edwin J. Laferty, 4928 N. Camac Street.

*Warden*, Robert J. McKenty.

**Penn Club**—Southeast corner of Eighth and Locust Streets. Organized 1875 and

incorporated 1889. Unique among social organizations in Philadelphia. An association of authors, artists, men of science and the learned professions, and amateurs of music, letters and the fine arts formed for the purpose of giving receptions to men and women distinguished in art, literature, science or politics. Gives about five or six receptions in the course of the winter season each year. The only women honored by the club were Madame Henri Greville, Mrs. Joseph Pennell, and Mrs. Anna Lea Merritt. The organization has entertained Walt Whitman, George W. Cable and Hall Caine, among men of letters; Sir Henry Irving, Constant Coquelin, Edwin Booth and Joseph Jefferson, among actors; General Grant; Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Ambassador; Rear-Admiral Schley and Rear-Admiral George W. Melville.

*President*, Charlemagne Tower.

*Secretary*, Charles J. Cohen.

**Penn Township**—Was formed from the western portion of the Township of the Northern Liberties by order of the Court of Quarter Sessions in the year 1807. It was north of Vine Street, bounded on the east by Sixth Street to the intersection of the road to Germantown; thence by the same north by west to the foot of Logan's Hill; southwest to the Township-line Road; along the same to a point a short distance above Manheim Lane; then over in a southwest direction to the Schuylkill, and down the same to Vine Street. Its greatest length was 4 miles; its greatest width, 3 miles; area, 7680 acres. The districts of Spring Garden and Penn were created out of this township, and it included portions of Rising Sun and Nicetown and Fort St. David's, afterward called Falls Village. It was traversed in a northwestern direction by the Ridge Avenue from Ninth and Vine Streets, and northeastwardly from the Schuylkill between Fairmount and Lemon Hill, by Turner's Lane, which ran into the Germantown Road, and by Nicetown Lane, from the Ridge Road below the Falls, over to Nicetown, Germantown and beyond. These became part of the city in 1854.

**District of Penn**—That portion of the Township of Penn which lay north of the north boundary line of Spring Garden, between Delaware Sixth Street and the Schuylkill River, and between a line parallel with Hickory Lane (now Fairmount Avenue), west of Sixth Street as far as Broad Street, and then due west to the Schuylkill, and along the same to a line parallel with, and at a distance of one hundred feet north of Susquehanna Avenue, and thence to the middle of Sixth Street. It was created a district by Act



of February 26, 1844, as "the Commissioners and Inhabitants of the District of Penn."

**Pennsylvania Reserve Militia**—Headquarters 149 South Broad Street. Organized under Act of Assembly, 1917, as a State military force to exist during the war and until the National Guard return and is re-mustered into State service.

*Brig.-General*, Charles T. Cresswell.

*Adjutant*, Major James Starr.

*Commissary*, Major Charles H. Smith.

Force consists of one brigade of infantry (3 Regiments), one squadron of cavalry, one motor transport company, of which six companies of infantry, A. B. C. D. E. and F, and Sanitary detachment with battalion headquarters of the First Infantry are stationed in Philadelphia at the Second Regiment Armory, Lt.-Col. Charles J. Hendler in command. Two troops of cavalry, A and B, stationed at the squadron Armory, 32d Street and Lancaster Avenue.

**Pennypack Baptist Church**—Pennypack Creek at Krews Road crossing, Bustleton. While this edifice is not of great age, the burial grounds belonging to it are among the oldest in the city. The congregation is the oldest Baptist organization in Philadelphia, dating from 1688, when it was founded by a band of Welsh Baptists. The first pastor was Elias Keach, son of Benjamin Keach, a religious writer of London, who directed one of his poems against the Quakers. The original building was replaced by another structure in 1770, and the present edifice was erected in 1805. On June 1st, each year there are commemorative exercises, and the occasion is known in the vicinity as "Pennypack Day."

**Pennypack Creek**—This stream takes its rise in Montgomery County, crosses the township line of the late Dublin Township, and enters the Delaware near Holmesburg.—*Duffield's Run* and *Ashton Run*, uniting with *Wooden Bridge Run*, enter the Pennypack near Rowland's.—*Sandy Run* enters into it north of the Oxford and Dublin poor-house.—*Conly's Run* and *Welsh Run* flow into *Paul's Run*, which joins the Pennypack below Verreeville. On Lindstrom's map this creek is called *Pennishpaska*. Holmes calls it *Dublin Creek*. Heckewelder says that Pennypack means "deep, dead water; water without much current."

**Pennypack Park**—Along the borders of Pennypack Creek, in the 35th and 41st Wards. See *Commissioners of Fairmount Park, Northeast Boulevard*.

**Pensions, Municipal**—An Act of Assembly approved May 20, 1915, created Municipal Pension Fund, and governing Board.

City and county employes 60 years of age and having been in the employ of the city or county twenty years are entitled to receive a pension of one-half their average monthly salary of the last five years of their employment, provided no pension shall exceed one hundred dollars per month.

Employes contribute to the pension fund 2 per cent. of their monthly salary, but in no case shall the contribution exceed four dollars per month.

Board—consists of the Mayor, City Treasurer, City Controller and two representatives of City Council. The latter at present are James A. Develin and Wm. R. Horn; *Secretary*, Will B. Hadley.

Board's Office, Room 146 south corridor, City Hall.

**Police Pension Fund Association**.—Rooms 295 and 297 north corridor, City Hall. Controlled by a Board of Directors, of whom 16 are chosen by the policemen, and five from each branch of City Councils.

The Board of Directors meets on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in each month, at 2 o'clock p. m., in Room 297, City Hall.

*President*, James T. Cortelyou; *Vice-president*, John Bloomer; *Treasurer*, Harry C. Davis; *Secretary*, James R. Calhoun; *Assistant Secretary*, William P. Brown.

**Firemen's Pension Fund**.—Headquarters, 1328 Race Street. Controlled by a Board of Directors, of whom 13 are chosen by the firemen, and five from each branch of City Councils. The Board meets on the first Tuesday in each month at 10.30 a. m., at 1328 Race Street.

*President*, Ross B. Davis; *Vice-president*, Jacob Walbert; *Secretary*, B. Frank Cocker; *Treasurer*, William H. Murphy.

The Police and Firemen's Pension Funds were created by the City Charter of 1835, which became effective in 1887. Under the ordinance by which these funds were given vitality it is provided that 2 per cent. of the pay of members of each bureau shall be deducted from their monthly pay and paid into the sinking fund for the benefit of the funds.

**Mothers' Assistance Fund**.—This compensation idea originated by Judge Edward E. Porterfield, of Kansas City, Mo., in 1911, became a law here by Act of the Legislature in 1913 and became operative the following year. It is intended as an allowance for partial support of women whose husbands are dead, in prison, or in an





asylum for the insane, when such women are poor and are mothers of children under 14 years of age. Its object is to permit the children to remain with their mothers instead of being cared for in an institution. It has been shown that it costs about \$5.50 a month for a child at home, under this plan, as against \$15 a month in an institution, but there are other and not such mercenary reasons for the system. The State of Pennsylvania appropriates for the purpose a certain amount to the funds in each county and the latter is to appropriate a similar amount through its County Commissioners and by direction of the courts. In Philadelphia the Juvenile Court directs, or overlooks the disbursements, which are in general charge of a Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor.

Members of the Board: Mrs. H. Gordon McCouch, *President*; Miss Anna F. Davies, Mrs. Franklin S. Edmonds, Mrs. Max Biernbaum, Mrs. M. W. Ketchum, Mrs. Charles J. Rhoads, Miss Katherine M. Walsh; *Executive Secretary*, Miss Evelyn Cavin.

At the close of the year 1919, it was stated that the trustees of the Fund were caring for about 400 families, but that through the failure of State and City to appropriate adequate funds they had been compelled to refuse assistance to nearly 1200 widowed mothers. See *City Commissioners*.

**Pessenewanign**—An Indian village situated near the Delaware, between Shackamaxon and Frankford Creeks.

**Peter's Island**—In the Schuylkill River, above the present Reading Railroad bridge, opposite the Belmont estate. It was so named after the Peter's family, the owners of that plantation. It is now a part of Fairmount Park, and is reached from the West Park by a bridge.

**Petty's Island**—Also called *Treaty Island* and *Shakamaxon*, in the Delaware River, opposite the portion of the city formerly known as Kensington, was patented by that name for a portion of it by Thomas Fairman in 1684. It was afterward known as Petty's Island—a name derived from John Petty, who was owner between 1740 and 1750, and advertised about that time that he wanted to go to England and had the island for sale. It contained sixty or seventy acres, with a house and barn, and was ploughed fit to raise tobacco. In later years it has been called Treaty Island, from its proximity to the supposed locality of Penn's treaty with the Indians. After having been for more than two centuries

virtually untenanted. In 1916 the Crew Levick Oil Company purchased the island, and it is now used by that concern and by the Philadelphia Electric Company. The Pennsylvania Railroad has established rail connections with the property from the New Jersey shore. In the arrangement made between the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, Petty's Island was acknowledged as territory belonging to the former State. See *Ferries*.

**Pharmacy, Department of**—Temple University, Eighteenth and Buttonwood Streets. Founded 1903. Co-educational. Day course and night course.

*Dean*, John R. Minehart, Phar.D., M.D.

**Pharmacy, Philadelphia College of**—Tenth Street, north of Cherry. The first College of Pharmacy in America. Founded in 1821. Is occupying its fourth building. Gives special and post-graduate courses. Has a library of about 15,000 volumes, a museum and a herbarium. Two of its faculty edited the first revision of the United States Pharmacopœia in 1830. In 1825 the *American Journal of Pharmacy* was commenced by the college and continues an authority on the science.

*President*, Dr. Howard B. French.

**Philadelphia Orchestra Association**—Established in 1901 with Alexander Van Rensselaer as President, Fritz Schell Conductor and incorporated in 1902. Maintains' one of the foremost professional orchestras in the world. Conductor Leopold Stokowski, Concertmaster, Thaddeus Rich.

*President*, Alexander Van Rensselaer.

*Vice-president*, E. T. Stotesbury.

*Secretary*, Andrew Wheeler.

*Treasurer*, Arthur E. Newhold.

*Manager*, Arthur Judson.

The personnel of the orchestra consists of 94 men who give all, or as much of their time as the conductor may require, to the work of the orchestra. The orchestra gives 25 public rehearsals and 25 symphony concerts each season at the Academy of Music, on Friday afternoons and Saturday evenings, and about 50 concerts are given out of town in New York, Washington, Baltimore, Wilmington, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Toronto, etc.

The artistic standard for 1919 was probably higher than any year previous in the orchestra's history. The greatest soloists in the world both vocal and instrumental appeared with the organization, among them being Thibaud, Bauer, Mme. Samatoff, Josef Hofmann.

Rachmaninoff, Kreisler, Gabrilowitsch,





Cartot, and Matzenauer. Among the works given for the first time in Philadelphia were Debussy's "Three Nocturnes," (complete) on January 17th, Rachmaninoff's Air for a solo choir of violins on February 14th and Pizzetti's Prelude to Act 1 of the opera "Fedra" on April 19th. On January 31st, Alphonse Catherine, of the Paris Opera was guest conductor, presenting for the first time in America Florent Schmitt's tone poem "Salome."

**PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA CHORUS.** In the fall of 1919, the Philadelphia Orchestra Chorus which had been disbanded during the war was reorganized, with Stephen Townsend as chorusmaster. It contains about 300 voices and regular rehearsals are held, the chorus and orchestra giving three choral works during the season. At the concert of November 1st, the first of these was given. Beethoven's "Choral Fantasy" for orchestra, solo piano and chorus. Mme. Samaroﬀ played the piano part.

**ENDOWMENT FUND CAMPAIGN.** In May 1919, the Endowment Fund of the Orchestra was \$800,000 and it was decided to hold a campaign in the fall to raise \$1,000,000 more to insure the permanency of the organization. This campaign was opened on October 1st and closed on November 10th; the sum of \$1,100,000 having been raised. Edward W. Bok was chairman of the campaign committee.

**Philadelphia Club**—Northwest corner of Thirteenth and Walnut Streets. This is one of the typically exclusive social organizations in Philadelphia. The club was founded as a card club in 1830, when its members were in the habit of meeting at Mrs. Rubicam's Coffee House at the northwest corner of Fifth and Minor, now Ludlow Street. A little later they were joined by a similar party of gentlemen who held their meetings at Mrs. Arney's Coffee House at Sixth and Minor Streets, and in 1834 they moved to the Adelphi Building, Fifth Street south of Walnut, where they adopted the name of the Adelphi Club. The next year they moved to the Bonaparte House (which see) where the organization changed its name to the Philadelphia Club. The present home of the club was purchased in 1850 when the name was again changed to The Philadelphia Association and Reading Room, which in 1859 was again changed by a decree of the Quarter Sessions Court to the Philadelphia Club.

The house occupied by the club was erected by Thomas Butler, a son of Major Pierce Butler. The expensive residence was incomplete at the time of Thomas Butler's death in 1838, but he left instructions to

have it finished according to his plans, which included double windows all over the house, and other innovations. It passed into the possession of Thomas Butler's son Louis, but he never occupied it. For a few years it was occupied as a fashionable boarding house, and later as a young ladies' boarding school.

**Philadelphia County Driving Club**—This organization of road drivers living in the vicinity of Byberry, usually hold semi-monthly matinee races on the track of the County Fair Association, at Byberry. See *County Fair*.

**Philadelphia County Medical Society**—Meets once a month in the hall of the College of Physicians, Twenty-second Street, between Market and Chestnut. Founded in 1849, it has a membership of about 1500, or about one-half of the Philadelphia physicians. The progress of medicine is followed by the reading of papers and frequently by symposiums on live subjects connected with the medical profession or with the public health.

President, B. Franklin Stahl, M.D.  
Secretary, J. Morton Boice, M.D.

**Philadelphia Dispensary** — 127 South Fifth Street. The oldest dispensary in this city, and probably the forerunner of those in the country. Founded in 1786, when it was opened in a house in Strawberry Street. Incorporated in 1796. It dispenses medical and surgical relief to the poor. It treats about 30,000 patients annually, and is supported by contributions and invested funds.

**Philadelphia Electric Company.**  
**The**—A consolidation of all the various electric light, heat and power companies formerly doing business in Philadelphia. Principal power houses at Christian Street on the Schuylkill River; Ninth and Sansom Streets, and on the Delaware River at Beach and Palmer Streets. Incorporated under the law of New Jersey in 1899, and organized for the purpose of taking over the local electric companies. The subsidiary companies in the consolidation are: Philadelphia Electric, Pennsylvania Manufacturer's Light and Power, Powelton Electric, Northern Electric, Suburban Electric, Diamond Electric, Manufacturers' Electric, West End Electric, Columbia Electric Light and Power, National Electric, Southern Electric, Beacon Light, Cheltenham Electric Light, Heat and Power, Kensington Electric, Penn Electric Light, Pennsylvania Electric Light, and Delaware County Electric. The authorized capital is \$25,000,000.

In 1910 the corporation acquired the Delaware County Electric; in 1911 closed a ten-



year contract with the subsidiary companies of The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company for the supply of current for use in connection with their system. This includes Delaware County as well as Philadelphia. In 1913 the corporation contracted with the Pennsylvania Railroad to supply current for its electrified line to Paoli and for additional power as it may be necessary.

An agreement was made in 1914, subject to the approval of The Pennsylvania Public Service Commission, with the Keystone Telephone Company, for the use of its unused ducts in its conduit system. In 1915 The Philadelphia Electric Company was supplying 69,141 consumers.

President, Joseph B. McCall.

April 9th.—Report for the year 1918 presented to stockholders showed gross earnings of \$14,503,851, an increase of \$2,343,083, over the preceding year. Operating expenses, taxes and rentals totaled \$9,875,642, an increase of \$2,170,427 over those for 1917.

The president's annual report stated that during 1918 "the new Chester generating station was virtually completed, and will have an ultimate capacity of 120,000 kilowatts; that two units of 30,000 kilowatts each have been placed in operation; the new station, embodying as it does the best principles of modern design, should attain a high degree of operating efficiency and, operated in parallel over the high tension line with our main generating station at Christian Street and the Schuylkill River, Philadelphia, should result in increasing the capacity of business in a satisfactory manner. The Hunting Park substation structure was completed and the initial substation equipment of 15,000 kilowatts was installed; the ultimate capacity of this station will be 30,000 kilowatts, sufficient to take care of some years' increase in business in that section."

May 15th.—Athletic field of the Philadelphia Electric Company at Kelly's Lane, Highland Park, dedicated and named the Howard McCall Field, in honor of the eldest son of J. B. McCall, president of the company, who died in action in France.

November 3d.—Work resumed on generating plants at Beach and Palmer Streets, part of the site of the Neafie & Levy Shipyards. Construction begun there in 1917 was interrupted by the war. Two units are to be installed immediately, having a total horsepower of about 100,000. When the station is completed it is expected to add about 240,000 horsepower to the generating capacity to the company's system, at this time about 400,000 horsepower.

**Philadelphia, History of—The City**—In "certain conditions and concessions agreed upon by William Penn, Proprietary and governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, and those who are the adventurers and purchasers in the said province, the 11th of July, 1681," it was agreed that "so soon as it pleaseth God that the above persons arrive there a certain quantity of land or ground-plot shall be laid out for a large town or city, in the most convenient place upon the river for health and navigation." On September 30th of the same year, William Crispin, William Heage, Nathaniel Allen and John Bezer were appointed commissioners to lay out "a great town of 10,000 acres." Crispin died during the passage; Heage, Allen and Bezer are supposed to have arrived in the latter part of the year 1681. From such evidence as is now extant it is supposed that the site of the great town was determined upon by them as early as the beginning of May, 1682.

Exactly when the name Philadelphia was applied to this great town cannot be ascertained. One of the earliest surveys on record, to David Hammond, dated the 10th of the fifth month (July), 1682, speaks of the lot being situate on Pool St. (afterward Walnut St.) in the City of Philadelphia. It is probable that about this time the name Philadelphia began to be applied to the great town. Penn must have determined upon that name almost as soon as he had obtained the charter for the province and contemplated the settlement of a large town. In his letter to Thomas Lloyd and others, members of the Society of Friends, written aboard the ketch *Endeavor*, on which he had embarked to return to England, in Aug., 1684, he wrote: "And thou, Philadelphia, the virgin settlement of this province, *named before thou wert born*—what love, what care, what service and what travail hast there been to bring thee forth and preserve thee from such as would abuse and defile thee!"

The origin of this name is conjectural. The reason of Penn for adopting it is not known. It is supposed that he selected it from that of a city in Lydia, Asia, the seat of one of the seven early Christian churches. (See Rev. 1: 11; 3: 7, 9-11.) The significance, "brotherly love," no doubt commended the name to his taste and judgment. The original boundary of the City of Philadelphia was between the streets called Valley (now Vine) and Cedar (now South) Streets. Between those boundaries the city extended from the Delaware to the Schuylkill rivers, and from a map (Thomas Holme's) published about 1685 in London, it appears that the city extended three blocks on the west side of the Schuylkill, to a distance





which would now be about three squares from Market Street bridge. For some reason not now known, this design was abandoned at an early date, and the western limit of the city was the Schuylkill River. There are grants on record for lots on the west side of the Schuylkill "in the City of Philadelphia," one of which is dated as late as 1685. The first charter of the City of Philadelphia was granted by Penn "3rd month, 20th, 1691"—That is May 30th.

In Penn's charter to the city corporation, October 25, 1701, he says that the city shall extend the limits and bounds "as it is layed out between Delaware and Schuylkill." This charter was in operation until it was superseded by the events of the Revolution, and ceased to be effective after July 4, 1776. For nearly thirteen years Philadelphia was governed by wardens and commissioners. A new charter was granted by the Legislature March 11, 1789. This was greatly extended by act of February 2, 1854, commonly called the Consolidation Law, which extended the boundaries of the city over the entire County of Philadelphia.

**The County**—This was laid out by William Penn, it is supposed, after his return from New York, which visit probably took place in November, 1682. On his return, it is said, he established the counties of Chester, Philadelphia and Bucks. Chester was south and west of Philadelphia; Bucks was north and east. The County of Philadelphia was without boundaries, except so far as they were limited in the royal grant of the province to Penn and by the establishment of Chester and Bucks counties. Philadelphia lay between those counties, and extended from the Delaware and the boundaries of Chester (now Delaware) County and the southern and western boundary of Bucks County to an unlimited extent, and may be said to have embraced all the rest of the land in the province except the counties of Bucks and Chester. This great area was diminished by the establishment of Berks County, March 11, 1752, and other counties north and west of Bucks, and by the establishment of Montgomery County, September 10, 1784, which blocked off all further claim north of it.

**Philadelphia Sketch Club**—Club house, 233 South Canal Street. Oldest social club of artists in the city. Founded in 1860 and incorporated in 1889. Has a quaint and attractive club house in which there are frequent exhibitions of paintings, drawings and similar art works by its members or others, during the winter months. Membership is limited to those who have

ability to present an acceptable drawing, painting or other art work.

*President*, Frank H. Taylor.

*Treasurer*, Frank Reed Whiteside.

*Secretary*, Charles R. Paul.

**Philomathean Society**—Formed of undergraduates of the University of Pennsylvania. Has enjoyed uninterrupted existence since its founding in 1813. It is a center of intellectual and social life among its members, and maintains club rooms in College Hall. Among its activities are the production of plays. Two O'clock Talks, debates with other colleges and societies, and weekly literary programs, affording opportunities for all forms of platform speaking.

On May 17th, the Society presented four short plays by the Russian dramatist, Anton Chekhov: "The Anniversary," "The Proposal," "A Tragedian in Spite of Himself," and "On The Highroad."

**Phipp's Institute**—See *Henry Phipp's Institute; University of Pennsylvania*.

**Physicians in Philadelphia**—There are about 3400 physicians in Philadelphia.

**Piers**—Philadelphia has a water frontage of approximately 37 miles, and is rapidly adding to its number of piers and wharves, the plans already approved call for extensive improvements on both rivers and will require some years for their realization. See *Wharves, Docks and Ferries; Port of Philadelphia*.

#### DELAWARE RIVER PIERS.

- |        |  |
|--------|--|
| Pier.  | North.   |
| 0.     | Market St. Ferries.  |
| 1-2-3. | Clyde Line.  |
| 4.     | Municipal Pier (Arch St.).<br>Chester Shipping Co.<br>Columbia Transportation Co.<br>Phila. & Smyrna Steamboat Co.<br>Pennsgrove Navigation Co.<br>Woodland Steamboat Co.<br>Augustine Amusement Co.<br>Salem Freight Co.<br>Trenton Transportation Co. (Passenger and Freight Service). |
| 5.     | United Fruit Co.<br>Phila., Rancocas and Mt. Holly Transportation Co. (auto truck service).  |
| 9.     | Municipal Pier (Cherry St.).   |
| 10.    | Municipal Pier (Race St.).<br>Recreation Pier.<br>Fire and Police Boats.<br>West Indies Importing Co.<br>Bush Line.<br>Mulford Freight Line.<br>Frederica and Phila. Navigation Co.  |



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| <p>Pier. North.<br/>Dept. of Wharves, Docks and Ferries' Boats.<br/>11. Municipal Pier.<br/>Baltimore &amp; Ohio Freight Station.<br/>12. Baltimore &amp; Ohio Freight Station.<br/>13-14. Penn. R. R. Co. Freight Station.<br/>"M. S. Quay," State Steamer.<br/>Vine Street Ferry.<br/>19. Municipal Pier (Vine St.).<br/>France and Canada S.S. Corp.<br/>Penna. Sugar Co., north side, lower deck.<br/>Great Northern Paper Co., north side, upper deck.<br/>Immigrant Quarters.<br/>U. S. Navy, 4th District Supply Station, south side.<br/>Italia Società di Navigazione a Vapore, south side.<br/>24. Lehigh Valley Harbor Transfer.<br/>25. Phila. Transatlantic Line.<br/>Bull Line.<br/>Red Star Line.<br/>Green Star Line.<br/>27. Sweden and Norway Line.<br/>Scandinavian Line.<br/>29-30. Phila. &amp; Reading Freight Station.<br/>31. Kerr's Salt Pier.<br/>32. Municipal Pier.<br/>George W. Kugler &amp; Sons (lumber).<br/>33-34. P. R. T. Co. Pier and Storage.<br/>35. Municipal Pier (Fairmount Ave.).<br/>Carnwath, Bell and Co. (lumber).<br/>35½. American Ice Co.<br/>36. Lumber (Charles F. Felin &amp; Co.).<br/>37-38. Edward F. Henson (lumber).<br/>39. Clayton W. Nichols (packing boxes).<br/>40. Baltimore and Ohio Freight Station.<br/>41. Electric Traction Co.'s sand drying and storage pier.<br/>42. Charles F. Felin &amp; Co. (lumber).<br/>43. Philadelphia &amp; Reading Freight Pier.<br/>44. Lumber Pier (Watson Malone &amp; Sons).<br/>45. J. W. Paxson &amp; Co. (foundry supp.).<br/>46-47. Penna. Sugar Refining Co.'s Piers.<br/>48. Penna. Sugar Refining Co.'s Pier.<br/>Shackamaxon Ferry.<br/>49-50. Penna. Railroad Co.'s Freight Piers.<br/>51. S. B. Vrooman Co. (lumber).<br/>52. Janney Lumber Co.<br/>53. Frank Merrihew &amp; Son (coal).<br/>54. West Jersey Sand &amp; Supply Corporation.<br/>55. Geo. W. Gormley.<br/>American Ice Co.<br/>Atlantic Coast Lumber Co.<br/>Wharfage.<br/>56. Independent Pier Co.<br/>57. Municipal Pier.<br/>Penn Treaty Park.<br/>Police and Fire Boat Station.<br/>Moorings for Motor Boats.<br/>A. Port Richmond, Furness Line.</p> | <p>Pier. North.<br/>B. Port Richmond, Furness Line.<br/>D. Port Richmond, Furness Line.<br/>Port Richmond, Phila., Manchester Line.<br/>3. Port Richmond, Kerr Steamship Co.<br/><br/>South.<br/>0. Market St. Ferries.<br/>1. Commercial Pier.<br/>Porter, Gildersleeve &amp; Co., Inc.<br/>3. Ericsson Line.<br/>5. Atlantic Fruit and Steamship Co.<br/>Municipal Pier (Chestnut St.).<br/>Recreation Pier.<br/>Wilmington Steamboat Co.<br/>Delaware River Navigation Co.<br/>Chestnut St. Ferry.<br/>8-9. Philadelphia &amp; Reading Railway Co.<br/>Freight Station.<br/>10-11-14. Penna. Freight Station.<br/>16. Municipal Pier (Dock St.).<br/>Furness, Withy &amp; Co.<br/>Cunard Line.<br/>18-20. Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Co.<br/>22. Baltimore &amp; Ohio R. R. Co. Freight Station.<br/>24. Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.<br/>Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Co.<br/>Kaighn's Pt. Ferry.<br/>Gloucester Ferry (South St.).<br/>26. Municipal Pier (under construction).<br/>28. Franklin Sugar Refining Co.<br/>Independent Pier Co.<br/>Wharfage.<br/>30-32. Municipal Piers (Independent Pier Co., lessee).<br/>Phila. &amp; West Indies Steamship Co.<br/>Wharfage.<br/>35. Storage Pier of Independent Pier Co.<br/>Sun Oil Co.<br/>36. Philadelphia &amp; Reading Railway Co.<br/>Freight Station and Harbor Transfer.<br/>38. Municipal Pier.<br/>40. Municipal Pier.<br/>Penna. Railroad Co.<br/>Società Nazionale di Navigazione.<br/>International Freighting Corp., (I. F. C.)<br/>Norway-Mexico Gulf Line.<br/>Swedish-American Line.<br/>46. Penna. Railroad Co.<br/>Southern Steamship Co.<br/>Mallory S.S. Co.<br/>Raporel Line.<br/>48. Penna. Railroad Co. Wharfage.<br/>Holland-American Line, I. M. M. Co.<br/>49. Penna. Railroad Co.'s Pier (Washington Ave.).<br/>Wharfage.<br/>Fire Boat Station.<br/>53. American Line.<br/>55. Red Star Line.</p> |
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- Pier.** South.  
Holland-American Line, I. M. M. Co.  
56. Penna. R. R. Co., Wharfage.  
Earn Line.  
57. Lumber Pier, Penna. R. R. Co.  
59-60-61. Spreckels' Sugar Refinery.  
62-63. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Freight Station.  
64. Phila. & Reading Ry. Co. Coal Pier.  
67-68-69. McCahan Sugar Refinery.  
70-72. Baugh and Sons Fertilizer Piers.  
73-74. Phila. Ship Repair Co.  
78. Municipal Pier, Brooks SS. Line, (McKean St.)  
81. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Coal Piers.  
Municipal Pier (under construction.)  
84. Municipal Pier (under construction.)  
92-93. Penna. Salt Manufacturing Co.  
98. Quartermaster's Terminal, Oregon Ave.  
103-104-105. Fertilizer Piers.  
Penna. Railroad Co., Harbor Transfer.  
106-111. Penna. Railroad Co., Greenwich Coal Piers.  
Point House Wharf.

**Pittville**—Once a village in what is now the 42d Ward. It was settled around the intersection of Limekiln Road and Haines Street, running from Germantown.

**Playgrounds, Recreation Centres and Swimming Pools**—The following Playgrounds and Recreation Centres are under direction of the Bureau of Recreation, Department of Welfare, Room 587, west corridor, City Hall.

Starr Garden Recreation Centre and Playground, Sixth, Seventh and Lombard Streets.

Sherwood Recreation Centre and Playground, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Christian Streets.

Happy Hollow Recreation Centre and Playground, Wayne Avenue, opposite West Logan Street.

Funfield Playground, Twenty-second Street, Sedgley Avenue and Huntingdon Street.

Waterview Playground, Haines, McMahon and Price Streets, Germantown.

Waterview Annex, 502 E. Haines Street, Germantown.

Westmoreland Playground, northeast corner of Westmoreland Square.

Womrath Playground, south end of Womrath Square.

Viaduct Playground, under Reading Railroad, Ninth Street, below Jefferson Street.

Athletic Recreation Centre and Playground, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Master and Jefferson Streets.

Wecacoe Playground, Catharine Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets.

Chestnut Street Recreation Pier, Delaware River.

Race Street Recreation Pier, Delaware River.

Disston Recreation Centre and Playground, Disston and Glenlock Streets, Tacony.

Wrightsville Playground, Twenty-eighth and Passyunk Avenue.

Kingsessing Recreation Centre and Playground, Fifty-first and Chester Avenue.

Shot Tower Playground, Carpenter Street, between Front and Second Streets.

Chestnut Hill Reservoir, Hartwell Lane, Chestnut Hill.

Whitehall Commons, Wakeling Street and Torresdale Avenue, Frankford.

George A. Vore, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Morris and Moore Streets.

Belfield Playground, Twenty-first Street and Nedro Avenue.

Thomas B. Smith Recreation Centre, Twenty-fifth and Jackson Streets.

Marian Winfield Hissey Recreation Centre, C Street and Indiana Avenue.

William McCoach Playground, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Fitzwater and Catharine Streets.

Cohocksink Playground, Ann, Cambria, Cedar and Gaul Streets.

Sunshine Playground, Christian Street, below Sixth Street.

Kensington Playground, Frankford Avenue and Berks Street.

Ridge Avenue and Pennsdale Street, Roxboro.

Kingsessing Recreation Centre, 49th Street and Chester Avenue.

Francisville Playground, Shirley, Francis, Cameron and Wylie Streets.

Stenton Playground, Sixteenth and Wyoming Streets.

Haddington Recreation Centre, Fifty-seventh and Haverford Avenue.

Cheltenham Avenue, Anderson Street, Ardleigh and Woodlawn Streets.

George A. Vore Playground, Sixth and Morris Streets.

#### SWIMMING POOLS.

Second and Cumberland Streets.

Third and Queen Streets.

Eighth and Green Streets.

Eighth and Mifflin Streets.

Eighth and Lombard Streets.

Eleventh Street and Girard Avenue.

Twelfth and Reed Streets.

Twenty-fifth and Buttonwood Streets.

Thirty-second Street and Ridge Avenue.

Fifty-seventh and Summer Streets.

Sixty-third Street and Woodland Avenue.

Albert and Memphis Streets.

Ann and Belgrade Streets.

Beach and Laurel Streets.

Front and Thompson Streets.





Hedge and Orthodox Streets.  
 Howard and Ontario Streets.  
 Montrose and Darien Streets.  
 Moyer Street and Montgomery Avenue.  
 Ridge Avenue and Ferry Road.  
 State Road and Levick Street.  
 Station and Cotton Streets.  
 Twenty-sixth and Jefferson Streets.  
 Ann, Cedar and Cambria Streets.  
 Twenty-second and Sedgley Streets.  
 Blair, Berks and Palmer Streets.  
 Fifty-first Street and Chester Avenue.  
 Seventeenth and Fitzwater Streets.  
 Fifty-sixth and Christian Streets.  
 Twenty-fourth and Jackson Streets.  
 Twenty-sixth and Morris Streets.  
 Haines Street and McMahon Avenue.  
 See *Recreation Bureau*.

January 22d.—The first of a series of dancing schools conducted by the Board of Recreation opened at Kingsessing Recreation Center.

July 5th.—Public bathhouses opened for season.

October 18th.—Fifth annual athletic and out-door demonstration of the Board of Recreation held at Belmont Plateau. A silent prayer was offered for President Wilson's recovery by the children assembled.

**Pleasantville**—A village in Moreland Township, on the county line, about one mile east of Somerton. It originated from a store kept there by Edward Worthington, and was then called "Tortleburg" or "Terrapin Town." Between 1860 and 1865 the more euphonious name was adopted for the place.

**Poe, Edgar Allan, Homes of**—Poe came to Philadelphia in 1838 and remained here as a resident until 1843. Here he wrote some of his most famous stories and poems. Two of his homes survive. One, in the rear of the house at the corner of Seventh and Brandywine Streets, where "The Gold Bug" was written, and the other at 2502 Fairmount Avenue, where he wrote "The Raven."

**Poetquessing**—Called by Lindstrom and Campanius *Poanpissing*, was an Indian village on the banks of the stream now called the Poanquessing Creek. Concerning the name of this place there is disagreement among students of the Delaware Indian language. Mr. Henry says that it means "drinking creek," from *poan*, "bread," *bissum*, "strong," and *ing*, "a suggestion that the name might have been derived from a distillery near there, where the elements of good bread were made into strong drink. But Dr. Maurice C. Jones says that the meaning of *poet* is "mouse,"

and that the true interpretation is "a place abounding with mice."

**Point Breeze**—A name given to the elevated land in the Neck rising above the marshy portions, and extending in a wavy line running toward the northeast, and probably adopted from the style of Joseph Bonaparte's Estate at Bordentown.

**Point-no-Point**—The name given to ground south of and adjoining the mouth of Frankford Creek. There was a famous inn there at an early day. The name was given in consequence of the changes in the appearance of the Point by the approaches on the Delaware River. When first seen, going northward, it appeared to be a point boldly jutting out into the stream; upon coming nearer it lost its character and seemed to be an ordinary portion of the right bank; on further approach it seemed to again jut out into a point. Hence the old triplet, once well known to everyone who sailed or rowed upon the river:

"Point-no-Point—  
 Point out, point in,  
 And point *agin*."

The greater portion of the Point was afterward incorporated in the borough of Bridesburg.

**Point Pleasant**—In Kensington, situated upon the Delaware River where Maiden Street (afterward Laurel Street) was laid out. The name was quite popular in that section for many years, and was given to foundries, glass works, etc.

**Police, Bureau of**—Under Department of Public Safety. Offices, Rooms 213, 225, 227, 229, 321, 327 and 826-B, east corridor, City Hall.

*Superintendent of Police*, William B. Mills, salary, \$4500; *Assistant Superintendent*, George W. Tempest, salary, \$4000; *secretary*, Wm. P. Brown, salary, \$2400; *chief clerk*, Walter Gilbert, salary, \$2500.

The Bureau of Police consists of 1 superintendent, 1 assistant superintendent, 1 secretary, 1 chief clerk, 12 clerks, 1 chief surgeon, 6 captains of police, 1 fire marshal, 4 assistant fire marshals, 10 fire-escape inspectors, 1 superintendent of horses, 1 assistant superintendent of horses, 1 drill master, 1 bandmaster, \$1800, 1 photographer, 1 assistant photographer, 1 captain of detectives, 29 detectives, 48 lieutenants, 121 street sergeants, 131 house sergeants, 72 patrol sergeants, 72 patrolmen detailed as patrol drivers, 72 patrolmen detailed as patrol officers, 3740 patrolmen, 68 City Hall guards, 12 pilots, 9 engineers, 10 firemen, 3 deck hands, 37 hostlers, 6 van drivers, 26 police matrons,



63 janitresses, 1 messenger, 1 driver of supply wagon, 2 lieutenants City Hall guards.

Salaries: captains, \$2200; lieutenants, \$1900; street sergeants, \$1500; patrol and house sergeants, \$1400; policemen, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per day, according to term of service, and \$60 for clothing.

No person who is not a citizen of the United States or who cannot read and write the English language, and who shall not have resided in the State at least one year preceding his appointment, shall be eligible as a member of the police force or as a fireman.

# POLICE DISTRICTS.

**Wards**  
**Dists. Embraced. Stations.**  
*First.*—Thirtieth. Fitzwater St. below Twentieth.  
*Second.*—Third and Fourth. Second St.  
*Third.*—Fifth. Delancey St. above Third. above Christian.  
*Fourth.*—Sixth. 323 Race St.  
*Fifth.*—Eighth. Fifteenth St. above Locust.  
*Sixth.*—Ninth and Tenth. East of Broad, Eleventh Street above Race.  
*Seventh.*—Eleventh and Twelfth. Fairmount Ave. above Third St.  
*Eighth.*—Thirteenth and Fourteenth. But-  
 tonwood St. above Tenth.  
*Ninth.*—Fifteenth. Twentieth and But-  
 tonwood Sts.  
*Tenth.*—Sixteenth and Seventeenth.  
 Front St. above Master.  
*Eleventh.*—Eighteenth. East Girard Ave.  
 above Montgomery.  
*Twelfth.*—Twentieth. Eighth St. below  
 Jefferson.  
*Thirteenth.*—Twenty-first. 4431 Main St.,  
 Manayunk.  
*Fourteenth.*—(Sub-station). 471 Levering  
 Ave., Roxborough.  
*Fifteenth.*—Twenty-second. German-  
 town Ave. and W. Haines St.  
*Sixteenth.*—(Sub-station). Twenty-eighth  
 and Highland Sts.  
*Seventeenth.*—Twenty-third. Northwest cor-  
 ner Paul and Ruan Sts.  
*Eighteenth.*—Twenty-fourth. Thirty-ninth  
 St. and Lancaster Ave.  
*Nineteenth.*—Thirty-sixth. Twentieth  
 St. below Federal.  
*Twentieth.*—Nineteenth. Fourth and  
 York Sts.  
*Twenty-first.*—Seventh. 1209 Pine St.  
*Twenty-second.*—Ninth and Tenth. West of  
 Broad, Fifteenth St. below Vine.  
*Twenty-third.*—Twenty-seventh. 3214  
 Woodland Ave.  
*Twenty-fourth.*—Thirty-seventh, Lehigh  
 and Park Aves.  
*Twenty-fifth.*—Forty-seventh. Nineteenth  
 and Oxford Sts.

**Wards**  
**Dists. Embraced. Stations.**  
*Twenty-fourth.*—Twenty-fifth and Forty-  
 fifth. Belgrade and Clearfield Sts.  
*Twenty-fifth.*—(Sub-station). 4750  
 Richmond St.  
*Twenty-sixth.*—First. 1507 Moyamensing  
 Ave.  
*Twenty-seventh.*—Thirty-first. Trenton Ave.  
 and Dauphin St.  
*Twenty-eighth.*—Thirty-fifth and Forty-  
 first. Longshore St. and State Road  
*Twenty-ninth.*—(Sub-station). Morrow  
 St. above Rhawn.  
*Thirtieth.*—(Sub-station). Somer-  
 ton.  
*Thirty-first.*—(Sub-station). Frank-  
 ford Ave. below Red Lion Road.  
*Thirty-second.*—Thirty-second. Twentieth  
 and Berks Sts.  
*Thirty-third.*—Thirty-fourth. Sixty-first  
 and Thompson Sts.  
*Thirty-fourth.*—Thirty-third. Front and West-  
 moreland Sts.  
*Thirty-fifth.*—Twenty-eighth, Twenty-sixth  
 and York Sts.  
*Thirty-sixth.*—Fortieth. Sixty-fifth St.  
 and Woodland Ave.  
*Thirty-seventh.*—Second. Seventh and Car-  
 penter Sts.  
*Thirty-eighth.*—Twenty-sixth, Fifteenth  
 St. and Snyder Ave.  
*Thirty-ninth.*—Forty-second. Champlost  
 St. and Willow Grove Ave.  
*Fortieth.*—Forty-third. 3965 German-  
 town Ave.  
*Forty-first.*—Thirty-ninth. Fourth St.  
 and Snyder Ave.  
*Forty-second.*—Forty-sixth. Fifty-fifth  
 and Pine Sts.  
*Forty-third.*—Thirty-eighth. Hunting Pk.  
 Ave. and Schuylcr St.  
*Forty-fourth.*—Twenty-ninth, Twenty-eighth,  
 St. above Oxford.  
*Forty-fifth.*—Forty-eighth. Twenty-eighth  
 and Ritner Sts.  
*Forty-sixth.*—Forty-fourth. 5328 Media  
 St.  
*Reserves.* 631 City Hall.  
*Motor Cycle.* Tenth and Thompson Sts.  
*Traffic Squad.* Eleventh and Wharton Sts.  
*Delaware Harbor No. 1.* East Columbia  
 Ave. wharf.  
*Delaware Harbor No. 2.* Washington Ave.  
 wharf.  
*"Samuel H. Ashbridge."* Race St. wharf.  
*Schuylkill Harbor.* Chestnut St. wharf.  
*Schuylkill.*  
*Motor Patrol Boat "Margaret."* Chestnut  
 St. wharf.  
*Motor Patrol Boats 1, 2, 3.* East Columbia  
 Ave. wharf.

**Police Pension Fund**—See under Pensions.





**Political Calendar for 1920:**

April 8th.—Last day to file nomination petitions with the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

April 20th.—Last day for filing petitions with County Commissioners to place in nomination candidates for Spring primary.

May 3d.—Assessors begin May assessment.

May 18th.—Spring primary.

August 15th.—Last day for Registration Commissioners to appoint Registrars.

August 31st and September 1st.—Extra Assessment Days, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., and from 6 p. m. to 9 p. m.

September 2d.—First Fall Registration Day, from 7 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 4 p. m. to 10 p. m.

September 14th.—Second Fall Registration Day, from 7 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 4 p. m. to 10 p. m.

October 2d.—Last Fall Registration Day, from 7 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 4 p. m. to 10 p. m.

October 2d.—Last day before November Election for payment of poll tax.

October 5th.—Last day before November Election for filing Nomination Papers with County Commissioners by an association of electors not constituting a party.

November 2d.—Election Day. Polls open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.

December 6th.—Assessors begin December Assessment.

December 14th and 15th.—Extra Assessment Days, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., and from 6 p. m. to 9 p. m.

**Political Events of 1919—January**

13th.—Judge Hause, at West Chester, imposed sentence on seven defendants convicted of conspiring to prevent a free election and to violate the Sbern law at an election in the Fifth ward on the day Policeman Epley was slain by a New York gunman. Sentences were as follows: Isaac Deutsch, two years and \$2000 fine—[He died suddenly before going to prison]; Police Lieutenant David Bennett, 18 months and \$800; Patrolmen Michael Murphy, John Wirtschafter, Emanuel Uram and Louis Feldman, one year and \$200, and patrolman Clarence D. Hayden, six months and \$200.

January 17th.—John M. Nobre, former City Surveyor, was acquitted by a jury in Judge Audenreid's Court of the charge of criminally libelling State Senator Edwin H. Vare.

April 11th.—United States Senator Boies Penrose, at a dinner at the Manufacturers' Club, urged the lifting of war rules from industry.

April 16th.—Members of the City Club, the Rotary Club and the Business Science Club, at a meeting at the City Club, declared for better municipal government.

May 28th.—Senator Penrose was elected chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

July 30th.—The Committee of One Hundred, chosen to select on Independent Ticket for the Primary and Fall elections, elected John Walton chairman.

August 7th.—Representative J. Hampton Moore announced himself a candidate for Mayor and declared himself opposed to contractor government.

August 9th.—When Congressman Moore asked the House, at Washington, for six weeks' leave of absence "to attend important public business," the entire membership rose and applauded vigorously.

The withdrawal of W. Freeland Kendrick left the field clear to Judge John M. Patterson as the Republican Organization Mayoralty candidate.

August 11th.—Mr. Moore accepted the indorsement of the Committee of One Hundred.

August 15th.—Ex-representative Michael Donohoe declared himself a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Mayor.

Moore and Patterson, rival candidates for Mayor, went on the stump.

August 16th.—Joseph S. McLaughlin, Director of Supplies, announced that he would run for Mayor in the general election "as a candidate of the people."

August 19th.—Judge Patterson, pending the outcome of the campaign, ceased Court duties and took himself off the County payroll.

August 24th.—The Democratic administration element slated Harry D. Wescott as its choice for Mayor.

August 28th.—Thomas Robins formally became chairman of the Patterson Committee of One Thousand.

September 5th.—Claude L. Roth, Counsel for Samuel Hill, petitioned the registration commissioners to strike the name of Senator Vare from the registration lists on the ground that he was not a resident of Philadelphia. The commissioners decided that Senator Vare was entitled to register from 2009 South Broad Street as his home. Judge Staake and Monaghan, on September 13th, decided that Senator Vare was entitled to vote at the primary from that address.

September 10th.—The Committee of Seventy offered a reward of \$100,000 for convictions of frauds at the primaries on September 16th.

September 19th.—Police Lieutenant Elridge, of Germantown, was held for Court in \$800 bail by Magistrate Harrigan, on the



charge of unlawful political activity as a place-holder.

With Moore the indicated Republican Mayoralty nominee by around 1400, and the shrievalty nomination in doubt, the official count of the primary election was begun.

September 25th.—Frank J. Gorman, registrar in the Water Department, resigned to enlist in Joseph S. MacLaughlin's campaign for the Mayoralty as the candidate of the Charter party.

October 7th.—MacLaughlin resigned as Director of Supplies, being succeeded by Peter J. Hoban, the assistant director.

Charles B. Hall, of the Seventh Ward, succeeded the late Charles Seger in the Republican City Committee and as Republican candidate for the new council from the Second Senatorial district.

October 10th.—The official count of the September primary showed the nomination of Moore, for Mayor, by 1313 ballots, and Lamberton, for Sheriff on the Moore ticket, by 1558, over Daniel Wade, Vare candidate, Independent Republicans carried the Mayor, Sheriff, Clerk of Quarter Sessions, eleven out of 21 Councilmen, and one Magistrate. The Vares maintained the offices of recorder of deeds, Coroner, County Commissioners and three Magistrates.

L. Harry D. Wescott defeated Michael Donohoe for the Democratic Mayoralty nomination and Joseph S. MacLaughlin was nominated by the Charter party.

See *Elections, Political Calendar for 1920. Registration of Voters.*

**Pool Rooms and Licenses**—There are 637 pool or billiard rooms in Philadelphia. Amount paid into the city treasury as city's share on account of these licenses, was \$25,390 in 1919.

**Poor Richard Club**—Organized in 1906. A social club for those interested in advertising, "either as buyers, sellers, or makers." Is a member of the Associated Advertising Clubs, and was instrumental in having the convention of the national body meet in Philadelphia in 1916. The club owns a quaint club house at 239 South Camac Street.

*President, Edwin S. Stuart.*

*Secretary, Jack Lutz.*

During the week beginning May 19th, the club held a "direct-by-mail advertising competition" at its clubhouse. The exhibit was divided into three classes: booklets, folders, cards.

**Population of Philadelphia**—In the table given below, the figures before the first United States census of 1790,

and excepting the figures for 1777, when a census was taken by order of Sir William Howe, when the British Army was in possession, are largely estimates made in the years noted. Figures since and including those of the 1790 census include the County of Philadelphia:

1683	500	1830	188,961
1684	2,500	1840	258,037
1700	4,500	1850	408,762
1744	9,750	1860	568,034
1760	18,756	1870	674,022
1777	23,734	1880	847,170
1790	54,391	1890	1,046,964
1800	81,009	1900	1,293,000
1810	111,210	1910	1,549,098
1820	137,097	1919	1,850,000*

\* Estimate.

1920—In January it was stated that the unofficial census returns would show a population of 2,100,000. The statistician of the Bureau of Vital Statistics using the average, progressive yearly increase gave 1,787,225 as the population in 1919. The large influx of workers that came here in 1918 indicated the larger figures shown in the table.

**Density of Population**—The density of population for the City of Philadelphia averages 18.7 persons per acre. Individual wards vary from a minimum number of .492 in the 35th Ward, to the maximum number of 210 per acre in the Third Ward. From 1860 to 1886 the center of population was practically confined to the Fourteenth Ward., bounded by Tenth Street, Broad, Poplar and Vine Streets. In 1890 it had moved to the Twentieth Ward. In 1916 the center was in the Thirty-second Ward.

**Poquessing Creek**—Forms the northeastern boundary of the city. See *Poquessing*.

**Port of Philadelphia**—As defined for customs purposes the port comprises such waters of the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers bordering on the municipality of Philadelphia as are navigable. This also includes Camden, N. J., and Gloucester City, N. J. The municipal limits of the City of Philadelphia, as defined by the Director of Public Works, extend from a point immediately south of Fort Mifflin, below the mouth of the Schuylkill River to the mouth of Poquessing Creek, immediately north of Torresdale.

The port ranks as second in the United States and is 88 nautical miles from the sea. The total water frontage is about 37 miles, of which 20 is on the Delaware River and 17 on the Schuylkill. The main activities of the port are centered along about 6 miles of waterfront, from Greenwich Point, about three miles south of





Market Street to Port Richmond, about three miles north of that street.

There are 267 wharves of all sizes for the accommodation of vessels, including 84 individual sections of improved bulkhead on the Schuylkill River. A continuous Belt Line Railroad connecting with the three great trunk line railroads has direct track connections with all piers. About one-half of the city front is improved and the present wharves afford a total berthing space of 162,500 lineal feet, of which 35,000 lineal feet of frontage is capable of accommodating ships of heavy draught. This provides space for 100 good-sized cargo ships at one time.

Philadelphia port equipment is said to be unexcelled. There are two large ore discharging plants, one at Port Richmond and the other at Girard Point. At Greenwich Point is a coal-handling plant with a capacity for handling 500 cars a day. Three grain elevators handle the grain trade of the port, the most modern of these being located at Girard Point.

See *Piers; Wharves, Docks and Ferries; Harbor Improvement, Shipping*, and other heads.

April 1st.—In the course of an address before the Engineers' Club, Colonel W. B. Ladue, U. S. Army District Engineer, characterized the port of Philadelphia as the most efficient and best equipped for handling ship cargoes, leading all ports in the country.

April 17th.—Announced that Philadelphia will be equipped for quickly fuelling oil-burning merchant ships, being one of five ports selected for oil storage by the Shipping Board.

September 23d.—112 vessels engaged in foreign trade in the Delaware River, 91 flying the American flag. This fleet of merchantmen was regarded as a record number for this port.

In 1918 more than 21,000,000 tons of freight were handled, being second in rank for volume, in the U. S.

**Port Richmond**—See *Richmond*.

**Postal Information**—*Rates of Postage*.

DOMESTIC.—Letters 2c. for each ounce or fraction. Postal and postcards, 1c. each.

Transient newspapers, magazines or periodicals, 1c. for 4 ozs. or fraction thereof; other printed matter (4 lfs. or less), books (8 ozs. or less), circulars, corrected proof sheets and manuscript copy accompanying the same, 1c. for each 2 ozs. or fractional part thereof, invariably prepaid by stamps. (Manuscripts unaccompanied by proof sheets, letter rates.) Limit of weight, 4

lbs., except single books, which may weigh more.

Merchandise, books (more than 8 ozs.), printed matter (more than 4 lbs.), and all matter not liable to injure the mails is mailable under Parcel Post regulations. Postage rate, 1c. per ounce, up to 4 ozs., without limit of distance; on packages weighing more than 4 ozs., postage at pound rate, according to distance. Limit of weight, First and Second Zones, 50 lbs.; all other zones, 20 lbs.

Registry fee, 10c. in addition to regular postage.

If desired, carriers will register letters at the homes of the persons sending them.

Letters and first class packages (sealed) may be registered on payment of a fee of 10c.

Letters will be forwarded when one full rate is paid. All other matter must be fully prepaid.

FOREIGN.—The rates of postage to foreign countries (except Canada, Mexico, Panama and Cuba), same as domestic rates, are as follows:

Letters to Great Britain and Ireland, Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Dominican Republic, Dutch West Indies, Leeward Islands and Newfoundland, New Zealand and Trinidad, 3c. for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Other classes of matter for these countries, postage same as to other foreign countries.

To all other parts of the Universal Postal Union (embracing nearly every civilized country), letters, 5c. for the first ounce, 3c. for each additional ounce or fraction thereof, prepayment optional; if not prepaid, a fine is collected on delivery.

International postal cards, 2c.; newspapers, books, pamphlets, photographs, engravings, etc., 1c. for each 2 ozs. or fraction thereof.

Mailing to the *Dominion of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia*, same as U. S. rates.

#### SPECIAL DELIVERY MAIL.

All mail matter, including Parcel Post, prepaid and bearing "Special Delivery Stamp," or when, in addition to the stamps required to transmit any letter or matter of the second and third class, there shall be attached to the envelope or wrapper "Ten cents' worth of ordinary stamps of any denomination," with the words "Special Delivery" written or printed directly under but never on the stamps, it will be handled and delivered in all respects as though it bore the regulation, "Special Delivery Stamp."

#### HOURS OF DELIVERY.

Special delivery service is rendered every day in the year between the hours of 7.00





a. m. and 11.00 p. m., providing that the letter or package for delivery is addressed to a point within the carriers' limit or the Central Post-office, or any sub-station, from which free delivery service is rendered. Messengers procure receipts from the party addressed or his authorized agent.

#### HOW DELIVERY IS MADE.

Mail received at the Central Post-office for delivery in the Central and Middle City Station districts are sent out in about ten minutes after their receipts.

Mail received at the Central Post-office for delivery at points embraced in the territory covered by stations: Southwark, Passyunk, Point Breeze, "D," "J," "C," North Philadelphia, East Falls, Fairhill, "O," Kensington and "S," are sent to the respective stations, from which delivery is made by messengers between the hours of 7.00 a. m. and 11.00 p. m.

Mail received at Central Post-office for delivery at points in the territory covered by stations: Bridesburg, Bustleton, Chestnut Hill, "E," Frankford, Fox Chase, Germantown, Holmesburg, Kingessing, Logan, Manayunk, Mt. Airy, Nicetown, Oak Lane, Olney, Paschall, Somerton, Tacony, Torresdale, West Philadelphia, West Park, and West Market Street are dispatched by automobile and steam railways to their respective stations for delivery between the hours of 7.00 a. m. and 11.00 p. m.

#### SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.

Special delivery letters and packages received at the Central Post-office on Sundays and holidays are sent out from the Central Post-office for delivery between the hours of 9.00 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. Between the hours of 7.00 a. m. and 9.00 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. and 11.00 p. m., they are sent to the nearest station for delivery by messenger.

#### HOTELS AND NEWSPAPERS.

Special delivery letters and packages received at the Central Post-office, addressed to hotels and newspaper offices, are delivered at all hours during the day and night, Sundays and holidays included.

See *Post-office, Parcel Post, Money Orders, Aero Post.*

**Zone System for Publications**—It discriminates between advertisements and reading matter. The latter rate is 1½ cents a pound the first year, and 1½ cents a pound thereafter. The zones created are similar to those in use for parcel post.

The second year began July 1, 1919.

To make effective the discrimination between the weight of reading matter and advertising, the regulations provide that all publishers shall file a copy of every publication marked to show the percentage of

each. Publishers are also required to separate publications in mailing in accordance with the zones to which copies are destined.

The separation can be avoided only by the filing of circulation estimates showing the percentage of publications going into the different zones.

Between July 1, 1919, and July 1, 1920, the first and second zone rate will be 1½ cents; third, 2; fourth, 3; fifth, 3½; sixth, 4; seventh, 5, and eighth, 5½.

After July 1, 1920, the scale will run 1½ in the first and second zones, 2½ in the third, 4 in the fourth, 4½ in the fifth, 5½ in the sixth, 7 in the seventh, and 7½ in the eighth.

The final increase in 1921 makes the first and second zone rates 2 cents; third, 3; fourth, 5; fifth, 6; sixth, 7; seventh, 9; eighth, 10.

**Post-office**—Ninth Street, from Market to Chestnut Streets. Corner-stone laid in 1873, and building opened for business in March, 1884. Constructed of granite. Cost: site, \$1,491,200; building, \$4,500,000; furnishings and equipment (original), \$1,500,000. Occupies site of mansion erected, 1792-1797, by the State of Pennsylvania for the President of the United States. In 1802 this building was purchased by the University of Pennsylvania, which remained in possession until 1873.

*Postmaster*, John A. Thornton.

*Asst. Postmaster*, John E. Lister.

In this building all the local departments of the Postal Service have their quarters. The regular stations in the city are:  
*General Post-office, Ninth Street, Market Street to Chestnut.*

*Central, Ninth and Market Sts.*  
*Bridesburg, S. W. c. Bridge & Salmon Sts.*  
*Bustleton, 9458 Bustleton Ave., Bustleton.*  
*"C," 1921 Oxford St.*  
*Chestnut Hill, 8434 Germantown Ave.*  
*"D," Eighteenth and Christian Sts.*  
*"E," 3247-49 Kensington Ave.*  
*East Falls, 3363 Midvale Ave.*  
*Fairhill, Hutchinson St. and Lehigh Ave.*  
*Fox Chase, 320 E. Huntingdon Pike.*  
*Frankford, 4425 Frankford Ave.*  
*Germantown, Germantown and Chelton Aves.*  
*Holmesburg, 8056 Frankford Ave.*  
*"J," 635 North Nineteenth St.*  
*Kensington, Sepviva and Norris Sts.*  
*Kingessing, Broomall St. and Balto. Ave.*  
*Land Title, Land Title Building.*  
*Lawndale, 6414 Second Street Pike.*  
*Logan, S. E. cor. Broad and Ruscomb Sts.*  
*Manayunk, 4448 Main St., Manayunk.*  
*Middle City, 34-36 South Seventeenth St.*  
*Mt. Airy, 6700 Germantown Ave.*  
*Nicetown, 3633 North Broad St.*  
*North Phila., Broad St. and Glenwood Ave.*



"O," S. E. cor. Tenth and Columbia Ave. Oak Lane, 6726-28 North Eighth St. Olney, Tabor Ave. and Newtown R. R. Paschall, 7223 Woodland Ave. Passyunk, S. E. cor. Tenth & Snyder Ave. Point Breeze, N. E. c. 20th & Snyder Ave. "S," Sixth St. and Fairmount Ave. Somerton, Somerton. Southwark, 1028 South Tenth St. Tacony, Tulip St., below Longshore St. Torresdale, James St., below Grant Ave. W. Market St., 5226 Market St. West Park, S. E. c. 53d and Lansdowne Av. West Phila., 3110 Market St. Bourse, Fourth St., above Chestnut. Fifty-six, Reading Terminal Building. Fortieth St., 4044 Market St. Navy Yard, League Island. Nineteen, S. E. c. Juniper and Market Sts. Roxborough, 6119 Ridge Ave. Twenty-two, Broad St. Station, P. R. R. 22d St. Station, N. E. c. 22d and Market. Sixty-ninth and Market Streets, known as Upper Darby branch. It gives carrier delivery to Beechwood, Brookline, Bywood, Clover Hill, Highland Park, Kirklyn, Llanerch, Oakmont, Observatory Hill, Penfield, South Ardmore and Upper Darby. June 14th.—Sub-postoffice opened at 116-122 South Second Street.

**Potter's Field**—This designation is generally given to the city burial ground, being a relic of antiquity. It is located on the grounds of the Philadelphia Hospital for Contagious Diseases, Second and Luzerne Streets. Germantown has its own ancient burial ground, known as a Potter's Field, on Queen Lane, west of Pulaski Avenue, and in March 1919, its dilapidated condition drew forth protests from the neighborhood.

The first Potter's Field in Philadelphia was established in Southeast, now Washington Square, in January 1706, when the Proprietary granted it for that use. About 1830 a plot at Lamb Tavern Road and Twenty-Second Street was used for this purpose and remained the city burial ground until about ten years ago.

**Potts, Howard N., Medal** (Gold Medal and Diploma). This medal founded in 1906, is awarded by the Franklin Institute for distinguished work in science or the arts; important development of previous basic discoveries; inventions or products of superior excellence or utilizing important principles; and for papers of especial merit that have been presented to the Institute and published in its *Journal*.

**Prisons**—Moyamensing, Passyunk Avenue near Tenth and Reed Streets. Devoted to untried prisoners and persons con-

victed of misdemeanor. The Convict Department is at Holmesburg, where a modern structure was erected about twenty-three years ago. The cornerstone of Moyamensing Prison was laid April 2, 1832, and the building finished 1835. First occupied 1836. The Egyptian structure to the north of the prison, originally was intended as a debtor's prison, but never was used for that purpose. It was constructed about the same time the main prison was erected. The prison, owing to the fact that it was erected in the old District of Moyamensing, has always borne that popular name. See *Passyunk Square*.

The two county prisons are under the charge of the Department of Prisons, and directly under a Board of Inspectors appointed by the Courts of Common Pleas. Tickets of admission to either are obtained from any member of the Board.

Inspectors: *President*, Joseph M. Reeves, M.D., 1916 Spruce Street; *Secretary*, J. Warner Hutchins, Union League; *Treasurer*, Andrew Gray, 333 Walnut Street; *Benj. W. Snyder*, 8026 Frankford Avenue; *Louis Fleisher*, 320 Bulletin Building; *James J. Ryan*, 514 Pennsylvania Building; *Thos. R. Patton*, 1713 Sansom Street; *S. Pemberton Hutchinson*, 224 S. 3d Street; *Jos. F. M. Baldi*, 928 S. 8th Street; *Wm. V. McGrath*, 712 Walnut Street; *Charles H. Smith*, 303 Chestnut Street.

*General Superintendent*, Fred. A. Cooke; salary, \$5000.

**PRISON, TENTH AND REED STREETS.**

*Assistant Superintendent*, W. T. Montgomery; salary, \$1900.

*Chief Clerk and Clerk of Board of Inspectors*, P. H. Brower; salary, \$2500.

*Prison Agent*, George B. Meyer; salary, \$1650.

**CONVICT DEPARTMENT, HOLMESBURG.**

*Deputy Superintendent* (Convict Department), Wm. H. Heston; salary, \$2500.

*Clerk*, Sydney D. Benham; salary, \$1650.

**Prohibition**—The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was ratified by the thirty-sixth State, the necessary three-fourths on January 16, 1919, and consequently became law. The text of the Amendment is as follows:

SECTION 1—After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the transportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes, is hereby prohibited.





SECTION 2.—The Congress and several states have the concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

SECTION 3.—This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified by amendment to the constitution by the Legislatures of the several states, as provided in the constitution, within seven years of the date of submission thereof to the states by Congress.

The order of the ratification and the population of the States (estimated) was:

1918	Population
1. Mississippi, Jan. 8th .....	2,001,466
2. Virginia, Jan. 11th .....	2,234,030
3. Kentucky, Jan. 14th .....	2,408,547
4. North Dakota, Jan. 25th ..	971,437
5. South Carolina, Jan. 28th ..	1,660,943
6. Maryland, Feb. 13th .....	1,384,539
7. Montana, Feb. 19th .....	486,376
8. Texas, March 4th .....	4,601,279
9. Delaware, March 18th .....	216,941
10. South Dakota, March 20th ..	735,434
11. Massachusetts, April 2d ..	3,133,678
12. Arizona, May 24th .....	272,934
13. Georgia, July 26th .....	2,935,617
14. Louisiana, August 8th .....	1,884,778
15. Florida, Nov. 27th .....	938,877
1919	
16. Michigan, Jan. 6th .....	3,133,678
17. Ohio, Jan. 7th .....	5,273,814
18. Oklahoma, Jan. 7 .....	2,377,629
19. Tennessee, Jan. 8th .....	2,321,253
20. Idaho, Jan. 8 .....	461,766
21. Maine, Jan. 8th .....	782,191
22. West Virginia, Jan. 9th ..	1,439,165
23. California, Jan. 9th .....	3,119,412
24. Washington, Jan. 13th ....	1,660,578
25. Indiana, Jan. 14th .....	2,854,167
26. Arkansas, Jan. 14th .....	1,792,965
27. Illinois, Jan. 14th .....	6,317,734
28. Kansas, Jan. 14th .....	1,874,194
29. North Carolina, Jan. 14th ..	2,466,025
30. Alabama, Jan. 4th .....	2,305,270
31. Iowa, Jan. 15th .....	2,224,771
32. Colorado, Jan. 15th .....	1,014,581
33. Oregon, Jan. 15th .....	888,843
34. New Hampshire, Jan. 15th ..	446,352
35. Utah, Jan. 15th .....	453,648
36. Nebraska, Jan. 16th .....	1,296,877
37. Missouri, Jan. 16th .....	3,448,498
38. Wyoming, Jan. 16th .....	190,380
39. Minnesota, Jan. 17th .....	2,378,128
40. Wisconsin, Jan. 17th .....	2,580,800
41. Nevada, Jan. 21st .....	118,745
42. New Mexico, Jan. 22d ....	450,381
43. Vermont, Jan. 29th .....	367,439
44. New York, Jan. 29th .....	10,833,795
45. Pennsylvania, Feb. 25th ...	8,936,091

January 29th.—Acting Secretary of State Frank L. Polk, issued a proclamation that three-fourths of the States had ratified the

Eighteenth Amendment, and that it therefore becomes valid.

March 12th.—Resolution introduced in the Rhode Island assembly authorizing the attorney-general to take steps to determine the constitutionality of the amendment.

June 17th.—Application made for Charter by the Pennsylvania Citizens League, organized to deal with the enforcement of prohibition.

June 18th.—U. S. Senate voted against repeal of the war-time Prohibition act, causing it to become effective after June 30th.

June 21st.—Collector of Internal Revenue, Lederer estimated more than 1,000,000 gallons of whiskey in bond in Philadelphia.

June 30th.—325 intoxicated persons "celebrating" the departure of liquor, arrested by the city's police.

July 1st.—Nearly all the saloons in the city closed, all the hotels announced advanced rates for rooms owing to the closing of their bars.

July 3d.—Police report 341 saloons in the city open. Testing the legality of the sale of 2½ per cent. beer, Neil Bonner, president of the Philadelphia Retail Liquor Dealer's Association sold in his saloon beer to an agent of the Government.

July 10th.—First arrest by the police of a saloonkeeper for selling liquor.

July 14th.—Police reported 538 saloons open.

July 18th.—Two saloonkeepers arrested, charged with selling whiskey.

July 22d.—Eighteen saloonkeepers and bartenders arrested.

July 28th.—Twenty-one saloonkeepers and bartenders arrested.

July 29th.—Twenty-four arrests for selling liquor.

August 6th.—Eighteen arrests for selling beer.

August 8th.—Fourteen arrests for violating war-time Prohibition law.

August 12th.—Nine arrests for violating war-time Prohibition law.

September 12th.—U. S. District Attorney Kane filed criminal informations against 43 brewers and more than 50 saloonkeepers and bartenders for violating the war-time Prohibition law.

September 16th.—Six arrests for selling whiskey.

September 23d.—Judge Dickinson, in the U. S. District Court ruled that saloonkeepers may sell whiskey for the sick.

September 25th.—Six arrests for selling liquor.

September 30th.—Secretary of War announced the Army demobilized, which gave



the erroneous impression that war-time Prohibition was at an end.

October 27th.—President Wilson vetoed the so-called "Dry" Enforcement Act because it dealt with two distinct phases of prohibition legislation—war-time Prohibition and that made necessary by the adoption of the 18th Amendment. Two hours later, the House of Representatives passed the act over the veto by a vote of 176 to 55.

October 28th.—The Senate passed the Enforcement Act over the veto by a vote of 65 to 20.

November 1st.—First warrant sworn out for offender against the Enforcement Act.

December 5th.—Leo A. Crossen sworn in as Supervising Federal Prohibition Agent for the Eastern District, comprising New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia, with headquarters in Philadelphia.

December 15th.—United States Supreme Court handed down a decision holding the war-time Prohibition Act constitutional.

December 16th.—The United States Supreme Court decided the war-time Prohibition act valid. It was announced that bonded warehouses here held 1,400,000 gallons of whiskey valued at \$10,000,000.

**Purchasing Agent**—Rooms 310, 311, 312, 329 east corridor, City Hall. The Department, which supersedes the Department of Supplies, was created by Act of Assembly approved June 25, 1919.

*Purchasing Agent*, A. Lincoln Acker; salary, \$10,000.

*Assistant*, James Heron; salary, \$4000.  
*Chief Clerk*, Harry M. Hughes; salary, \$2500.

**Railroads**—Two of the largest railroad systems in the United States have their homes in Philadelphia.

*The Pennsylvania Railroad*, with 6549 miles west of Pittsburgh and 5392 miles east of that centre, has a total of 27,795 miles of trackage, of which more than half are east of Pittsburgh. Its Atlantic City and Seashore lines have a mileage of 338. The general offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are in Broad Street Station.

*The Reading Railway* has a trackage of 5401 miles, of which the company owns 1234 miles. Its leased or controlled lines have a mileage of 4166. Its Atlantic City and seashore lines have a trackage of 308 miles. The company's general offices are at the Reading Terminal, Twelfth and Market Streets.

February 14th.—The war-time embargo placed on carload lots of certain classes of freight intended for domestic consumption canceled by C. H. Markham, regional director of railroads.

March 12th.—At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad, they were asked to authorize a loan of \$75,000,000 as an addition to the \$40,000,000 at that time available.

March 21st.—The Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, issued a statement showing the Pennsylvania lines had the heaviest deficit under Government control. The figures showed these lines to have piled up a deficit of \$33,044,000. The Reading system showed a deficit of \$7,020,000.

March 26th.—At the reorganization meeting of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Samuel Rea was re-elected President, and W. W. Atterbury named Vice-president in charge of new construction, maintenance of road and equipment standards.

March 31st.—Regional Director Markham ordered the cancellation of all embargoes restricting the shipment of domestic lumber consigned to Philadelphia.

April 1st.—Alfred J. Ball named traffic control manager for Philadelphia.

April 4th.—The Railroad Administration ordered summer schedule of fares to New Jersey seaside resorts put into effect as soon as practicable.

April 19th.—Pennsylvania Railroad announced the smoke nuisance would be eliminated by using a mixture of coke and anthracite with soft coal in the locomotives.

May 19th.—A preference system for handling less than carload lots of freight shipped from Philadelphia, in order to assure shippers of the delivery with least possible delay.

May 24th.—Reading Railway equips certain of its trains with the McFarland Train Telephone Set, by which telephoning from moving trains is accomplished.

May 25th.—Broadway Limited train of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which was discontinued November 30, 1917, restored.

June 4th.—Annual report of the Reading Railway showed it had earned a surplus of \$10,794,437, or 11.4 per cent., on its \$70,000,000 common stock, after deducting \$2,800,000 for the first and second preferred dividends. The total production of coal from the lands owned and leased by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company was 12,719,983 tons in 1918, as compared with 12,818,700 tons in 1917.

June 20th.—Walter D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, spoke before the Chamber of Commerce at the Bellevue-





Stratford hotel, and urged the appointment of a Government representative on each of the directorates of the railroads.

July 3d.—C. R. Capps, regional traffic assistant canceled all seashore excursion trains on the ground they were needed for greatly increased troop movements.

July 4th.—The Railroad Administration found 200 or more extra coaches to run extra sections to the regular seashore trains.

September 28th.—C. H. Markham handed in his resignation as regional director, to take effect October 1st.

October 1st.—Leroy W. Baldwin assumed duties as regional director.

December 15th.—Complete train service restored, after having been curtailed during a short coal shortage.

**Rapid Transit Company**—The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company was chartered in 1902. General office, 810 Dauphin Street; Executive Offices, 1035 Land Title Bldg., and 1520 Spruce Street. By ordinance of City Councils, approved July 1, 1907, a contract was executed between the City of Philadelphia and the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company affecting, fixing and regulating the duties, powers, rights and liabilities of the City and of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company and its subsidiary companies, providing for the future management and extension of the street railway system by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, and the final acquisition of its leaseholds and property by the city.

Practically all the street railways in Philadelphia are operated or owned by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, an operating company without the right under its charter to build a single line of railway. Hence all its powers are found in the charters of the underlying companies which it controls through lease or which it has created. The company occupies the apex of a vast pyramid, the result of a succession of mergers and leases, the base of which is represented by a score or more of companies dating from 1857 and 1858, when the street railways system of Philadelphia had its beginning.

The process of consolidation began as early as 1870, when two of the lines serving West Philadelphia were combined in a single company. In the two decades that followed other combinations were made until by 1893 all the lines in the city were comprised in four great companies—The Philadelphia Traction, the People's Traction, the Electric Traction, and the Hestonville

System. By this time the motive power of the street car system had been transformed from horse to electric. In 1896 the Union Traction Company was incorporated and took over the Philadelphia, Electric and People's Traction systems under 999 year leases; two years later the Hestonville system was absorbed and the monopoly was complete. But the Union Traction got in difficulties and the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co., with enlarged powers, was created in 1902, and absorbed the Union, under a lease which guaranteed a rental to the stockholders of the Union amounting to 6 per cent. on its full authorized capital of \$30,000,000, but as only \$17.50 a share had been paid in (par \$50) the rental actually amounts to a little over 17 per cent.

The situation as to rentals is shown by the following table, giving paid-in capital, rentals and per cent. of dividends actually received, on the stock of the principal underlying companies:

	Paid-in Capital Stock.	Dividends on	
		Rental.	Paid-in Stock To.
Citizens Pass..	\$192,500	\$140,000	72.9
13th & 15th..	334,529	240,000	71.7
Ridge Av. Pas.	420,000	180,000	42.8
Green & Coates Frankford & Southwark ..	150,000	60,000	40.0
2d & 3d Sts...	1,875,000	675,000	36.0
Phila. City ...	771,076	254,448	33.0
Union Pass...	475,000	150,000	31.6
Germant'n Pas.	925,000	285,000	30.8
People's Pass.	572,860	157,500	27.5
Continental ..	924,056	224,000	24.2
West Phila...	500,000	120,000	20.7
Union Tractn.	750,000	150,000	20.0
Phila. & Gray's Ferry .....	10,500,000	1,800,000	17.1
People's Tractn	309,700	49,552	16.0
	6,000,000	608,000	10.1
	<b>\$24,599,721</b>	<b>\$5,093,500</b>	

The stock of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company is \$30,000,000 and is fully paid in. Its outstanding bonds, mortgages, etc., amount in the aggregate to upwards of \$81,000,000. This total includes \$35,350,000 of stock trust certificates of the People's and Union Traction Companies, \$10,000,000 Market Street Elevated 1st mortgage bonds, and about \$15,000,000 Philadelphia Rapid Transit collateral trust and sinking fund bonds.

The company has paid a 5 per cent. dividend since October, 1916. It operates a trackage of 661 miles, and owns about 3325 cars of all kinds and sizes.

The Market Street elevated, and subway





was completed and put in operation, from the Schuylkill River to the Upper Darby Terminal at 69th Street, in 1907. The entire subway and elevated line was put in operation in August, 1908. The subway structure is about 2½ miles long and the elevated portion, is practically five miles long.

In March, 1918, the company received substantial assistance in the form of loans from the Emergency Fleet Corporation, extended its lines to the Hog Island shipyard, and put in operation 210 new cars especially designed and built for this service.

Under the present management the company has established and maintained amicable relations with its 6700 employees, and through the workings of a co-operative system has put into effect a generous benefit and insurance arrangement.

*Chairman, Board of Directors*, E. T. Stotesbury, Fifth and Chestnut Streets. *Chairman, Executive Committee and President*, T. E. Mitten, 1520 Spruce Street. *Vice-president in charge of Accounting and Finance*, W. C. Dunbar, 1520 Spruce Street. *Vice-president in charge of Operation*, G. A. Richardson, Fifty-ninth and Callowhill Streets. *Secretary*, F. B. Ellis, Eighth and Dauphin Streets. *Auditor*, E. L. Austin, Eighth and Dauphin Streets. *Treasurer*, G. W. Davis, Eighth and Dauphin Streets. *Superintendent of Transportation*, F. W.

Johnson, Fifth-ninth and Callowhill Streets. *Superintendent of Time Tables*, Leon Jewell, Fifty-ninth and Callowhill Streets. *Engineer of Way*, G. B. Taylor, Eighth and Dauphin Streets. *Superintendent Rolling Stock and Buildings*, R. T. Senter, Eighth and Dauphin Streets. *Electrical Engineer*, G. A. Harvey, Eighth and Dauphin Streets. *Operating Manager, Market Street Subway-Elevated*, E. J. McIlraith, Sixty-ninth and Market Streets. *Supervisor of Claims*, J. J. K. Caskie, Eighth and Dauphin Streets. *Supervisor of Purchasing and Supplies*, G. A. DuCasse, Eighth and Dauphin Streets. *Purchasing Agent*, W. L. Maize, Eighth and Dauphin Streets. *Secretary, Co-operative Welfare Association*, Dr. A. A. Mitten, Tenth and Luzerne Streets. *Executive Assistant*, C. B. Fairchild, Jr., 1520 Spruce Street. *Manager, Willow Grove Park*, J. R. Davies, Willow Grove Park.

*Board of Directors*: E. T. Stotesbury, T. E. Mitten, C. S. W. Packard, Horatio G. Lloyd, Wm. Y. Tripple, Wm. H. Shelmerdine, Wm. J. Montgomery and John S. Phipps.

The city's representatives on the Board of Directors are the Mayor, during his term of office; Sheldon Potter and William Hancock, elected by City Council for term of four years. Term expires 1920.

See *Transit, Department of City*, and under *Transit*.

# FIGURES FROM COMPANY'S REPORTS FOR LAST TEN YEARS:

## FARES—WAGES—DIVIDENDS

Year	Passengers Carried	Fare Per Passenger	Wages of Trainmen	Dividend P. R. T. Co.
1910	445,599,008	4.13c	\$0.23	None
1911	520,425,581	4.07	.23½	"
1912	553,471,846	4.03	.25	"
1913	584,721,865	4.00	.30	"
1914	585,364,297	3.95	.30	"
1915	598,111,900	3.91	.30	"
1916	672,959,447	3.91	.32	2%
1917	731,470,879	3.91	.36	5
1918	767,758,406	3.98	.48	5
1919	872,755,398	3.98	.58	5

## GROSS EARNINGS—FIXED CHARGES—NET INCOME

Year	Gross Earnings	Fixed Charges Amount	% Gross	Net Income
1910	\$19,232,622.01	\$8,717,009.48	45.32%	\$1,222,735.98—
1911	22,147,974.56	8,842,771.53	39.93	560,707.98—
1912	23,282,408.34	9,032,948.00	38.80	72,342.44
1913	24,240,582.48	9,447,080.34	38.97	538,496.37
1914	23,961,408.38	9,698,125.86	40.47	201,340.73
1915	24,315,455.46	9,792,306.03	40.27	584,501.00
1916	27,279,516.88	9,785,653.02	35.87	2,377,552.85
1917	29,726,926.73	9,745,703.32	32.79	2,863,684.71
1918	31,704,427.55	9,800,039.75	30.91	1,534,816.38
1919	36,039,519.42	9,929,813.22	27.55	1,715,876.80



**Real Estate Assessments**—The total value of real estate in Philadelphia, for taxable purposes, has increased from \$153,000,236, in 1859, to \$1,868,213,000 for 1920. By ten-year periods the figures are:

1859...	\$153,000,236	1889...	\$666,324,799
1869...	454,196,370	1899...	826,801,670
1879...	526,539,972	1909...	1,315,269,657

These figures do not include exempted properties, such as City, State, National, Church, and certain others. See *Exempted Property*.

**Real Estate Assessors**—Rooms 180-183, west corridor, City Hall; are appointed by the Board of Revision of Taxes, *q. v.*; salaries, \$4000 per annum, by Act of Assembly.

Districts.

*First*.—1st Ward. Geo. R. Snowden.

*Second*.—26th Ward and that portion of the 30th Ward east of Twenty-first Street, Samuel B. Whetstone and John C. Hinckley.

*Third*.—2d, 3d and 4th Wards, Jas. C. Handley and David T. Hart.

*Fourth*.—5th, 6th, 11th and 12th Wards, Jos. H. Klemmer and Albert H. Harris.

*Fifth*.—7th and 8th Wards, Ed. K. Thomas and George A. Cooke.

*Sixth*.—9th and 10 Wards, Louis Alexander and Thomas B. Shoemaker.

*Seventh*.—13th, 14th, 16th, 17th Wards and that part of the 20th Ward south of Master Street, B. D. McCaughin and John O'Donnell.

*Eighth*.—15th and 47th Wards, Augustus Murphy and Jno. W. Boileau, Jr.

*Ninth*.—That part of the 30th Ward west of Twenty-first Street, and that part of the 36th Ward north of Reed Street, Patrick J. Howard and William J. Braun.

*Tenth*.—18th Ward and that part of the 31st Ward east of Frankford Avenue, Wm. J. Barton and John McQuaide.

*Eleventh*.—That part of the 20th Ward north of Master Street and that part of the 32d Ward east of Broad Street, and all of the 37th Ward, P. J. Hallahan, and John A. Voorhees.

*Twelfth*.—29th Ward and that part of the 32d Ward west of Broad Street, John Scanlin and Andrew J. Roggenberger.

*Thirteenth*.—19th Ward and that part of the 31st Ward west of Frankford Avenue, Patrick Donohoe and Frederick Schwarz, Jr.

*Fourteenth*.—25th Ward and that part of the 45th Ward south of Wheatshaf Lane and west of Frankford Avenue, John V. McManus and James Willard.

*Fifteenth*.—33d Ward, J. R. C. McAllister and John N. Costello.

*Sixteenth*.—35th Ward, Thos. Shallcross and J. J. Curley.

*Seventeenth*.—That part of the 22d Ward bounded by Roberts Avenue, Stenton Avenue, Haines Street, Germantown Avenue, Washington Lane and Wissahickon Avenue, Frank J. Tobey and Robert Grier.

*Eighteenth*.—That part of the 22d Ward bounded by Haines Street, Germantown Avenue, Washington Lane, Wissahickon Avenue, North Western Avenue and Stenton Avenue, J. E. Puhl and Richard Shevlin.

*Nineteenth*.—That part of the 42d Ward east of York Road, B. A. Irwin and Daniel Haggarty.

*Twentieth*.—24th Ward, Geo. C. Scott and H. R. Wildey.

*Twenty-first*.—44th Ward, and that part of the 34th Ward east of Fifty-sixth Street, between Market Street and Columbia Avenue and east of Fifty-fourth Street, between Columbia Avenue and City Avenue, Milton H. Reedmoyer and Edwin K. Borie.

*Twenty-second*.—That part of the 46th Ward south of Spruce Street, Wm. L. Beitler and E. P. Bennis.

*Twenty-third*.—27th Ward and that part of the 46th Ward north of Spruce Street, Wm. A. Swift and A. A. Dunton.

*Twenty-fourth*.—28th Ward, Jas. Stewart, Jr., and Wm. D. Bacon.

*Twenty-fifth*.—23d Ward and that part of the 45th Ward north of Wheatshaf Lane and east of Frankford Avenue, G. F. Lever and Edward P. Macken.

*Twenty-sixth*.—That part of the 43d Ward east of Broad Street, John W. Ford and Michael Donohoe.

*Twenty-seventh*.—21st Ward, George S. Deal and Harry T. Bauerle.

*Twenty-eighth*.—All that part of the 34th Ward west of Fifty-Sixth Street between Market Street and Columbia Avenue and west of Fifty-fourth Street between Columbia Avenue and City Avenue, A. J. Whittingham and Jno. Boyle.

*Twenty-ninth*.—38th Ward, Oscar E. Noll and D. F. Collins.

*Thirtieth*.—41st Ward, B. Frank Gaskill and Joseph Sumner.

*Thirty-first*.—That part of the 40th Ward, north of the P. W. & B. R. R., Chas. E. Connell and Frederick H. MacIntire.

*Thirty-second*.—39th Ward, John F. Dugan and Thos. J. Gavaghan.

*Thirty-third*.—That part of the 36th Ward south of Reed Street, John C. Rieser and Geo. W. Clement.





*Thirty-fourth.*—That part of the 42d Ward west of York Road, and that part of the 43d Ward west of Broad Street, Rolla Dance and Edward Fitzgerald.

*Thirty-fifth.*—That part of the 40th Ward south of the P. W. & B. R. R., T. Y. Severn and Mortimer F. Carroll.

**Real Estate Board**—1126 Walnut Street. Chartered April 20, 1908. The object is to maintain a high standard of ethics among the members and to look after the interests of the realtors. It has a membership numbering 1000, and representing more than one billion dollars worth of real property or more than one-half the assessed valuation of the city. It is actively engaged in promoting many projects for the betterment of Philadelphia, notably the Delaware River Bridge, Port Improvements, Streets, Parks, Boulevards, Schools and the installation of municipal improvements in unimproved districts. Through its Public Welfare Committee it has appraised thousands of properties for the Public Welfare Commission of Pennsylvania, in connection with the Commission's investigation of rent profiteering. It was officially thanked by the Commonwealth, through Hon. Frank B. McClain, for this work.

*President*, William H. Wilson.

*Secretary*, Robert J. Nash.

*Treasurer*, Walter C. Redding.

*Executive Secretary*, M. A. Kelly.

**Recreation. Bureau of**—Department of Welfare, Room 587, west corridor, City Hall. The Bureau which succeeds the Board of Recreation, was created by Act of June 25, 1919, as a division of the Department of Public Welfare, supersedes the Department of Recreation, organized under this Act of June 9, 1911. See *Playgrounds*.

*Exec. Secretary*, Wm. D. Champlin; salary \$3000.

*Chief*, Miss Sophia L. Ross; salary, \$3000.

**Red Cross**—See *American Red Cross*.

**Registration Commissioners. Board of**—Office, Room 630 east corridor, City Hall.

The Board was created by Act of Assembly, approved 17th of February, 1906. It appoints four registrars for each election district for the registration of voters, under the Act of 1906, as amended by the Acts of June 3, 1907, June 16, 1911, and July 10, 1919. Every person claiming the right to vote must appear before the Board of Registrars in the district in which he lives

prior to every general election, and no person, unless he is so registered, can vote.

Of the four registrars in each division, not more than two may be of the same party. The appointments are made by the Board on or before August 15th and hold for one year. There are 1349 divisions in the city.

**BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS**—Appointed by the Governor for four years. Terms expire June, 1923. Salaries, \$3000 each. E. Lawrence Fell, *Chairman*; Ignatius A. Quinn, *Secretary*; George G. Pierie, William Walsh (vacancy), *Recorder*; Daniel A. McKendry; salary, \$2500.

Under the law the sum of \$135 is allowed for each division, of which \$15 is paid for the rent of each booth for three days. The total amount paid out in this account was \$182,115 in 1918.

By Act of Assembly, approved by the Governor, July 10, 1919, the old Board of four members was replaced by one of five members. See *Political Calendar for 1920*.

**Registration of Voters**—By Wards in 1919. In addition to the number given in the table 1190 names were added to the list at hearings before the Registration Board, making the total registration 356,182, the largest ever recorded in this city.

Ward	1st Day	2d Day	3d Day	Total
1	3592	1498	794	5884
2	2927	929	421	4277
3	1813	931	273	3017
4	2130	737	294	3161
5	1550	558	213	2321
6	603	312	605	1520
7	3523	2141	930	6594
8	1817	790	550	3157
9	635	375	161	1171
10	2301	927	625	3853
11	811	348	207	1366
12	1244	528	314	2086
13	2357	1001	496	3854
14	2607	1285	793	4685
15	4589	2511	1591	8691
16	1335	491	307	2133
17	1413	588	342	2343
18	3059	1438	1102	5599
19	5755	2597	1933	10,285
20	6004	2525	1443	9972
21	4114	2160	1590	7864
22	8592	5008	3361	16,961
23	3691	2212	1700	7603
24	6208	3488	2159	11,855
25	4871	2208	1846	8925
26	6125	3358	1702	11,185
27	2575	1317	717	4609
28	5401	3291	2132	10,824
29	3701	2048	1415	7164
30	3395	2145	1422	6962



Ward	1st Day	2d Day	3d Day	Total
31 .....	3457	1773	1365	6595
32 .....	4693	2785	1718	9196
33 .....	6279	3427	2759	13,635
34 .....	6683	4233	2932	13,848
35 .....	1609	975	624	3208
36 .....	5157	3117	2160	10,431
37 .....	3181	1545	998	5714
38 .....	6972	4178	2805	13,955
39 .....	5629	3178	2038	10,845
40 .....	7149	4498	3809	15,456
41 .....	2008	1215	860	4083
42 .....	6084	4021	2832	12,937
43 .....	6517	3595	2564	12,675
44 .....	4578	2415	1782	8842
45 .....	3256	1662	1224	6142
46 .....	8464	4733	3294	16,491
47 .....	3677	1844	1169	6690
48 .....	3112	1381	1065	5558

Totals 187,245 100,321 67,426 354,992

See *Registration Commissioners, Board of*

**Registry of Births, Marriages and Deaths**—(Vital Statistics), Rooms 515 and 517 east corridor, City Hall. A division of the Bureau of Health.

The Philadelphia Bureau of Health has in its possession many valuable records. Early in the history of the colony it was decided that there should be established a registry of births, marriages and burials occurring in the province. The twenty-second section of the "Laws agreed upon in England," April 22, 1682, provided that "there shall be a register of births, marriages, burials, wills and letters of administration distinct from the other registry."

From all indications no such registry was instituted, except in Bucks and Philadelphia Counties, and these were not kept up many years. In the year 1700 the first legislation upon this subject was passed. It required "that the registry now kept, or which may hereafter be kept, by any religious society in their respective meeting book or books, of any marriage, birth or burial within this province or territories hereof, shall be held good and authentic, and shall be allowed upon all occasions whatsoever." This resulted in an incomplete form of registration, but the records are of especial value by reason of the fact that they were the only ones maintained until the beginning of the Nineteenth Century.

The Act of April 1, 1803, providing the burials in the public ground be reported weekly, was repealed by the Act of March 17, 1806. The latter provided for the weekly reporting of all burials, and requiring that none should be permitted without a certificate of death signed by the attending physician or by a member of the house-

hold in which the decedent dwelt. This bill of mortality gave the name, age and cause of death. Returns were made more or less accurate, and from these there was printed the first annual mortality statement. No provision was made for their registry, and until 1916 no attempt was made to classify these returns.

In studying the evolution of our registration laws, the next legal enactment occurred in 1818 (Act of January 29), which required all burials occurring in any burial ground in the county to be reported weekly. This was further modified and improved by the Act of April 1, 1819, which dealt more especially with births.

The first registry of decedents by name was commenced in 1832; from then until 1838 the record is meagre. From the latter year to July 1, 1860, when the Registration Act of March 8, 1860, became effective, the records are more complete, giving decedent's name, age, cause of death, place of burial, as well as name of attending physician. Under the last-named act, as applied to Philadelphia County, additional information gave the nativity, and in case the decedent was a minor, the names of the parents. After 1870 the same law was applicable throughout the commonwealth.

To summarize then: Births were recorded irregularly from the year 1824, burials in public grounds from 1803, and marriages since 1860. "We cannot hazard a guess as to the number of certificates on file," remarks the chief of the division in his report for the year 1916. "No uniform size was used, and the most crude method of caring for these records was employed."

It will be readily appreciated that many valuable records are filed with the Bureau of Health, in the custody of the Division of Vital Statistics. An attempt has been made, through the courtesy of Mr. Stevenson Walsh and the Pennsylvania Genealogical Society, who furnished a clerk, temporarily, to classify the returns of births and deaths filed prior to July, 1860. Since that date the records have been indexed and are available for reference. It is hoped to complete this much-needed work as speedily as possible. See *Health, Bureau of; Births; Deaths; Marriage Licenses*.

**Reserve Bank**—See *Banks*.

**Reserve Militia**—See *Pennsylvania Reserve Militia*.

**Richmond**—Sometimes called Port Richmond, originally the name of a tract of land in the Township of Northern Liberties, adjoining the Delaware north of Ball Town and south of Point-no-Point.





The name was derived from two country seats in the vicinity—the Richmond property of the Roberts family, lying on the Point Road near the Delaware and Richmond Lodge, which in 1808, 09 belonged to the Fox family. It was incorporated as a district on February 27, 1847, under the title of "the Commissioners and Inhabitants of the District of Richmond, in the County of Philadelphia." It extended along the Delaware River to a point some distance northwest of the upper end of Petty's Island; then northwest nearly to the point where Frankford Creek makes its most southerly bend; thence southwest to Westmoreland Street; northwest along the same to Emerald Street; southwest along the latter to a lane running from Frankford Turnpike to Nicetown Lane; along Frankford Turnpike to the north boundary of Kensington, and down the same to Gunner's Run, and along that stream to the Delaware River. The area was 1163 acres. It became a part of the city in 1854.

**Ridgeland**—This old country house is about a quarter of a mile from Belmont, and is situated just north of Belmont Glen. Originally it bore the name of Mount Prospect, and is known to have been occupied by the Johnson family, who later built the mansion since called Chamounix, as early as 1806. A few years later it became the home of Jacob S. Wain, who gave it its present name. It was on this estate that the little building on the river drive, erroneously known as "Tom Moore's Cottage," was built. Wain was a prominent merchant in his day, and was a member of city council and of the State Legislature. He continued to spend his summers at Ridgeland, until his death, in 1850. Surviving members of his family occupied the mansion until the property was bought by the city in 1868. For some years the house has been the residence of the Superintendent of Fairmount Park.

**Ridgway Library**—Broad and Christian Streets. A branch of the Library company of Philadelphia. Located on a lot comprising the whole block from Thirteenth to Broad and from Christian to Carpenter Streets. Erected by the executors of the estate of Dr. James Rush (died May 26, 1869) in compliance with his request, and from a design by Addison Hutten (died June 26, 1916) and offered to the Library Company of Philadelphia under restrictions. The shareholders of the company finally voted to accept the gift. The building, one of the finest examples of the Doric order of architecture in this country, is constructed of granite, and has

a frontage of 220 feet on Broad Street, and a depth of 105 feet. In it is deposited the Loganian Library of 11,000, and the reference volumes, pamphlets, newspaper files and other books not frequently called for. It contains a valued collection of Revolutionary and Colonial literature of great value to the student.

The name Ridgway was given the library because that was the maiden name of his wife. In a vault constructed in the building are deposited the remains of Dr. Rush and his wife imbedded in concrete. The restrictions of the gift contain many eccentric stipulations. One is that it shall not circulate fiction, or fiction magazines, and that it shall "close at or about sundown every day except Sunday." Consequently it has been forced to be a storage house for books.

March 17, 1919—The Ridgway Library, which had been closed since December 16, 1918, because the Fuel Administrator refused to permit it to be supplied with coal, was re-opened.

**Rising Sun**—Now in the 43d Ward. A village at the intersection of German-town Avenue and Old York Road, formerly called *Sunville*. It derived its name from the Rising Sun Tavern, a very ancient inn at that point, which was removed about 1888.

**Rittenhouse**—A section in the 21st Ward, deriving its name from the former *Rittenhouse Town*, a small village on Rittenhouse Lane, between the Wissahickon Creek and Township Line Road, near Paper Mill Run; so called from the Rittenhouse family, whose paper mill, the first established in America, was built near this site before the year 1700.

**Rittenhouse, David, Birthplace** of—The first American astronomer was born in a little stone house still standing on the Lincoln Drive, Wissahickon, in 1732. Close to the old house was the site of the first paper-mill erected in the American Colonies by William Rittenhouse, the grandfather of David. David Rittenhouse, in addition to being an astronomer, whose scientific standing was admitted in the Old World, was a patriot during the Revolution, the Director of the First United States Mint, and the Treasurer of Pennsylvania.

**Rittenhouse Square**—Named for David Rittenhouse, the first American astronomer and a Signer of the Declaration, originally bore the designation *South-west Square*. It remained from the foundation of the city as a lot which was used





for deposit of street dirt, etc., but never as a burying ground. In 1816, Councils passed resolutions directing the fencing-in of the square. In 1825 the name Rittenhouse Square was given to it. Originally the lot was bounded on the south by the back ends of Spruce Street lots and on the west by the back ends of lots on Schuylkill Third (Twentieth) Street. Locust Street on the south, and Rittenhouse Street on the west, were laid out under authority of ordinance of February 13, 1834. An iron fence was placed around the whole enclosure about 1852, 53, and removed two or three years ago. At one time three iron fountains were erected in this square, two near the Walnut Street entrances and one near the Locust and Eighteenth Street entrance. They were taken away when the last improvements were made. The dimensions of the square are 340 feet 4 inches on all sides. One of the fountains is installed at the junction of Chester and Woodland Avenues. Every year a flower show is held in the Square in the spring. See *Commissioners of Fairmount Park*.

**Rockville**—A section on the Bristol Turnpike, northwest of Cedar Hill Cemetery.

**Roosevelt Boulevard**—Eight miles long and 300 feet wide. Starts at Broad Street, north of Hunting Park Avenue, and has its terminus in Pennypack Park, on Pennypack Creek. Was in course of construction for 15 years. In 1911 it was opened for traffic for about seven miles, and had cost up to that time \$1,622,286. In November, 1918, the last section of the Boulevard was completed. See *Northeast Boulevard*.

October 22d.—Announcement made by Sears, Roebuck & Co., of Chicago, that the concern would erect a building 780 feet by 440 feet on an eight-acre plot, on Roosevelt Boulevard between Whitaker and Langdon Streets. The building was to be completed by the summer of 1920. The plant is to be the headquarters for all the company's business in the New England, Middle and the Seaboard Southern States.

In February, 1920, a permit for the erection of a stone and concrete warehouse, 120 by 360 feet for the Sears, Roebuck Co. was issued.

**Rowlandville**—A settlement in the 35th Ward, evidently taking its name from the Rowland Shovel Works, which was started in the vicinity by Benjamin Rowland.

**Roxborough**—The upper end of the Twenty-first Ward. Originally a township, containing about seven square miles, the land having been patented by William Penn to eleven patentees before 1695. Its first hotel, The Leverington Hotel, was built in 1731, and its first post-office opened in 1823. In 1741 its population was 175, and in 1850 it was 2660. Until 1840, when it was separately incorporated as a borough, Manayunk was a part of Roxborough. Together with the latter and North Penn Township, it formed the Twenty-first Ward of the City of Philadelphia, after the consolidation of city and county in 1854.

**Rumanians in Philadelphia**—See *Foreign Population*.

**Russians in Philadelphia**—See *Foreign Population*.

**Safety, Department of Public**—Room 225 east corridor, City Hall. Bureaus under charge of this Department: Police, Fire, Electrical, Correction, Building Inspection, Boiler Inspection and Elevator Inspection. *Director*, James T. Corbelyou; salary, \$10,000. *Assistant Director*, Col. Thos Biddle Ellis; salary, \$4000. *Secretary*, James H. Lambert, Jr.; salary, \$2400. *Chief Clerk*, Abner Okum; salary, \$2000.

**Saloons**—On January 1, 1920, there were 1701 saloons in Philadelphia, as compared to 6000 in 1880, and 5773 in 1887, when the Brooks' Law went into effect. January 1, 1919, the retail liquor dealers numbered 1818, and wholesale liquor dealers, 321.

February 8th.—1824 retail liquor dealers had filed application for renewal of license, as did 304 wholesale dealers.

February 25th.—State Legislature passed a bill to permit holders of liquor license to pay fees monthly instead of yearly.

March 3d.—One new applicant for liquor license appeared before the License Court.

March 23d.—License Court refused applicant for new liquor license.

April 17th.—Schedule of monthly liquor license fees issued. The fees to begin with the month of June.

"Brewers who have heretofore paid a yearly fee of \$5000, will have to pay a fee of \$417.92 for the month of June, and if they are allowed to continue on into the month of July they will have to pay \$416.67. Brewers who paid \$4500, will pay \$376.25 for June and \$375 for July; those who paid \$2750, will pay \$230.42 for June and \$229.17 for July; those who paid \$2250,



will pay \$188.75 for June and \$187.50 for July; those who paid \$2000, will pay \$167.92 for June and \$166.67 for July; those who paid \$1750, will pay \$147.08 for June and \$145.83 for July; those who paid \$1500, will pay \$126.25 for June and \$125 for July; those who paid \$1250, will pay \$105.42 for June and \$104.17 for July, and those who paid \$1000, will pay \$84.59 for June and \$83.34 for July.

Bottlers will pay \$42.92 for June and \$41.67 for July.

Wholesalers will pay \$84.59 for June and \$83.34 for July.

Retailers will pay \$95.42 for June and \$91.67 for July.

This rate of paying fees will continue throughout the license year.

May 31st.—1812 retail liquor dealers paid the fee for June.

June 30th.—1798 retail liquor dealers paid the fee for July.

July 1st.—War-time Prohibition act effective.

July 7th.—Police reported 434 saloons open.

July 27th.—Neil Bonner, President of the Retail Liquor Dealers Association offered to submit evidence to United States District Attorney Kane, that the saloons were selling beer containing 2½ per cent. alcohol. The offer was accepted.

July 31st.—1744 saloonkeepers paid the license fee for August.

August 3d.—Reported that 200 saloons had closed because their customers refused the low-alcohol beer.

September 1st.—27 saloonkeepers failed to pay the September license fee and closed their places of business.

September 24th.—\$380,000 worth of indebtedness of 80 saloonkeepers to the Bergner & Engel Brewing Company, auctioned at the Bourse. In nearly every instance the debtor bought the claim.

September 30th.—1763 saloonkeepers paid the fee for November.

October 31st.—1741 saloonkeepers paid the fee for November.

November 29th.—1732 saloonkeepers paid the fee for December.

See *Prohibition*.

**Salvation Army**—Provincial Headquarters, Atlantic Coast Province, Broad Street and Fairmount Avenue. Provincial officer, Colonel Richard E. Holz.

The Salvation Army, which has been established in Philadelphia since 1880, maintains 12 corps; one Industrial Home, two industrial stores, one Rescue Home, one hospital, one Children's Home, one Slum Settlement, and one Day Nursery. At Thanksgiving and at Christmas it has for

years supplied feasts for the poor. Supported entirely by popular contributions.

The Philadelphia Post was the first organized in the United States, and really dates to the solitary efforts of Miss Eliza Shirley (Mrs. Eliza Symmonds), who in October, 1879, held meetings at Germantown Avenue and Oxford Street. The organized efforts of the Army followed.

January 1, 1919.—Service Men's Hotel adjoining the headquarters, Broad Street and Fairmount Avenue dedicated.

March 15th.—Commissioner T. Henry Howard, of London, visited the Philadelphia headquarters on his tour of the United States.

May 13th.—Evangeline Booth, Commander of the Salvation Army, spoke at the Metropolitan Opera House in behalf of the campaign for \$13,000,000 to be launched May 19th. Philadelphia's quota was \$1,000,000.

May 15th.—Salvation Army baked, and distributed 20,000 doughnuts to the men of the 28th Division, before they started on their parade.

May 18th.—Campaign for funds, started at a meeting held in Keith's Theatre. The programme to be followed, contingent on the success of the drive, included a boarding house for girls, a men's hotel at Eighth and Vine Streets, and the establishment of eight new Posts throughout the city.

May 19th.—First day of the drive resulted in collection or subscription of \$84,500. At the end of the first week \$200,000 had been collected and the period of the campaign was extended. On May 30th, the fund amounted to \$636,800.

June 11th.—Colonel Holz announced that Philadelphia had raised barely three-fifths of its quota. For the Atlantic Coast Province, \$3,078,041, had been collected. The announcement was made at a victory demonstration and home-coming reception to Salvationists.

July 1st.—Opening of the Salvation Army Fresh-Air Farm at Upland, Pa.

September 15th.—The Salvation Army took 30 convalescent soldiers and sailors to the Salvation Army Home at Atlantic City for a two-weeks' rest.

In October a Young People's Legion was organized at the Army's headquarters. The aim is to provide healthy entertainment and amusement for poor boys and girls. Similar work was begun in North Philadelphia, Kensington, West Philadelphia and Darby.

**Sandy Hill**—A settlement on the Bustleton and Smithfield Turnpike, north of the River Road.





**Savings Banks**—There are six savings banks in Philadelphia, and many of the trust companies maintain a savings department.

*Philadelphia Savings Fund Society*, Seventh and Walnut Streets, is the oldest and the first institution of its kind in Philadelphia. It was founded in 1816 by Colonel Condé Raguet, who patterned it more or less upon the savings banks at that time popular in England. The society's first home was on Sixth Street, south of Market, and it moved to its present location, where the building has twice been enlarged, in 1869. From the admirable history of the institution issued in 1916, on the occasion of its centennial anniversary, it is learned that from the beginning of business to the end of the year 1915 there had been received from depositors \$605,494,279.24, and the interest accrued in this period was \$74,985,340.60. Depositors were paid, in the same period, \$554,957,340.25, and the balance on general deposit, January 1, 1916, was \$125,522,321.59.

On April 1, 1919, the institution reported deposits of \$152,735,000, and on that date all the savings deposits in Philadelphia institutions was reported to amount to \$228,352,481.

See *Penny Savings Bank*.

**School Nurses**—See *Education, Board of*.

**School of Design for Women**—Broad and Master Streets. Organized in 1844, by Mrs. William Peter, wife of the British Consul, in her residence, 68, now 124 South Fourth Street. In 1850 the Franklin Institute assumed responsibility of the school for a period, and it was incorporated in 1853. The school since 1880 has occupied the home of Edwin Forrest, the great American tragedian, and his residence at the time of his death.

*Principal*, Miss Harriet Sartain.

December 3d.—Miss Emily Sartain, who had been principal of the school for 33 years, and who had retired, was given a reception at the Acorn Club.

**School of Education**—Department of the University of Pennsylvania.

While a School of Education was not established at the University of Pennsylvania until 1914, the present institution is the logical outcome of a long series of developments. One of the main reasons assigned for the foundation of the Academy that evolved into the University was the necessity of training teachers for the schools of Pennsylvania, and in the earlier years

the University even sent out teachers free of charge to the surrounding country. Similarly, in every period of its history the preparation of teachers has been accounted an important function by the University.

The work in education specifically was started in 1894, and in 1913 the legislature provided for a generous increase in the Department of Education, and in the following year the department was expanded into a School of Education with its own faculty. Many other appointments in education and in academic subjects have since been made. The requirements for admission to the new school were placed upon a basis similar to those of the college, and presupposed graduation from a first-class high school. A course of study, four years in length, and leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Education, was arranged. Arrangements have now been made whereby a graduate of the School of Education may obtain the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the College by an additional year of study, or a graduate of the College may obtain the degree of Bachelor of Science from the School of Education, within the same period. The new School of Education has from the beginning been open to both men and women students.

*Dean*, Frank Pierrepont Graves, Ph.D., LL.D.

**Schools, Institutions of Learning, Value of**—See *Exempted Property*.

**Schools, Public**—The school system, not only of Philadelphia, but of Pennsylvania, may be traced to the modest efforts of The Philadelphia Society for the Free Instruction of Indigent Boys, started in the winter of 1799 by a few young men, who instructed between twenty and thirty pupils that season on an expenditure of nine dollars and twenty-seven cents. Their success led to the incorporation of The Philadelphia Society for the Establishment and Support of Charity Schools in 1801, by which act the young men gained possession of the Christopher Ludwick legacy of about \$8000.

On the occasion of the Centennial Anniversary of the Public Schools of Philadelphia, in March, 1918, Dr. John P. Garber, Superintendent of Schools, prepared a paper on the subject from which the following condensation is made:

The Constitution of the State, which had been revised in 1790, contained two provisions for education which indicated a growing interest in the subject. They were as follows:

1. "The Legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law for



the establishment of schools throughout the state, in such a manner that the poor may be taught gratis.

2. "The arts and sciences shall be promoted in one or more seminaries of learning."

In accordance with the latter, favorable legislation was soon secured for the establishment of a number of such "seminaries," several of them within the present limits of the city.

However, it was not until March 3, 1818, that the law was passed which virtually was the beginning of our present public school system in Philadelphia. The Controllers met for organization on the sixth day of April, 1818, and at once proceeded to establish schools for both boys and girls. In the city proper they established the "Model School," which was located on Chester Street and which was to serve not only as a school for instructing boys and girls, but also as a school for training teachers, it being the first school established for this purpose in the United States. In the Second Section they established the Adelphi School with two teachers and the Kensington School also with two teachers; in the Third Section the Moyamensing School with two teachers and the Southwark School with two. Both of these schools were in rented buildings. In the Fourth Section only a one-room school was established and it was also in a rented building.

The law required that the pupils be instructed under what was known as the Lancasterian System. This was a plan whereby one teacher assisted by the older pupils was considered sufficient for the instruction of three hundred pupils. This Monitorial System, as it eventually came to be called, was introduced by its originator, an Englishman named Joseph Lancaster, who also established the Model School on Chester Street. The plan had been adopted largely because of its cheapness, the average cost per pupil being less than four dollars per year, while where it was not in use the cost was then nearly ten dollars. It continued in general use in the city and the nearby districts until 1838.

Although the act establishing these free schools several times refers to them as "public schools," they were not such schools as we now know them. As early as 1790 the state began to pass laws for the free education of the poor, and Philadelphia had secured most of such legislation. While the law of 1818 was excellent in many respects, its purpose was simply to establish a better and less costly system of elementary schools for poor children than the plans then in vogue. It contained no pro-

vision for the education of any children at public expense except "indigent orphan children or children of indigent parents"—boys between 6 and 14 years of age and girls between 5 and 13. Hence these schools were "pauper schools" and as such people in general had no thought of sending their children to them; therefore, the greater part of the children of the city were then in private "pay schools."

In 1836 there was a reshaping of the public school law for the state, which left it, in its essentials, practically as it exists today. A few notable changes have, however, been made since that time. The public meetings at which the tax rate for school purposes was fixed are no longer required; holding elections at which people voted "schools" or "no schools" was discontinued in 1848; and the legal school age has been raised from four, as it existed then, to six. But, aside from the fact that the year 1836 marks the real beginning of public schools in the state as we now know them, Philadelphia's main interest in the act consists in its repeal of the portions of the law of 1818 which made the Lancasterian system obligatory in the city and which limited the benefits of the public schools to the children of indigent parents. It also authorized the establishment of the Central High School "for the full education of such pupils of the public schools as may possess the requisite qualifications." This was a decidedly advanced step in public education and showed that, in Philadelphia at least,

By an Act of Assembly the name of the Board of Controllers was, in 1869, changed to that of the Board of Public Education, as a more distinctive title. In 1905 there was a general recodification of the school laws of the state, in which the number of members of the Board was reduced from one for each section (the sections corresponding to the city wards), then 42 in all, to 21. At the same time the Boards of Directors of the several school sections or wards, which had been fixed by the law of 1894 at 13 for each section, or 546 in all, were replaced by Boards of School Visitors of 7 members each, elected by the people. At the same time the right to elect teachers and to control their rating was removed from the local authorities and placed on a civil service basis under the control of the Board of Education. This was an important movement in the direction of centralizing authority and the establishment of a merit system for the election and promotion of teachers. In 1911 the Board was given independent control of taxation, within the six-mill limit set by law, as well as independent borrow-





ing power. The size of the Board was at the same time reduced to 15 members. This was done in connection with the remodeling of the 1905 general school law of the state, and has been referred to by the Bureau of Education at Washington as "perhaps the most extensive and radical instance of educational legislation that has ever been accomplished in a single act in this country."

From the small and imperfect beginnings of 1818 has grown a public school system in our city which now enrolls 230,000 pupils taught by over 6300 teachers in 307 school buildings, and representing in buildings, grounds, and equipment a valuation of over \$35,000,000. In the earlier days there was little attempted beyond the imparting of knowledge. The home and community life provided for many of the things which now must be included in the program of the school, or they will not be taught at all. The changed and increasingly complex conditions have thrown a burden on the school that was unknown in former days.

To carry on this important work the Board of Public Education has provided Kindergarten classes, for children from three to five years of age; elementary schools, for from six to eight years of instruction in the fundamentals of knowledge and training; junior high schools, for the first three years of a secondary education, during which the work of the elementary school is applied and extended in a most helpful way; senior high schools, for three or four years of a more definite and scientific preparation for life; a large number of free scholarships to institutions of higher learning; teacher-training schools, where two and a half years of professional training is given as a preparation for teaching; continuation schools, both day and evening—the day continuation schools providing eight hours' instruction per week for those between the ages of 14 and 16 who are in employment, and the evening schools providing evening instruction, both elementary and high, for those beyond the age of 16 who desire to improve their education, as well as for the foreign-born who may desire to learn the English language; special classes for backward, crippled, anæmic, or tubercular children for whom there are separate schools; cooking classes and sewing classes, where the domestic arts so essential to the making and keeping of a good home are taught; handwork classes and shopwork classes, in which the foundations of vocational training are laid; and school garden and home garden classes, in which are taught many of the things in connection with food production and food conservation that we are now finding so vital

to our welfare, as well as a knowledge and love for flowers and flower-raising.

Music and drawing are taught as part of the regular daily program and with the strong underlying purpose of introducing the boys and girls to the rich storehouses of art for their fuller aesthetic and spiritual enjoyment. Physical training is systematically given as a means of developing a strong and enduring body, a healthy attractive carriage, and for the correction of many bodily defects. Warm lunches are provided at cost in all of the higher schools and in many of the elementary.

The Board also maintains careful medical inspection of the schools, both as a means of preventing the spread of contagion and for the discovery and correction of remediable physical defects; a Compulsory Attendance Department that cares for both truancy and the truant, and which also has charge, under the law, of granting working certificates; and a system of school playgrounds that after school and during vacations affords a better place to play than the street. Many valuable community meetings are also being held in the school buildings, although the community use of the school has far greater possibilities than have, as yet, been provided for.

*See Education, Board of.*

Number of schools on January 1, 1920: Normal School (including School of Observation and Practice), 1; Adjunct Schools of Observation and Practice, 2; High Schools, 11; Junior High School, 1; Industrial Art School, 1; Trades School, 1; Elementary Schools, 196; total, 213. Evening schools: Elementary, 20; High, 5; Trades, 1; total, 26. Grand total, 239.

*Evening Schools* had an average daily attendance during the winter of 1917-18 of 7000 pupils, of which number 2200 were in the elementary classes, and 800 in the trades schools.

*Pupils*, number and percentage of belonging to the several departments of the public schools on December 31, 1918: Kindergartens, 9755 or 4.2 per cent.; Primary Grades, 119,679 or 51.9 per cent.; Grammar Grades, 76,453 or 33 per cent.; Special Classes, 3245 or 1.4 per cent.; Continuation Classes, 2602 or 1.1 per cent.; High, Normal, and Trades Schools, 19,573 or 8.4 per cent.; total, 231,307.

The average number of pupils to each grade teacher was 41; elementary grades, 41; kindergartens, 27.

*Scholarships.*—The Board has power to award 253 scholarships to universities, colleges and other higher institutions of learning, as follows: University of Pennsylvania, 109; Bryn Mawr College, 11; Jefferson Medical, Trustees, 1; Swarthmore Col-





lege, 10; Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, 45; Academy of the Fine Arts, 27; School of Design for Women, 14; Simon Muhr, 12; Cornell University, 3; Haverford College, 1; Princeton University, 1; College of Pharmacy, 11; Mount Holyoke College, 1; Smith College, 1; Vassar College, 1; Wellesley College, 2; Goucher College, 1; Syracuse University, 2.

February 3d.—Philadelphia Trade School, 17th and Wood Streets, merged with Central High School. The Trade School was established in 1906.

February 26th.—Dr. Robert Ellis Thompson, president of the Central High School, celebrated the 25th anniversary of his election to the principalship of the school.

March 19th.—Board of Education voted

to merge the local teacher's retirement fund with the State retirement fund.

May 24th.—Twelfth annual field day exercises of pupils in Grammar Schools held on Belmont Plateau.

June 21st.—Reception at the Schoolmen's Club, to Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

September 8th.—Public Schools reopened.

September 22d.—Twenty-seven evening Schools reopened.

September 30th.—Enrolment in public schools, 245,720, according to figures given by Associate Superintendent of Schools.

December 9th.—Simon Gratz given a reception by his associates and educators in testimony of his fifty years' service as a member of the Board of Education.

Year.	Schools.	School Bldgs.	Tchrs.	Pupils.	Expenses.	Cost per Pupil.	State Appropr.
1818 .....	6	...	10	2,845	\$23,049	\$3.57	.....
1838 .....	167	...	257	18,794	188,741	4.75	.....
1867 .....	382	...	1,367	77,164	1,092,970	15.16	.....
1888 .....	459	...	2,524	113,665	2,280,712	20.07	.....
1893 .....	428	287	2,988	125,180	3,461,183	23.61	\$950,924
1900 .....	421	325	3,591	151,455	4,677,860	22.78	778,071
1911 .....	233	328	4,866	182,637	7,230,769	33.05	877,789
1915 .....	212	341	5,725	208,791	12,207,317	37.18	874,893
1917 .....	217	355	6,199	232,051	11,371,018	37.63	884,763
1918 .....	213	356	6,034	235,258	11,800,787	40.15	867,701

NOTE.—From and including 1893 the number of school buildings include rented buildings, and the cost per pupil (day schools) is based upon annual operating expenses. The Board owns 345 buildings, including 17 portable structures, and rents for school purposes 12 buildings.

**Schuylkill River**—Drains an area of 1920 square miles, and discharges into the Delaware River at Philadelphia.

*Monthly Discharge of Schuylkill River at Philadelphia, Pa., for Period 1903 to 1908.*

Month.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Per sq. mile.
January .....	30,200	1300	4200	2.190
February .....	29,600	1580	4090	2.130
March .....	36,200	1760	6550	3.410
April .....	19,500	1720	3880	2.020
May .....	21,800	1420	2120	1.100
June .....	20,000	813	1820	0.948
July .....	11,200	595	1310	0.682
August .....	10,100	561	1560	0.812
September .....	29,500	727	1760	0.917
October .....	30,000	601	2360	1.230
November .....	16,200	464	1870	0.974
December .....	24,400	822	2780	1.450
The year Period	36,200	464	2860	1.490

**Scotch in Philadelphia**—See *Foreign Population*.

**Scott, John, Legacy Medal and Premium**—(Bronze Medal, Diploma and Premium of \$20.00). The Board of Di-

rectors of City Trusts of the City of Philadelphia awards this medal and premium upon the recommendation of an advisory board in accordance with the terms of the deed of gift restricting it "to ingenious men and women who make useful inventions."

John Scott, chemist, of Edinburgh, Scotland, by his will, made in the year 1816, bequeathed the sum of four thousand dollars in the funded three per cent. stock of the United States, to the corporation of the City of Philadelphia, directing that the interest and dividend becoming receivable thereon should be laid out in premiums, to be distributed among ingenious men and women who make useful inventions, no such premium, however, to exceed twenty dollars, and that therewith shall be given a copper medal with this inscription: "To the most deserving."

In 1821 the city Councils vested the recommendation of these premiums in the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture. That organization, ceasing activities in 1834, Councils authorized the transfer of the recommendation for the award to the Franklin Institute. In 1919, the



Institute was relieved of the duty by the appointment of an advisory board, to be nominated by the National Academy of Sciences, the University of Pennsylvania and the American Philosophical Society.

### **Second Presbyterian Church—**

Twenty-first and Walnut Streets. Congregation formed in 1743 by seceders who were fired by the preaching of George Whitefield, and first worshipped on 4th Street, south of Arch, in the building which subsequently became the college and University of Pennsylvania. Present edifice dedicated 1872.

**Sedgley**—Fairmount Park, south of Girard Avenue. Site now occupied by a Park Guard Station. Sedgley was formerly a famous country mansion. When William Birch made an engraving of it, in 1808, it was the seat of William Crammond, a man of wealth, who does not appear to have attained prominence from any public activity. The house was built about the beginning of the last century. It passed into the possession of the Mifflin and Fisher families, and in 1836 Isaac S. Lloyd, one of the first real estate speculators in the city with the courage to "do big things," bought the property. About the same time he acquired Lemon Hill, and all might have gone well, but the following year the country was in the midst of financial panic, and Lloyd, with thousands of other speculators, got into difficulties.

Lemon Hill was taken by the United States Bank, and Sedgley, falling into hands of the sheriff, was purchased by Ferdinand C. Dreer. Lloyd had paid \$70,000 for the estate, which was bounded by Girard Avenue, the Schuylkill River, the Reading Railway and Lemon Hill. Mr. Dreer sold the property to Henry Cope, Alfred Cope, Joseph Harrison, Thomas Ridgway, Nathaniel B. Browne and George W. Biddle, the trustees for the subscribers to the citizens' fund. Some of the subscribers were unable to pay their amounts, and the \$45,000 due on the mortgage was paid by the city, to which title was given, and the Sedgley became, in 1857, a part of the Park. The old building was removed many years ago.

**Sewage Disposal**—In accordance with an Act of the Assembly, Philadelphia is erecting three sewage disposal plants, appropriations for them having been made in 1916. The Northeast Sewage Treatment Works, at Richmond Street and Wheatsheaf Lane, which covers an entire city block, was begun in May 1918, when the preliminary excavation was made.

The primary object of the sewage treat-

ment works is to relieve the pollution of Frankford Creek, which the stream receives from the discharge of sewage of Germantown and adjacent territory into Wingo-hocking Creek, a tributary. This discharge amounts to 60,000,000 gallons daily. Since Frankford Creek empties into the Delaware River only four miles south of the Torresdale Filtration Plant, the polluted waters of the creek are considered a serious menace to the supply taken in at that plant.

The plans for the Northeast Sewage Treatment Works provide for three sections, but the construction of only one section is now contemplated, this being considered adequate to dispose of the present influx of sewage. The remaining two sections will be built as the necessity arises.

The land condemned for the plant in the Thirty-fifth ward, embraces forty-six acres along the Delaware River adjacent to Richmond Street and Wheatsheaf Lane. A claim for \$250,000 damage was tried in November.

The site of the sewage disposal plant in the Fortieth Ward, contains a tract of 353 acres on Penrose Ferry Road. In May this was paid for, the award with interest, amounting to \$410,331.42.

**Sewers**—The sewerage system of Philadelphia comprises 1406.91 miles of sewers, of which 207.92 miles are main sewers, and 1198.99 branch sewers. The diameter of the sewers range from one foot to 20 feet, the latter being the width of the Mill Creek sewer, which closely follows the line of the old stream in West Philadelphia, and which is eight miles in length.

**Shackamaxon Square**—Bounded by Frankford Road, Beach Street, Maiden Street and Manderson Street, was originally acquired by the Commissioners of Northern Liberties for the accommodation of the Point Pleasant Market, which was built in 1819 on the western side. The market house was taken down by authority of an Act of Assembly passed in 1850, and the name Shackamaxon Square given to the enclosure. See *Parks and Squares*.

**Sheriff's Office**—Rooms 467-487 west corridor, City Hall. *Sheriff*, Robert E. Lamberton; salary, \$15,000. Term four years. Expires first Monday in January, 1924. *Chief and Real Estate Deputy*, Vivian Frank Gable; salary, \$6000. *Personal Deputy*, George de B. Myers; salary, \$5000. *Special Deputy*, Horace W. Reilly; salary, \$3000. *Active Solicitor*, Claude L. Roth; salary, \$5000.

The Sheriff is one of the ancient officers of the city. The original frame of Gov-





ernment, given by William Penn, April 25, 1682, provided for the election of Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace and Coroners. The first Sheriff of Philadelphia was John Test, who served in 1682-83.

### Shipbuilding on the Delaware—

At the present time there are ten shipyard plants on the Delaware River in the district known as No. 10 in the organization of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Originally the country was divided into eleven districts, but several of the old ones have been consolidated and there are now but eight, but the Delaware River district has retained its number. A new shipyard is in process at Delanco, New Jersey, and when this is in practical shape the district will have a dozen shipyards.

The largest shipyards in the world in September, 1918, were those of the United States. The Clyde River, in Scotland, historically famous as the greatest of all shipbuilding localities, is already surpassed by two shipbuilding districts on the Atlantic Coast and by two on the Pacific Coast—by

Co., of Camden, N. J. A world's record was made when the *Tuckahoe* was launched 90 per cent. complete on June 5th, in 27 days 2 hours and 50 minutes from keel laying. Another world's record was made 10 days later when the *Tuckahoe*, ready for service, was delivered to the Shipping Board. The *Tuckahoe* was carrying coal to New England on the fortieth day.

The figures in the table refer to the United States Shipping Board's programme, do not include the ships connected with the Government's naval programme and do not show the full extent of construction in the yards. No reliable figures of the number of employees in the yard on the first of January 1920 are available at this time.

Three destroyers were launched at Cramps during the year, and five at the Camden yard of the New York Shipbuilding Company. See *Navy Yard*.

On April 10, 1919, the last ship to be constructed at the Traylor yard at Cornwells was launched. This was one of the 3500-ton wooden cargo carriers. This was

Yard.	Contract Tons.	Ships Contracted	Launched 1919.	Tons Launched 1919.	Ship Ways.	Employees. January 1919.
Traylor Shipbuilding Corporation, Cornwells..	35,000	10	3	10,500	3	2,850
Bethlehem Shipbldg. Corp., Ltd., Wilmington	164,010	26	7	45,300	5	5,161
Chester Shipbuilding Co., Chester .....	309,275	35	11	71,940	7	5,563
The Wm. Cramp & Sons, Phila. ....	62,097	9	2	20,000	9	10,630
New York Shipbuilding Corporation, Camden	393,995	38	6	95,045	20	13,252
The Pusey & Jones Co.:						
The New Jersey Shipbuilding Co. ....	15,000	3	1	5,000	5	1,869
The Pennsylvania Plant .....	194,500	19	4	50,000	6	3,243
The Pusey & Jones Plant, Wilmington ....	58,800	14	5	21,750	4	2,840
Sun Shipbuilding Co., Chester .....	285,900	26	8	87,000	4	13,259
American International, Hog Island .....	1,385,000	180	70	529,000	50	32,024
The Merchant Shipbuilding Corp., Bristol ...	540,000	60	18	162,000	12	11,992
Totals .....	3,442,577	420	135	1,097,535	125	102,683

Delaware River and Newark Bay in the East and by Oakland Harbor and Puget Sound in the West. One yard, Hog Island, on the Delaware, is equipped to produce more tonnage annually than the output of all the shipyards of the United Kingdom in any pre-war year. It has 50 ways. The great plant was built in one year. Its site, when the United States entered the war, was a swampy marsh.

Some of the shipbuilding records made on the Delaware in 1918 have been unequalled. Only 37 calendar days were required in May and June to build the *Tuckahoe*, a steel collier of 5700 dead-weight tons. This sensational pace for war-time shipbuilding was set by the New York Shipbuilding

the eighth ship built there out of the ten contracted for, the contracts on the others being cancelled.

*Hog Island Yard.*—On January 30th, M. C. Brush, President of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, told the Senate Commerce Committee the cost of Hog Island yard complete was \$66,204,000.

February 12th.—225 shipworkers strike or increased pay.

February 20th.—440 foremen in the yard walked out on a strike because they were refused an increase of \$6 on their weekly pay of \$64.

February 27th.—The striking foremen voted to return to work and accept an offer of \$2 a week increase.



April 22d.—Two warehouses containing paints and oil destroyed by fire. Loss \$75,000.

April 25th.—Director-General Piez of the Emergency Fleet Corporation announced shipbuilding at Hog Island would stop on September 1, 1920. The original contract for 180 ships had been reduced to 145 by cancellation.

May 30th.—Five 7500-ton ships successfully launched in 48 minutes.

October 8th.—The fiftieth ship built at Hog Island delivered to the Government. These fifty were built within 10 months, establishing a world record for construction.

October 27th.—King Albert, the city's guest, christened the "Cantigny" launched at Hog Island.

November 8th.—The Emergency Fleet Corporation cancelled contracts for 23 more ships.

**Shipping**—Arrivals and clearances of vessels at the Port of Philadelphia for seven years.

ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES.

Foreign.		Coastwise.	
No. Vessels.	Gross Tonnage.	No. Vessels.	Gross Tonnage.
1913..1467	5,345,203	4441	5,013,186
1914..1297	4,590,781	4329	5,269,195
1915..1355	4,230,090	4319	5,085,067
1916..1538	5,028,469	3632	4,287,495
1917..1347	4,835,536	2913	3,904,336
1918..1088	4,358,266	2077	2,972,284
1919..1447	5,660,666	2057	3,646,289

**Shipping Board, United States**—The board was created by the Federal shipping act passed by Congress September 7, 1916. The original commissioners were appointed December 22, 1916. The resignation of most of these was followed by the constitution of a new board under the chairmanship of Edward N. Hurley, who was appointed on July 24, 1917. The activities of the present United States Shipping Board date from August, 1917.

The United States Shipping Board was originally designed to promote the development of an American merchant marine and to regulate foreign and domestic shipping. Since the entry of the United States into the war additional legislation has given it comprehensive emergency powers to meet war problems and demands in the sphere of shipping.

EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

This auxiliary of the United States Shipping Board was created in April, 1917, as a corporation through the instrumentality of which the board could do whatever was necessary to add to our ship tonnage. Its

power of construction is limited only by the measure of its appropriations. Office, 140 North Broad Street. See *Shipbuilding on the Delaware*.

**Sinking Fund Commissioners**—

Room 146 south corridor, City Hall. Consists of the Mayor and City Controller, by virtue of their offices and another member selected by City Councils.

The ordinance to provide a Sinking Fund for the redemption of the debt of the city of Philadelphia was passed January 29, 1855.

By Act of Assembly of May 13, 1857, it is provided that the investments which now or hereafter may form part of the Sinking Funds of the city shall not be sold except for money, nor exchanged except for the loan of the city; and in case of such sale or exchange the proceeds thereof shall be applied exclusively to the Sinking Funds of the city or to the extinguishment of its funded debt.

*Members*—Hon. J. Hampton Moore, Will B. Hadley, and E. T. Stotesbury.

*Secretary*—Thomas W. Morrison, salary, \$2000.

**Site and Relic Society of Germantown**—

Founded in 1900 at a meeting addressed by Charles Francis Jenkins, who made a plea for the preservation of Germantown's Historic Spots, and for their proper marking. The society was incorporated in 1901. It maintains a museum in the old Wister Mansion, in Vernon Park, on Germantown Avenue, opposite Price Street, which it saved from destruction. The museum contains a large library of books and manuscripts connected with local history, and thousands of relics. There are frequent lectures on historical subjects and the papers read are published. In 1902 it published a Guide Book to Historic Germantown, that has since been reprinted several times. It has marked with bronze tablets many historic sites and buildings.

*President*, Charles F. Jenkins.

*Secretary*, Horace M. Lippincott.

**Sketch Club**—See *Philadelphia Sketch Club*.

**Smithfield**—See *Somerton*.

**Society of the War of 1812**—In the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Organized January 9, 1854, at a meeting held in Independence Hall by the survivors and descendants of participants in the War of 1812.

Objects of the Society: To perpetuate the memories and victories of the War of





1812. Also "to collect and secure for preservation rolls, records, books and other documents relating to that period; to encourage research and publication of historical data, including memorials of patriots of that era in our National history; to care for and, when necessary, assist in burying actual veterans of that struggle; to cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, and foster true patriotism and love of country." Membership, 231. Meetings are held annually in the hall of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

*President*, John Cadwalader.

*Secretary*, J. E. Burnett Buckenham, M.D., Chestnut Hill.

**Society Hill**—That portion of the old City of Philadelphia south of Dock Creek, beginning at Spruce Street and between the Delaware and Third Street. The land rose on Front Street at Pine to a notable eminence. The title was frequently given to the southeastern portion of the city. Much of this section was originally purchased by the Free Society of Traders. Hence the name generally current during the eighteenth century.

**Solitude**—The mansion of John Penn, now the Administration Building in the Zoological Garden. The building remained in the Penn family until the city, under the act of 1867, took possession of the property, was built in 1784 by John Penn, son of Thomas and grandson of the founder of Pennsylvania. His father died just at the outbreak of the Revolution. While still a very young man John Penn came to America in 1783 to try to recover something from his sequestered estates. He declared that the treatment meted out to him and his memorial by the Assembly of 1784 caused him to become an Englishman, or, as he put: "I may date my becoming wholly an Englishman" from that time. However, he decided to remain in the country, and he bought 15 acres on the west bank of the Schuylkill for \$600. There he erected the mansion which still stands, named "The Solitude" from the Duke of Wurtemberg's estate. During his stay in this country John Penn appears to have passed the winters in the city proper. His city house during at least the last year of his visit—1788—was at Sixth and Market Streets. He was a bachelor, like his uncle, John Penn, "the American," and his estate went to his brother Granville's family. The son of the latter, Granville John Penn, visited Philadelphia in 1852, when he occupied Solitude for a short time. He died in 1867, the last descendant of William Penn to bear that surname. The property was taken over by the city for park purposes

in 1869, and the grounds subsequently assigned to the collections of the Zoological Society.

See *Zoological Garden*.

**Somerhausen**—Or *Summerhausen*, a division of the German Township, extended from the Limekiln Road to an eighth of a mile above Chestnut Hill gate. In modern times it has been known as Chestnut Hill. See *Chestnut Hill*.

**Somerton**—In the present 35th Ward. It is chiefly on the Bustleton and Somerton Turnpike Road, about 3 miles below Bustleton and 13 miles from Philadelphia, partly in Moreland and partly in the old Byberry Township. It was formerly called Smithfield, and is to be found on the map of 1809. When it became a post-office the name was changed to Somerton in honor of Judge Sommers of the District Court, who lived nearby.

**Somerville**—A section in the 42d Ward. Once a village, erected at the intersection of Church Lane and Limekiln Road.

**Soup Societies**—For more than a century this form of philanthropy has been popular in Philadelphia, its activity existing only during the winter months. There are eight societies doing the work. The oldest is the Southwark, 833 South Hancock Street, which was established in 1805. The next in point of age is the Northern, 817 North Fourth Street, founded in 1817. See *City Trusts, Board of*.

**Southwark**—Sometimes, but improperly, called the Southern Liberties—was the oldest district in the county of Philadelphia. It began to grow much earlier than the northern portions of the county beyond the city bounds. In this increase the section was very much aided by the Swedish settlements of Wicaco and Moyamensing. This region was the first which required the attention of the General Assembly. By agreement the inhabitants had continued some of the principal streets of the city running north and south through their territory. In regard to the cross streets there was not always as much unanimity, and for the want of such regulations the inhabitants applied to the Assembly by petition. On May 14, 1762, an Act was passed to create a municipality in the southern suburbs to be called the district of Southwark. The bounds commenced on Cedar Street at the Delaware, and proceeded thence west to Passyunk Road; along the latter to Moyamensing Road; thence by Keeler's Lane to Green-





wich Road; thence to the Delaware River, and along the several courses of the same to the place of beginning. The officers of the corporation were three assessors and three supervisors, who jointly had a right to lay taxes for repairing and cleaning streets, and three surveyors and regulators to regulate the courses of streets, etc., and lay down gutters and conduits. The events of the Revolution were held to supersede this charter in the same manner as the city charter was supposed to be nullified. On September 29, 1787, the General Assembly passed an Act to appoint commissioners to lay out the district of Southwark, marking out the courses of the principal streets, not only in that district, but also in Moyamensing and Passyunk. This was preparatory to the passage of an Act of April 18, 1794, which erected a full corporation under the title of "the Commissioners and Inhabitants of the District of Southwark." They laid out a large number of streets, and most of their plans were confirmed by the Supreme Executive Council in 1790. The greatest dimensions were  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length by  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in breadth; area, 760 acres. The name was partly adopted in allusion to the situation of the district south of the City of Philadelphia, but it was also adopted from the name of a borough in the County of Surrey, England, immediately opposite the City of London, and for many years considered a portion of that metropolis. It became part of the city in 1854.

**Spanish Influenza**—See *Epidemics*, also Year Book for 1919.

**Springettsbury**—A manor which commenced north of Vine Street, and extended from the Delaware to the Schuylkill River, and northward to Cohoquinque Creek, or Pegg's Run, where the lands of Julian Hartsfelder stopped the way. Springettsbury land stretched out to where Ridge Road was afterward opened. It ran up along the line of Hartsfelder's land, which was irregular. It reached in some places as far east as the present Broad or Thirteenth Street. Northwardly it touched Turner's Lane, which was its boundary, and then ran in a southwest direction in line with the lane to the Schuylkill, which it reached at a point between the Spring Garden Water Works at Girard Avenue and the Reading Railroad bridge; thence by the course of the river to Vine Street. This was a very small body of land to be called a "manor," and under the necessities of Penn and his family it rapidly became smaller by sales of lots and tracts of ground within the boundaries, so that the Proprietary, from speaking of it as a "manor,"

alluded to it in his deeds as a "reputed manor;" and finally the area was so much circumscribed west of Broad Street by the grants of the Vinyard estate, Bush Hill, and other transfers that it was called Springettsbury "Farm." In 1787 the remnant of this manor was divided by partition between John Penn, Sr., and John Penn, Jr. The Springettsbury House, the manor house of this grand plantation, was situated in the neighborhood of the present Twentieth and Spring Garden Streets, until it was destroyed by fire some time after the Revolution.

**Spring Garden**—One of the districts consolidated in the city, 1854. The name appears on Varle's map of 1796 as a small settlement between Vine Street and Buttonwood Lane and a point on a line with Seventh Street (then unopened), and extending as far west as the Ridge Road. There was a street (now known as Franklin Street) which ran north from Vine Street across Callowhill, and stopped opposite a house halfway between Callowhill Street and Buttonwood Lane. The street now known as Eighth Street (then called Garden Street) ran through the center of the district, and the street now called Garden Street (then known as Spring Street) ran from Vine to Buttonwood. Charles Street ran from Callowhill to Buttonwood. The district was incorporated March 22, 1813, as "the Commissioners and Inhabitants of the District of Spring Garden." The original boundaries were Vine Street on the south; the middle of Hickory Lane (afterward Coates Street, now Fairmount Avenue) on the north; Broad Street on the west, and the middle of Sixth Street on the east. On March 21, 1827, the district was enlarged by adding that part of Penn Township beginning at the middle of Sixth Street to a point 210 feet north of the north side of Poplar Lane; thence northwest, parallel to the lane, at a distance of 200 feet from the latter, to the middle of Broad Street; thence parallel with Vine Street to the Schuylkill River. The meaning of this was, that whilst the upper boundary of the district took a course from Sixth Street west by north to Broad Street, the line beyond the latter ran due east and west to the Schuylkill. It extended by the course of that river to Vine Street, and along the latter to Broad, where it met the old district line. By this addition the size of Spring Garden was more than doubled. At the time of consolidation the area of the district was estimated to be 1100 acres. There are two theories as to the origin of the name. One is, that it is derived from Spring Garden, the name of a country seat in that neighborhood, which in the



year 1723 belonged to, and was for sale by, Dr. Francis Gandouet. A better suggestion is, that it was derived from the Spring Gardens, and old-established place of resort in London.

**State Fencibles, Infantry Battalion**—Founded in 1813 by Captain Clement C. Biddle. It was in service during the War of 1812 and in 1861 took its part in the three months' service. January 29, 1918; it was incorporated. It is by an Ordinance of Councils a City Guard acting under orders of the Mayor. At the outbreak of the war in 1917, it was recruited to full strength and the battalion offered to Colonel Roosevelt for his proposed expeditionary force. It occupies the armory on Broad Street, south of Race, once occupied by the First Regiment, National Guard.

*Commander*, Colonel Thomas S. Lanard.

On November 29th, the Old Guard of the Fencibles, with the Infantry Battalion, the active command, celebrated its centennial. They paraded to Independence Hall.

**State in Schuylkill Fishing Company**—Founded in 1732, and believed to be the oldest social club in existence. Originally named the Colony in Schuylkill, by its founders, many of them emigrants with Penn to the New World. The first home of the club was at Eaglesfield, the estate of William Warner, and now a part of Fairmount Park north of the west end of Girard Avenue Bridge. In 1822, after the Schuylkill was dammed to form a water supply for the Fairmount Water Works the company removed its picturesque "castle" to Rambo's Rock, opposite Bartram's Garden. In 1887, the location on the lower Schuylkill being no longer favorable as a location, the "castle" was taken down and removed to the banks of the Delaware, near Eddington, where it still remains. The company is limited to twenty-five members. The meetings are usually held monthly from March to October, inclusively, excepting in May and June when meetings are held every fortnight. Members take their turn as purveyor of the feasts, and all the cooking and service is by apprentice members or members. In the early days the Colony in Schuylkill ate fish the members caught in the stream, but more certain means are now taken to provide the table. The officers of the company are a Governor, three Counsellors, Treasurer, Secretary, Sheriff and Coroner. During the Revolution members of the organization distinguished themselves, either as officers or in the ranks of the Continental army. Many of the founders of the First Troop,

Philadelphia Cavalry, the oldest military organization in the United States, were members of this quaint fishing company.

**State Island**—*Newesingh*, or *Navisink*—so called by the Indians and Minquas, *Boon's* by the Dutch and Swedes, *Province* by the English before the Revolution, and *State* by the Americans after that time—a piece of cripple meadow and marshland surrounded by water, bounded by the Schuylkill River, Booke or Bow Creek, Minquas Creek and Church Creek. It was granted in 1669 by the Dutch Governor Peter Stuyvesant of New York to Peter Cock, confirmed to him in 1681 by Governor Lovelace of New York, and reconfirmed by Penn after his arrival. The western abutment of Penrose Ferry Bridge is on this island. It was the place upon which the first pest house, or hospital for the treatment of pestilential diseases, was erected by the Province of Pennsylvania, from which it received the name Province Island. After the State government was formed it was called State Island, for the same reason.

**State of Pennsylvania, Property of, in Philadelphia**—See *Exempted Property*.

**State Representatives, Vote for**—In Philadelphia, election November 5, 1918.

(\*) before name indicates present member.

Party abbreviations are: R., Republican; D., Democratic; T. M., Town Meeting; W., Washington; R.-P., Roosevelt-Progressive; F. P., Fair Play, and P., Prohibition.

**First District** (First and Thirty-ninth Wards), two members—\*John Mehrling, R., 7451; \*Leopold C. Glass, R., 7780; Peter B. Kennedy, D., P., 1892; Henry Posner, D., 1988.

**Second District** (Second Ward) \*Charles C. A. Baldi, Jr., R. D., T. M., 2836.

**Third District** (Third, Fourth and Fifth Wards), two members—Julius J. Lewis, R., F. P., 4220; Nicholas Di Lemmo, R., F. P., 4341; Jacob Lieberman, D., 508; Ralph Ponzulla, D., 615.

**Fourth District** (Sixth, Eighth and Ninth Wards)—\*James V. Lafferty, R., W., T. M., 2590; Harry A. McDermott, D., 629.

**Fifth District** (Twenty-sixth, Thirty-sixth and Forty-eighth Wards), three members—\*Edwin R. Cox, R., T. M., 10,963; \*Byron A. Milner, R., T. M., 10,969; \*Edward W. Wells, R., T. M., 10,954; Daniel M. Bowles, D., 3842; William B. Gannon, D., 3840; Joseph A. McLaughlin, D., 3667.

**Sixth District** (Seventh Ward)—\*Daniel J. Neary, R., D., R.-P., 3994.





*Seventh District* (Thirtieth Ward)—William J. Crawford, R., 3674; John J. Carey, D., 657.

*Eighth District* (Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards), two members—John R. K. Scott, R., 6903; William F. Rorke, R., D., W., 7395; William T. Connor, D., W., 748.

*Ninth District* (Eleventh and Twelfth Wards)—Herman Dilshheimer, Sr., R., 2353.

*Tenth District* (Fifteenth Ward), two members—\*William J. Brady, R., F. P., 3486; Alexander Colville, R., T. M., F. P., 2983; William J. Henry, D., 1238; Thomas J. Minnick, D., 1958.

*Eleventh District* (Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards)—\*Richard Curry, R., F. P., 3763; Edwin N. Manning, D., 1519.

*Twelfth District* (Nineteenth Ward), two members—\*Matthew Patterson, R., 5093; James A. Bennett, R., 5166; Thomas J. Kelly, D., 1972; Frank P. McKee, D., 1952.

*Thirteenth District* (Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards), two members—\*Max Aron, R., 6733; Clinton A. Sowers, R., 6745; Granville L. Detweiler, D., 1228; Jacob Lutz, D., 1086.

*Fourteenth District* (Twenty-first Ward)—William J. Hamilton, R., T. M., F. P., 3327; James Fagan, D., 1247.

*Fifteenth District* (Twenty-second and Forty-second Wards), two members—Robert A. Bucher, R., W., T. M., R.-P., 12,240; Edwin Stott, R., P., 11,504; Joseph P. Lodge, D., 3691; Charles C. Russell, D., 3592.

*Sixteenth District* (Twenty-third, Thirty-fifth and Forty-first Wards)—\*James A. Dunn, R., T. M., F. P., 6024; J. Albert Berlin, D., 2166.

*Seventeenth District* (Twenty-fourth, Thirty-fourth and Forty-fourth Wards)—three members—\*Theodore Campbell, R., 11,806; \*James J. Heffernan, R., W., 12,148; William T. Wallace, R., W., T. M., 12,179; John B. Albany, D., 5634; Elwell G. Davis, D., 5578; William P. McMonagle, D., 5621.

*Eighteenth District* (Twenty-fifth and Forty-fifth Wards), two members—\*Samuel J. Perry, R., W., T. M., F. P., 6291; \*John F. Snowden, R., T. M., F. P., 6246; Francis W. Dougherty, D., 2386; Edward J. Hinkle, D., 2404.

*Nineteenth District* (Twenty-eighth and Thirty-seventh Wards), two members—Samuel J. Ephraim, R., T. M., P., 6428; Arthur R. B. Fox, R., W., T. M., P., 6377; Charles H. Hersch, D., F. P., 3446; Edward Homer, D., F. P., 3282.

*Twentieth District* (Twenty-ninth and Forty-seventh Wards), two members—\*Patrick Conner, R., D., W., T. M., 7200;

\*John H. Drinkhouse, R., W., T. M., 6145; Michael S. Donahoe, —, 796.

*Twenty-first District* (Twenty-seventh, Fortieth and Forty-sixth Wards), two members—\*James Franklin, R., W., R.-P., P., 14,544; \*James A. Walker, R., P., 14,238; Simon J. Connor, D., 4294; Michael J. Conway, D., 4426.

*Twenty-second District* (Thirty-second Ward)—\*Benjamin M. Golder, R., 8560; Edward J. Kite, D., 1522.

*Twenty-third District* (Thirty-eighth Ward)—\*Sigmund J. Gans, R., D., W., 7396.

*Twenty-fourth District* (Thirty-third Ward)—Thad S. Krause, R., 4954; William T. Rump, D., 1981.

*Twenty-fifth District* (Forty-third Ward)—Philip H. Crockett, R., 3942; David Moffet, D., F. P., 3425.

*Twenty-sixth District* (Thirty-first Ward)—\*Philip Sterling, R., 3000; Edward F. McPeak, D., 1222.

**State Senators, Vote for**—In Philadelphia. Election, November 5, 1918.

*Second District* (Second Ward)—Samuel W. Salus, R., W., T. M., 2711; John R. Lynch, D., 155. (Third Ward)—Samuel W. Salus, R., W., T. M., 1186; John R. Lynch, D., 200. (Fourth Ward)—Samuel W. Salus, R., W., T. M., 1852; John R. Lynch, D., 120. (Seventh Ward)—Samuel W. Salus, R., W., T. M., 3694; John R. Lynch, D., 277. (Eighth Ward)—Samuel W. Salus, R., W., T. M., 1767; John R. Lynch, D., 151. (Ninth Ward)—Samuel W. Salus, R., W., T. M., 480; John R. Lynch, D., 111. (Thirtieth Ward)—Samuel W. Salus, R., W., T. M., 3603; John R. Lynch, D., 690.

*Third District* (Fifth Ward)—Wm. J. McNichol, R., 1259; John M. Hauger, D., 140. (Sixth Ward)—Wm. McNichol, R., 274; John M. Hauger, D., 399. (Tenth Ward)—Wm. J. McNichol, R., 1924; John M. Hauger, D., 248. (Eleventh Ward)—Wm. J. McNichol, R., 947; John M. Hauger, D., 85. (Twelfth Ward)—Wm. J. McNichol, R., 1418; John M. Hauger, D., 179. (Thirteenth Ward)—John M. Hauger, D., 2266; Wm. J. McNichol, R., 163. (Fourteenth Ward)—Wm. McNichol, R., 2716; John M. Hauger, D., 306. (Sixteenth Ward)—Wm. McNichol, R., 1208; John M. Hauger, D., 290. (Eighteenth Ward)—Wm. J. McNichol, 2578; John M. Hauger, D., 987.

*Fourth District* (Twenty-fourth Ward)—Edward W. Patton, R., P., 4359; Jas. J. Campbell, D., 1963. (Twenty-seventh Ward)—Edward W. Patton, R., P., 2228; Jas. J. Campbell, D., 390. (Thirty-fourth Ward)—Edward W. Patton, R., P., 5066;



Jas. J. Campbell, D., 2323. (Fortieth Ward)—Edward W. Patton, R., P., 5117; Jas. J. Campbell, D., 1977. (Forty-fourth Ward)—Edward W. Patton, R., P., 3098; Jas. J. Campbell, D., 1544. (Forty-sixth Ward)—Edward W. Patton, R., P., 7202; Jas. J. Campbell, D., 2032.

*Sixth District* (Twenty-first Ward)—Geo. Woodward, R., W., R.-P., T. M., 3166; Paul Reilly, D., 1241. (Twenty-second Ward)—Geo. Woodward, R., W., R.-P., T. M., 7287; Paul Reilly, D., 3118. (Thirty-eighth Ward)—Geo. Woodward, R., W., R.-P., T. M., 5222; Paul Reilly, D., 2280. (Forty-second Ward)—Geo. Woodward, R., W., R.-P., T. M., 5143; Paul Reilly, D., 1591.

*Eighth District* (Twenty-third Ward)—George Gray, R., P., T. M., 2537; Edwin K. Borie, D., 1408. (Twenty-fifth Ward)—George Gray, R., P., T. M., 3299; Edwin K. Borie, D., 1610. (Thirty-third Ward)—George Gray, R., P., T. M., 5110; Edwin K. Borie, D., 2099. (Thirty-fifth Ward)—George Gray, R., P., T. M., 2060; Edwin K. Borie, D., 379. (Forty-first Ward)—George Gray, R., P., T. M., 1931; Edwin K. Borie, D., 553. (Forty-third Ward)—George Gray, R., P., T. M., 4562; Edwin K. Borie, D., 2299. (Forty-fifth Ward)—George Gray, R., P., T. M., 2538; Edwin K. Borie, D., 877.

### Statues, Public—In Philadelphia:

*Matthias W. Baldwin*—Bronze, by Herbert Adams, erected at Broad and Spring Garden Streets, June 2, 1906. The gift of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, through the Fairmount Park Art Association.

*Commodore John Barry*—Bronze, by Samuel Murray. Erected in Independence Square, March 16, 1907. It cost \$10,500 and was the gift to the city of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. Barry has been popularly styled "The Father of the American Navy."

*John C. Bullitt*—Bronze, by John J. Boyle. South side of City Hall. Erected in 1907.

*Catholic T. A. B. Fountain*—Concourse, East of George's Hill, Fairmount Park. Marble group set up and dedicated by the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, in 1875. The central figure is of Moses with the Table of the Laws in his left arm, and four other full-length figures are parts of the group. These are of Bishop Carroll, Father Matthew, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and Commodore John Barry.

*Civil War Memorial*—to Pennsylvania's distinguished military and naval officers. Monumental gate-way at the Forty-first Street entrance to the Fairmount Park

Concourse. Erected under bequest of Richard Smith. Designed by James H. Windrim and John T. Windrim. Erected 1897-1912. The work includes:

### Colossal Statues

Major-General Hancock, by J. I. A. Ward.

Major-General McClellan, by Ed. C. Potter.

Major-General Meade, by D. C. French.

Major-General Reynolds, by Charles Graftly.

Richard Smith, by Herbert Adams.

### Colossal Busts

Admiral Porter, by Charles Graftly; Major-General Hartranft, by A. S. Calder; Admiral Dahlgren, by George E. Bissell; James H. Windrim, by Samuel Murray; Major-General S. W. Crawford, by Bessie O. Potter; Governor Curtin, by M. Ezekiel; General James A. Beaver, by Katharine M. Cohen; John B. Gest, by Charles Graftly; Eagles and Globes, by J. Massey Rhind.

*Columbus*—Marble statue, erected on Belmont Avenue, in Fairmount Park, about half a mile from Parkside Avenue, by Italian residents in 1876.

*Jeanne D'Arc*—Fremiet's bronze equestrian statue of the "Maid of Orleans." Erected at east end of Girard Avenue Bridge in 1891, by the Fairmount Park Art Association.

*Charles Dickens*—Dickens (seated) and Little Nell. Bronze group by F. E. Elwell. Clarence Clark Park, 43d Street and Chester Avenue. This is the first statue of Dickens erected anywhere. It was placed by the Fairmount Park Art Association.

*Benjamin Franklin*—The youth, pictured as he landed in Philadelphia. Bronze, by Dr. R. Tait McKenzie. In front of the gymnasium building of the University of Pennsylvania, 33d Street, south of Spruce.

One of brownstone, heroic-sized figure on the Public Ledger Building, by Bailly.

The bronze seated statue by John Boyle, on the Post-office pavement was presented to the city in 1896 by Justice Strawbridge.

The oldest statue of Franklin in the city is the marble by Lazzarini, occupying a niche over the doorway of the Philadelphia Library. It was presented by William Bingham after Franklin's death.

*Garfield*—Fairmount Park, East River Drive. Bronze, portrait bust and symbolic figure, by Augustus St. Gaudens. Erected 1896 by subscription through the Fairmount Park Art Association.

*Stephen Girard*—West front, City Hall. Gift to city by Girard College Alumni in 1897. Bronze, the work of J. Massey Rhind.





In main building of Girard College is a full-length figure of the founder, cut in marble by Gravelot.

*Goethe*—Fairmount Park near Horticultural Hall. Full length. Bronze. Erected 1890 by German citizens of Philadelphia.

*Grant*—Fairmount Park, Fountain Green. Bronze. Equestrian. Modelled by Daniel C. French and Edward C. Plotter. Erected 1899 by the Fairmount Park Art Association.

*Joseph Leidy, M.D.*—Bronze, by Samuel Murray. West side of City Hall. Erected in 1907.

*Lincoln*—Fairmount Park, River Drive, north of reservoir hill, not far from Green Street entrance. Bronze, seated figure. Modelled by Randolph Rogers. Erected and unveiled 1871.

*McClellan, General George B.*—The organizer of the Army of the Potomac. Bronze equestrian statue, northwest corner City Hall Plaza. The work of F. Edwin Elwell. Unveiled in 1896.

*McKinley*—There are two statues of the third martyred President of the United States. The first a portrait bust in bronze, by E. Pausch, the gift of the employees of the Philadelphia Post Office was set up in the Post Office building in January 1902.

A more important work, a bronze, begun by Albert Lopez and completed by Isidore Konti, was erected on the south side of City Hall. Dedicated June 6, 1908.

*Morton McMichael*—Bronze, East Side Drive, near Lemon Hill. Erected in 1882.

*Meade, General George G.*—Commander of the Army of the Potomac, at Gettysburg. Equestrian bronze, by Alexander M. Calder. Lansdowne Drive, West Fairmount Park. Erected in 1887 by the Fairmount Park Art Association.

*Peter Muhlenberg*—Whose exclamation, "There is a time to preach and a time to fight," at the outbreak of the Revolution has become historic. Bronze, by J. Otto Schweizer. South side of City Hall. Presented by the Pennsylvania German Society in 1910.

*William Pepper, M.D.*—Provost of the University of Pennsylvania during its period of expansion. Bronze, seated figure. In the gardens beside the Archeological Museum, 34th and Spruce Streets. Erected by his friends and associates in the University, in 1894.

*William Penn*—In grounds of Pennsylvania Hospital, Pine Street, between Eighth and Ninth. Lead. Erected 1804.

Surmounting the tower of City Hall.

Bronze. Modelled by A. M. Calder. Raised to place 1894. Height of statue, 37 feet.

*Pilgrim, The*—Bronze, by Augustus St. Gaudens. South side of City Hall. Presented by the New England Society of Philadelphia in 1905. This work is a later and improved study of the sculptor's statue erected in Springfield, Mass., where it is known as the representation of Deacon Samuel Chapin, and also as "The Puritan." There are general differences between the works. In the Philadelphia Statue the Bible is reversed so its name may be seen.

*Religious Liberty*—Marble group by Ezekiel. Erected in 1875 at east front of Horticultural Hall, Fairmount Park, by the B'nai B'rith, a Jewish Society.

*Reynolds, General John F.*—One of the first commanders to fall at Gettysburg. Bronze equestrian statue by Rogers, north front, City Hall.

*Schiller*—Fairmount Park, near Horticultural Hall. Bronze, full length. Erected in 1896 by the Constatter Volksfest Verein.

*Schubert*—Fairmount Park, near Horticultural Hall. Bronze, portrait bust. Placed in 1891 by the United Singers of Philadelphia, who had won it as a prize at the Sixteenth National Saengerfest in Newark.

*Washington*—Equestrian monument erected by the Society of the Cincinnati. Fairmount Park, Green Street entrance. Said to be the largest bronze sculpture in the United States. It was modelled by Professor Siemering of Berlin, and cost more than \$250,000. President McKinley unveiled it in 1897.

In front of Independence Hall. This bronze is a copy of one cut in marble by J. A. Bailly, which was disintegrating and placed in position in 1910. The marble statue was removed to City Hall, where it has been set up in the second floor of the tower. This latter work was the gift of public school children in 1868, and the copy of it in bronze was purchased by popular contributions.

*George Whitefield*—A bronze by Dr. R. Tait McKenzie was placed in the Dormitory Triangle of the University of Pennsylvania in June, 1919.

*Rev. John Witherspoon*—Bronze, northeast of Memorial Hall.

*Pastorius Monument*—In Vernon Park, Germantown. Bronze, by Albert Jaegers. Erected partly from funds collected by the German-American Alliance (since disbanded) and an appropriation from Congress. Corner-stone laid October 6, 1908, the 225th anniversary of the founding of





Germantown, by Francis Daniel Pastorius. The monument was to have been unveiled in May 1917, but the country having entered the world war by that time it was postponed. An effort was made during 1919 to have this accomplished, but the character of the event to be commemorated aroused some opposition, and the dedication awaits the action of the Secretary of War, who, in April 1919, suggested the date of unveiling be again postponed.

**Steamship Lines from Philadelphia**—There were at the beginning of the year 1920 53 Steamship Companies conducting lines from the Port of Philadelphia. Of this number 23 companies were maintaining 36 transatlantic lines with regular sailings, and 11 companies whose transatlantic lines had occasional sailings. In addition to these there were three coastwise lines, seven oil lines and nine local and inland lines.

LIST OF STEAMSHIP LINES USING THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA

Regular Sailings.	The Port of Philadelphia.	Transatlantic.
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Line.	To.	Pier Used.	Owners or Agents.
American .....	Liverpool .....	53 South .....	International Mercantile Marine Co., Freight Office, 408 Bourse Bldg.; passenger offices, 1319 Walnut St., Phila.
American .....	Hamburg .....	48 South .....	(As above.)
American .....	Rotterdam .....	48 South .....	(As above.)
American .....	Glasgow .....	48 & 53 South .....	(As above.)
Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	Jamaica and Cuba ..	3 South .....	Atlantic Fruit Co., 121 Walnut St., Phila.
Atlantic Transport ..	London .....	53 South .....	International Mercantile Marine Co., Freight Office, 408 Bourse Bldg., Phila.
Brooks S. S. Line ..	Havre, St. Nazaire, Dunkirk, Antwerp, Rotterdam .....	78 South .....	Megee, Steer & Co., Drexel Bldg., Phila.
Brooks S. S. Line ..	Copenhagen, Gothenburg, Malmo, Hamburg, Helsingfors and Danzig .....	78 South .....	(As above.)
Cunard Line .....	London .....	16 South .....	Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd., 1300 Walnut St., Phila.
Cunard Line .....	Antwerp .....	16 South .....	(As above.)
Cunard Line .....	Liverpool .....	16 South .....	(As above.)
Cunard Line .....	Bristol (Avermouth Docks) .....	16 South .....	(As above.)
Earn Line .....	Havana .....	56 South .....	Earn-Line Steamship Co., Bullitt Bldg., Phila.
Earn Line .....	Manchester .....	56 South .....	(As above.)
France & Canada Steamship Corp.	United Kingdom, South American, South African, French and Baltic ports .....	19 North .....	France & Canada S. S. Corp., Bourse Bldg., Phila.
Furness Line .....	Leith and Dundee ..	"B" Pt. Richmond ..	Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd., Bourse Bldg., Phila.
Furness Line .....	Glasgow .....	"D" Pt. Richmond ..	(As above.)
Furness Line .....	London .....	"A" Pt. Richmond ..	(As above.)



## LIST OF STEAMSHIP LINES USING THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA

Regular Sailings.

The Port of Philadelphia.

Transatlantic.

Line.	To.	Pier Used.	Owners or Agents.
Green Star Line ...	Adriatic-Greek Ports ..	25 North .....	Chas. Kurz & Co., Inc., Drexel Bldg., Phila.
Holland American ..	Rotterdam .....	48 & 55 South .....	International Mercantile Marine Co., 408 Bourse Bldg., Phila.
I. F. C. Lines .....	Buenos Aires and River Platte Ports	40 South .....	International Freight-ing Corp., Lafayette Bldg., Phila.
I. F. C. Lines .....	Havre, Bordeaux, St. Nazaire, Dunkirk	40 South .....	(As above.)
Italian Lines: La Veloco .....	Naples and Genoa ..	19 North .....	Italia-America, Society of Maritime Trade, 821 Christian St., Phila.
Navigazione Generale Italiana	Naples and Genoa ..	19 North .....	(As above.)
Kerr Steamship Co.	Hamburg and Rotterdam	3 Pt. Richmond ....	Phila. Agent, Howard E. Hudson, Drexel Bldg., Phila.
Kurz Lines .....	Poland, Germany and Mediterranean Ports	25 North .....	Chas. Kurz & Co., Inc., Drexel Bldg., Phila.
Mallory S. S. Co. ...	Marseilles and Genoa.	46 South .....	Mallory S. S. Co., 629 Chestnut St., Phila.
Norway-Mexico Gulf Line	Bergen, Stavanger, Christiania and Finland	40 South, and Pt. Richmond	J. A. McCarthy, Lafayette Bldg., Phila.
Phila.-Manchester Lines	Manchester .....	"D" Pt. Richmond ..	Manchester Lines, Ltd., and Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd., Bourse Bldg., Phila.
Phila.-Transatlantic Lines	London .....	"A" Pt. Richmond ..	Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd., Bourse Bldg., Phila.
Raporel Line .....	Hull and Evenmouth	46 South .....	Raporel Line, Commercial Trust Bldg., Phila.
Red Star Line .....	Antwerp .....	48 & 55 South .....	International Mercantile Marine Co., 408 Bourse Bldg., Phila.
Scandinavian-American Line	Christiania and Copenhagen	Willow St. ....	W. H. Osborn, Lafayette Bldg., Phila.
Società Nazionale Di Navigazione	Naples and Genoa ..	40 South .....	Società Nazionale di Navigazione, 139 S. Third St., Phila.
Swedish-American Line and Transatlantic Co. (Joint Service)	Gothenburg, Malmo and Stockholm, Sweden, and Finland	40 South and Pt. Richmond	J. A. McCarthy, Lafayette Bldg., Phila.
United Fruit Co. ...	Cuba, Jamaica and Central America	5 North .....	United Fruit Co., Pier No. 5 North, Phila.





LIST OF STEAMSHIP LINES USING THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA

Occasional Sailings      The Port of Philadelphia      Transatlantic

Line.	To.	Pier Used.	Owners or Agents.
American-Indian ....	Calcutta (inbound)	48 South .....	Gailey, Davis & Co., Bourse Bldg., Phila.
American-Levant Line	Piræus, Salonica, Smyrna and Con- stantinople	Various .....	Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd., 1300 Walnut St., Phila.
Bombay-American ...	Bombay (inbound) ..	48 South .....	Gailey, Davis & Co., Bourse Bldg., Phila.
Bordeaux Line .....	Bordeaux .....	P. R. R. Piers .....	W. F. Hagar & Co., 421 Chestnut St., Phila.
Dale-Universal Line ..	Rotterdam .....	Coal Piers .....	Chas. Kurz & Co., Inc., Drexel Bldg., Phila.
Furness Line .....	Fowey .....	Pt. Richmond .....	Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd., Bourse Bldg., Phila.
Luckenbach Steam- ship Co.	Rotterdam and Am- sterdam	Various Piers .....	Gailey, Davis & Co., Bourse Bldg., Phila.
Munson Line .....	West Indies, South American and European Ports	Various Piers .....	Munson Steamship Line, F. M. Wolf, Local Mgr., Drexel Bldg., Phila.
Nafra Line	Italian Ports .....	Pt. Richmond Piers ..	Chas. Kurz & Co., Inc., Drexel Bldg., Phila.
Sota & Aznar	Spanish Ports .....	Pt. Richmond Piers and Girard Point	Sota and Aznar, Com- mercial Trust Bldg., Phila.
South African Line	Capetown, Algoa Bay, Port Natal, etc.	Eddystone Piers ....	Gailey, Davis & Co., Bourse Bldg., Phila.

The Coastwise Lines      The Port of Philadelphia

Line.	To.	Pier Used.	Owners or Agents.
Ericsson Line .....	Baltimore .....	3 South	Ericsson Line, Pier 3 South, Phila.
Merchants & Miners Transportation Co.	Jacksonville, Savan- nah, Boston	18 to 24 South .....	Merchants and Miners Transportation Co., Pier 18 S. Wharves, Phila.
Southern Steamship Co.	Houston, Texas ....	46 South .....	Southern Steamship Co., Commercial Trust Bldg., Phila.

The Oil Lines      The Port of Philadelphia

Line.	To.	Pier Used.	Owners or Agents.
Atlantic Refining Co.	English and other European Ports	Schuylkill River ....	Atlantic Refining Co., 3144 Passyunk Ave., Phila.
Crew-Levick Co. ....	European, South American, Cuban and Japanese Ports.	Schuylkill River ....	Crew-Levick Co., 111 N. Broad St., Phila.
Gulf Refining Co. ...	Southern Ports .....	Schuylkill River ....	Gulf Refining Co., Widener Bldg., Phila.



## LIST OF STEAMSHIP LINES USING THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA

## The Oil Lines      The Port of Philadelphia

Line.	To.	Pier Used.	Owners or Agents.
Pure Oil Co. ....	New York .....	Marcus Hook, Del. River	Pure Oil Co., Lafayette Bldg., Phila.
Sun So. ....	English and other European Ports	Marcus Hook, Del. River	Sun Oil Co., Finance Bldg., Phila.
Texas Co. ....	Southern Ports ....	Marcus Hook, Del. River	Texas Co., Widener Bldg., Phila.
Vacuum Oil Co. ....	European Ports ....	Brammel's Pt., Delaware River	Vacuum Oil Co., Brown Bros. Bldg., Phila.

## Local and Inland Lines

Line.	To.	Pier Used.	Owners or Agents.
Augustine Amusement Co.	Augustine Park ....	Arch St. ....	Augustine Amusement Co., Pier 4 South.
Bush Line .....	Marcus Hook, Wilmington, New Castle	10 North .....	Bush Line, Pier 10 North.
Chester Shipping Co.	Chester and intermediate points	Arch St. ....	Chester Shipping Co., Arch St. Pier, Phila. and Chester, Pa.
Dolphin Line .....	Trenton and intermediate points	Arch St. ....	Dolphin Line, Arch St. Pier, Phila.
Frederica & Philadelphia Navigation Co.	Bowers Beach and Frederica	10 North .....	Frederica and Phila. Navigation Co., Frederica, Delaware.
New York & Delaware River Steamship Corp.	New York .....	Cherry St. ....	New York and Delaware River Steamship Co., Cherry St. Pier, Phila.
Trenton Transportation Co.	Trenton .....	4 North .....	Trenton Transportation Co., Arch St. Pier, Phila.
Wilmington Steamboat Co.	Chester and Wilmington	5 South .....	Wilmington Steamboat Co., Chestnut St. Pier, Phila.
Woodland Steamboat Co.	Chester, Pennsgrove, Augustine Park and Woodland Beach	4 North .....	Woodland Steamboat Co., 3, Arch St., Phila.

**Steinberg**—A village laid out in 1815, three miles and a half from Philadelphia, on the Frankford Road. Robert Brooke and G. W. Steinhauer were the projectors of this enterprise.

**Stenton**—Near Wayne Junction, Germantown, now in care of the Colonial Dames. This quaint colonial mansion was erected some time between 1727 and 1734 by James Logan, Secretary and Deputy-Governor to William Penn. The mansion has a frontage of 55 feet and a depth of 42 feet. The place was occupied by Wash-

ington on his way to meet Howe at the Brandywine, and later the British General used the mansion as his headquarters. The mansion is kept in order through the charge of a small admission fee from visitors.

**Stock Exchange**—The Philadelphia Stock Exchange has been located in the Stock Exchange Building, 1411 to 1419 Walnut Street since 1912, having removed from the old Merchants' Exchange Building, at Third and Walnut Streets, in that year. The Exchange has been identified with every great name in finance for almost a century.



During the days of the Civil War it really became the financial centre of the United States, and the patriotic and unselfish support which the members extended to the administration played a crucial part in the prosecution of the war. In the great World War just drawn to a close the members of the Exchange have also nobly played their parts.

Prior to 1832 the Philadelphia Stock Exchange had no permanent home and the members held their meetings in all sorts of places, especially the coffee houses. Of these the most famous was the Merchants' Coffee House at the corner of Second and Gold Streets, and this served the purpose of an exchange for a great many years.

The corner-stone of the Merchants' Exchange Building, which was the first real home of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange was laid on February 22, 1832, on the occasion of the Centennial anniversary of the birth of George Washington, and represented the culmination of eleven years of determined effort to secure a fitting home for Philadelphia's financial interest. In 1834 the building was first opened for business. The building was erected by a stock company and including the lot cost \$206,900. The present home of the Stock Exchange cost about \$1,300,000.

For forty-two years the Merchants' Exchange Building remained the home of the Stock Exchange, and in 1876 it moved to a building in the rear of the Girard Bank on Third Street below Chestnut. On the completion of the Drexel Building, it took quarters in it and from there back to its old headquarters in the Merchants' Exchange Building and then to its present home in the Stock Exchange Building.

The first president of the Exchange was Matthew McConnell. Then came Captain James Glentworth, Israel Wheelen, John Donaldson, James Musgrave, William Walmsley, William F. W. Emlen, George Camblos, Henry Owen, Abraham Barker and many others identified with the financial interests of the city.

The first seats on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange cost but \$30. The highest price paid for a seat since the early days was

\$15,000. The highest price paid in recent years was \$8500.

*President*, William D. Grange.

*Secretary-Treasurer*, Horace M. Lee.

*Chairman*, Samuel T. Davidson.

*Vice-chairman*, James T. Lazarus.

**Stocks and Bonds**—Sales, and ranges of Philadelphia stocks during 1919.

Stock and bond trading on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange in 1919 exceeded that of 1918, but was below the totals of 1917. Stock trading for the year totaled 3,230,740 shares, as compared with 1,827,978 in 1918 and with 3,644,887 in 1917. Bond trading for the year was \$17,085,485, compared with \$11,976,438 in 1918 and with \$20,322,675 in 1917.

Monthly transactions in stocks and bonds for two years follow:

No. of shares	1919	1918
January .....	220,056	231,427
February .....	143,903	167,908
March .....	207,137	96,475
April .....	222,356	70,521
May .....	302,680	200,136
June .....	271,508	162,046
July .....	393,663	223,013
August .....	205,750	95,565
September .....	217,456	98,766
October .....	389,684	159,524
November .....	239,245	154,889
December .....	417,222	171,708

Total .....	\$3,230,740	\$1,827,978
Par value Bonds .....	1919	1918
January .....	\$1,124,450	\$1,083,350
February .....	1,022,700	1,059,233
March .....	911,765	833,100
April .....	1,033,150	1,027,450
May .....	1,036,880	993,655
June .....	1,022,582	902,000
July .....	1,022,708	773,600
August .....	957,300	591,550
September .....	534,050	796,000
October .....	1,264,400	934,050
November .....	1,350,700	1,493,300
December .....	5,744,800	1,489,150

Total .....\$17,085,485 \$11,976,438

**Range of Stocks for 1919** on Philadelphia Exchange:

	High	Low
Acme Tea Co. 1st pf. ....	91½ July 17	91½ July 17
Alliance Insurance .....	25 Dec. 23	19 Jan. 2
American Gas Co. of New Jersey .....	74 June 18	43 Dec. 15
American Milling .....	12½ Mar. 31	8 Dec. 11
American Railways .....	19½ May 26	19½ May 26
American Railways pf. ....	69½ Jan. 3	56½ Dec. 22
American Stores Co. ....	43½ Nov. 17	20½ Apr. 17
American Stores Co. pf. ....	96 July 8	88 Aug. 28
American Ship & Commerce .....	46½ Oct. 20	26½ Dec. 30
Baldwin Locomotive Works .....	136½ Sept. 15	65½ Jan. 30





		High		Low	
Baldwin Locomotive Works pf. ....	109 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	June 27	100 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Jan. 7	
Bergner & Engel Brewing .....	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Nov. 18	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Nov. 18	
Bergner & Engle Brewing pf. ....	20 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Nov. 18	20 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Nov. 18	
Buffalo & Susquehanna Corp. vot. t. c. ....	73	Jan. 2	67 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Mar. 19	
Buffalo & Susquehanna Corp. vot. t. c. pf. ....	53	Jan. 3	49	Dec. 10	
Cambria Iron .....	41 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Feb. 25	38 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Oct. 8	
Cambria Steel .....	125	July 7	110	Feb. 20	
Catawissa 1st pf. ....	43	Apr. 3	38	Dec. 30	
Catawissa 2d pf. ....	42	June 11	40	Feb. 19	
Chestnut Hill .....	58	Oct. 28	58	Oct. 28	
Congoleum Co. Inc. ....	35	Nov. 19	35	Nov. 19	
Consolidated Traction of N. J. ....	60	May 1	41 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Dec. 30	
East Pennsylvania .....	50	Oct. 30	50	Oct. 30	
Electric Storage Battery .....	153	Oct. 15	51 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Jan. 23	
General Asphalt .....	161	Oct. 31	39	Jan. 2	
General Asphalt pf. ....	241	Oct. 31	76	Jan. 7	
Giant Portland Cement Co. ....	5	June 13	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	June 13	
Giant Portland Cement Co. pf. ....	24	Nov. 3	20	Oct. 29	
Huntingdon & Broad Top .....	6	Mar. 4	4	Dec. 15	
Huntingdon & Broad Top pf. ....	19	Feb. 3	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Oct. 18	
Insurance Co. of North America .....	36	Nov. 24	25 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Jan. 16	
J. G. Brill Co. ....	64 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	July 14	19 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Feb. 25	
J. G. Brill Co. pf. ....	95	May 3	78	June 30	
Kentucky Securities Cor. pf. ....	51	Dec. 11	51	Dec. 11	
Keystone Telephone .....	18 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	July 24	8	Mar. 24	
Keystone Telephone pf. ....	59	July 18	43	Nov. 28	
Lake Superior Corporation .....	25 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	July 29	17	Jan. 22	
Langston Monotype .....	86 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Nov. 6	85	Nov. 6	
Lehigh Coal & Navigation .....	73	Jan. 3	58 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Dec. 10	
Lehigh Valley .....	60 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	June 3	40 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Nov. 29	
Lehigh Valley Transit .....	10	Dec. 23	10	Dec. 23	
Lehigh Valley Transit pf. ....	26	Jan. 31	20	Dec. 1	
Lit Brothers .....	26 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	May 5	25 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Nov. 28	
Little Schuylkill .....	45	Mar. 13	40 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	June 16	
Midvale Steel & Ordnance .....	64 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	July 15	41	Jan. 29	
Minehill & Schuylkill Haven .....	52 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Mar. 7	50	Jan. 3	
North Penna. ....	82	Nov. 6	79	Apr. 26	
Northern Central .....	75	Jan. 14	69 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Sept. 24	
Otto Eisenlohr & Bro. ....	61	July 25	56	July 16	
Pennsylvania .....	48 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	May 19	40	Dec. 12	
Penna. Salt Mfg. ....	84 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Jan. 17	70	Dec. 9	
Penna. Traffic Company .....	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Mar. 3	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	June 2	
Phila. Company .....	42 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	July 10	30	Jan. 29	
Phila. Company pfd. 5 per cent. ....	30	May 19	25	Nov. 8	
Phila. Company pfd. 6 per cent. ....	37 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Apr. 29	31 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Jan. 28	
Phila. Electric Company .....	26 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	May 21	24	Dec. 12	
Phila., Germantown & Norristown .....	123	Apr. 21	115	Dec. 19	
Phila. Rapid Transit .....	28 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	June 5	24 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Aug. 23	
Phila. Rapid Transit Trust cdfs. ....	29 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	June 19	23	Apr. 28	
Philadelphia Traction .....	71	Jan. 3	59	Dec. 15	
Philad. Warehouse Co., 235 Dock St. ....	112	June 11	112	June 11	
Phila. & Western Railway .....	8	May 8	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	May 2	
Phila. & Western Railway pfd. ....	30	May 8	27	Mar. 4	
Railways Company General .....	5	May 5	5	May 5	
Reading Traction .....	23 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Dec. 29	23 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Dec. 29	
Reading .....	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	June 6	74	Nov. 29	
Reading 1st pf. ....	38 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Mar. 17	33 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Dec. 11	
Reading 2d pf. ....	39 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	May 17	34	Dec. 17	
Second & Third Pass. Rwy. ....	210	Dec. 3	210	Dec. 3	
Tonapah Mining Co. of Nevada .....	4	May 13	17	Dec. 22	
Tonapah Belmont Development .....	4	May 14	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Dec. 22	
United Co's of New Jersey .....	197 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Oct. 31	185	Feb. 1	
United Gas Improvement .....	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Jan. 14	50 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Dec. 24	



United Rys Inv. Co. of San Fran. ....	11	Feb.	20	10	Dec.	15
United Rys. Inv. Co. of San Fran. pf. ...	33½	July	7	26½	Dec.	30
United States Steel Corporation .....	115½	July	14	88½	Feb.	10
United States Steel Corp. pfd. ....	115½	June	10	114½	Feb.	13
Union Traction \$17.50 paid .....	41	May	29	33	Dec.	26
Warwick Iron & Steel .....	9	Apr.	15	8½	Jan.	6
Wm. Cramp Sons S. & E. B'dg. Tr. cfts. ...	54½	Sept.	19	40	Apr.	22
Welsbach Company .....	46	Jan.	13	35	Dec.	27
West Jersey & Seashore .....	75	Jan.	9	72	Dec.	30
Westmoreland Coal .....	11	Nov.	29	10	Oct.	16
Western New York & Penna. ....	220	Oct.	23	75	Feb.	15
York Railways .....	9½	June	3	7	Mar.	21
York Railways pfd. ....	32½	May	19	30	Aug.	29

**Strawberry Mansion**—East Park, near Dauphin Street entrance. This old house, which crowns a height overlooking the Schuylkill, once was the residence of Judge Joseph Hemphill, who died in 1842. Judge Hemphill was the first presiding judge of the District Court, established in 1811. He was for a time identified with the pottery interest, being a pioneer in the manufacture of fine porcelain in this country.

**Streets**—Philadelphia has a total of 1718 miles of streets, or to be exact: 1717.8 miles. Of this mileage there are 1176.650 miles of improved pavements; 108.7 miles of bituminous roads; 249.9 miles of water-bound macadam roads; 4.1 miles of concrete roads; .35 mile of granite block on hillsides; and 178 miles of dirt roads. In 1909 there were 1343.7 miles of paved streets. There are about 2300 miles of sidewalks. There are 474 miles of streets occupied by street railways.

**NUMBERING**—In 1857 the present system of numbering buildings, by which a new century begins at each main thoroughfare, was put into effect. Before 1790 no building in the city was numbered by any system, but in that year, Clement Biddle, who compiled a Directory of the city, devised a plan by which all buildings on the north and east sides of the streets should bear odd numbers, and all on the south and west sides, even numbers. That Market Street should be the point of departure for numbers running south and north of that thoroughfare, and the numbers on cross streets should begin at the Delaware front.

The numbers north and south of Market Street are:

North from Market	South from Market
1 Market, Filbert.	1 Market, Ludlow.
— Lancaster Av., N. W.	— Ranstead.
100 Arch, Cherry.	— Woodland Av., S. W.
200 Race, Florist New.	100 Chestnut, Sansom.

300 Vine, Wood.	— Dock.
— Ridge Ave., N. W.	200 Walnut, Locust.
400 Callowh'l, Wilow.	300 Spruce, Delancey.
500 Buttonwood.	400 Pine.
— Spring Gard'n.	500 Lombard, Gas-kill.
600 Green.	600 South.
— Mt. Vernon.	— Gray's Ferry, S. W.
— Wallace, Melon.	— Passyunk Av., S. W.
700 Fairmount Av.	700 Bainbridge.
800 Brown, Parrish.	— Kenilworth.
900 Poplar, Laurel.	— Monroe.
— Gtn. Rd., N.W.	— Fitzwater.
1000 Wildey.	800 Catharine, Queen.
1100 George.	900 Christian, Montrose.
1200 Girard Ave., Stiles.	1000 Carpenter.
1300 Thompson, Seybert.	1100 Washington Av.
1400 Master, Sharswood.	— Ellsworth.
1500 Jefferson, Redner.	1200 Federal, Manton.
1600 Oxford, Turner.	1300 Wharton.
1700 Columbia Ave.	1400 Reed.
1800 Montgomery Ave.	1500 Dickinson.
1900 Berks.	— Greenwich.
2000 Norris.	1600 Tasker, Mountaintain.
2100 Diamond.	1700 Morris, Pierce.
2200 Susquehanna Ave.	— Watkins.
2300 Dauphin, Arizona.	1800 Moore, Sigel.
2400 York.	1900 Miffin.
2500 Cumberland.	2000 McKean.
2600 Huntingdon.	2100 Snyder Ave.
2700 Lehigh Ave.	2200 Jackson.
2800 Somerset.	2300 Wolf.
2900 Cambria.	2400 Ritner.
3000 Indiana Ave.	2500 Porter.
3100 Clearfield.	2600 Shunk.
3200 Allegheny Av.	2700 Oregon Ave.
3300 Westmoreland.	2800 Johnston.
3400 Ontario.	2900 Rieger.
3500 Tioga.	3000 Pollock.
	3100 Packer Ave.
	3200 Curtin.
	3300 Geary.





3600 Venango.	3400 Hartranft.
3700 Erie Ave.	3500 Hoyt.
3800 Butler.	3600 Pattison Ave.
3900 Pike.	3700 Beaver.
4000 Luzerne.	3800 Hastings.
4100 Lycoming.	3900 Stone.
4200 Juniata or Hunting Pk. Ave.	4000 Pennypacker Ave.
4300 Bristol.	4100 Stuart.
4400 Cayuga.	4200 Tener Ave.
4500 Wingohocking.	4300 Brumbaugh
4600 Courtland.	4400 44th Ave.
4700 Wyoming.	4500 45th Ave.
4800 Loudon.	Govt. Ave.
4900 Rockland.	League Island.
5000 Ruscomb.	
5100 Lindley.	
5200 Duncannon.	
5300 Fisher.	
5400 Somerville.	
5500 Clarkson.	
5600 Olney.	

**Streets.** CHANGES IN NAME—All of the principal thoroughfares, running east and west in the old city, originally bore different names from those by which they are now known. When William Penn paid his second visit to the city he founded, he learned that names had been applied to some of the principal streets evidently in honor of some prominent citizens. The founder immediately renamed these streets for trees found growing in the vicinity. But some of these names, in turn were subsequently disregarded by the dwellers of the city, who applied to them the names by which they have become familiar. In 1897 an effort was made to standardize the names of small streets which constantly recurred in different blocks, each time with a new name. Hundreds of avenues were thus renamed for convenience, taking the name of the longest or best known of the thoroughfares recurring in similar positions in different blocks. Some of the more interesting of changes of street names that have been made are given below.

**Arch St.**—Holme St., Mulberry St.  
**Bainbridge St.**—Shippin St. Bainbridge, a "town on Second Street," is mentioned in an advertisement in the *U. S. Gazette* in 1818. It was probably below the southern boundary of Southwark. A part of Shippin St. was called Irish Town in 1784.

**Bank St.** was formerly Elbow Lane, from Market St. south, and turning west to Third St. It was called Whitehorse Alley from Market St., and when opened through to Chestnut St. the whole of it, including Whitehorse Alley, was called Bank St.

**Baltimore Ave.**—Chadd's Ford Pike.

**Broad St.**, from South Penn Square to Filbert St., Oak St., Merriek St.

**Callowhill St.**, from Delaware to Fourth St., New St.

**Carpenter St.** is composed of John St. from Front St. to Moyamensing Ave.; Carpenter St., from Moyamensing Ave. to Passyunk Ave.; and Tidmarsh St., from Eleventh St. to Schuylkill River.

**Cherry St.**, west of Third St., north from Arch St.—Hill St., Cherry Alley.

**Chestnut St.**, from the Delaware to the Schuylkill River, Wynne St.; west of Schuylkill River, James St.

**Church St.**, from Front to Second St., north of Market St.—Pewter Platter Alley, Jones's Alley; west of Second St., Church Alley.

**Commerce St.** is composed of Commerce St. from Fourth to Fifth St.; South Alley, from Fifth to Sixth St.; also of Mulberry Court, running from Sixth St. toward Seventh St.; Pearson's Court, which ran from Seventh St. toward Sixth St. When those courts were cut through, the avenue was called St. James' St.

**Ellsworth St.**, west from Eighth St., north of Federal, Washington St.

**Fairmount Ave.** is composed of Coates St. from the Delaware to Old York Road; Hickory Lane, from Old York Road to Ridge Ave.; Vinyard Lane, Plumstead Lane, afterward Francis Lane, and then New Hickory Lane, from Ridge Ave. to the Schuylkill River; the whole being subsequently known as Coates St.

**Fifteenth St.**—Schuylkill Eighth St.

**Fifth St.**, from Green St. to the Cohocksink Creek, Old York Road; below Green St., Old Fourth St.

**Girard Ave.**, from Sixth St. to Frankford Ave., Franklin Ave.; from Frankford Ave. to Gunners' Run, Prince St.

**Locust St.**, from Fourth to Fifth St. Shippin's Alley; from Fifth to Sixth St., Prune St.

**Market St.**, Delaware to Schuylkill River, High St.; west of Schuylkill, West Chester Road, Washington St.

**Mount Vernon St.**, from Eighth St. to Broad, Washington St.; west of Broad, Hunter St.

**Rainstead St.**—Crockett's Court, Jayne St., Kelly St., Clover St., Joint St., Malloy St., St. Joseph St., Lee St., Johnston St.

**Race St.**—Songhurst St., Sassafras St.

**Sansom St.** is composed of Gothic St., Front to Second; Lodge St., from Second to Third; Library St., Fourth to Fifth; Little George, from Sixth to Seventh; Sansom St., from Seventh to Eighth; and George St., from Eighth St. to the Schuylkill River.



*Sixteenth St.*—Schuylkill Seventh St.  
*South Orianna St.*—Hudson St., Franklin Court, Franklin Place, Whalebone Alley.  
*South St.*—Cedar St.  
*South Penn Square*, from Juniper to Fifteenth St.—Olive St.

*Spring Garden St.* is composed of old Spring Garden St. from Sixth to Broad St.; Morris St., from Broad St. to the Schuylkill River; and Bridge St., from the Schuylkill, running west. It was extended to Fifth St. in 1908.

*Spruce St.*—Dock St.  
*Thompson St.* is composed of Duke St. from Norris St. to Frankford Ave., and

Third St.; Prime St. (formerly Love Lane) from Third St. to the Schuylkill River.

*Washington Square*, from Walnut to Locust St., east of Eighth St.—Columbia Ave., Seventh St.

*Water St.*—The street under the Bank, King St.

*Woodland Ave.*—Darby Road.

**Street Cleaning**—See *Year Book* for 1919 for contracts for years 1916, 1917 and 1918. The figures for this purpose and for the removal of ashes and rubbish in 1919 and the contract price for 1920 are given below.

#### Contract Price 1919

District	Contractors	Street Cleaning	Ashes and Rubbish	Total
1	Cunningham & Murray	\$114,000	\$100,000	\$214,000
2	James Irvin	180,000	140,000	320,000
3	E. H. Vare	509,000	182,000	691,000
4	E. H. Vare	616,000	183,000	799,000
5	T. L. Flannagan	244,000	133,000	377,000
6	Peoples & Ruch	150,000	168,559	318,559
7	R. J. & A. Peoples	165,000	87,000	252,000
8	Frank Curran	164,300	78,350	242,650
9	Estate David McMahon	298,000	174,000	472,000
Total		\$2,440,300	\$1,245,909	\$3,686,209

#### Contract Price 1920

1	Cunningham & Murray	\$165,000	\$180,000	\$345,000
2	James Irvin	295,400	193,200	488,600
3	E. H. Vare	572,248	220,713	792,961
4	E. H. Vare	682,660	215,133	897,793
5	T. L. Flannagan	251,740	157,160	408,900
6	Peoples & Ruch	165,000	184,000	349,000
7	R. J. & A. Peoples	173,000	105,000	278,000
8	Frank Curran	173,750	93,400	267,150
9	Estate David McMahon	320,000	199,000	519,000
Total		\$2,798,798	\$1,547,606	\$4,346,404

Phoenix St. from Frankford Ave. to Germantown Ave., and west of the latter as far as Ridge Ave.

*Twentieth St.*—Schuylkill Third St.  
*Twenty-first St.*—Schuylkill Second St.  
*Twenty-fifth St.*, from Locust to South St., Willow St.; from Vine St. north, John St., Fairmount Ave.

*Twenty-fourth St.*, from Locust St. south, near Schuylkill River, Beach St.; from Vine St. north, William St.

*Twenty-second St.*—Schuylkill Front St.  
*Twenty-third St.*, south of Market St., Ashton St., Cedar St.; north of Vine St., Washington St., Nixon St.

*Vine St.*—Valley St.

*Walnut St.*—Pool St.

*Washington Ave.* is composed of Washington St. from the Delaware River to

**Street Cleaning, Bureau of**—Rooms 334, 336, 338 east corridor, City Hall. A division of the Department of Public Works.

Chief, Earl B. Morden; salary, \$4000.  
 See *Highways, Bureau of*.

**Street Railways**—See *Rapid Transit Company, Transit*.

**Street Traffic**—In September a census of street traffic was made under the direction of the Director of Public Works. The census covered a single day from 5 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night, a period of sixteen hours. A similar census was taken in 1918, and the increase is calculated on the comparison. Three points covered in the central portion of the city were Market Street from Eleventh



to Twelfth Streets. Market Street at Thirty-second Street and Broad Street from Filbert to Arch Streets. The total number of vehicles passing over Broad Street from Filbert to Arch Streets numbered 16,908, which is a decrease of 500.

On Market Street from Eleventh to Twelfth Streets the number was 11,654, an increase of 100. At Thirty-second and Market Streets the number of vehicles was 10,708, or an increase of 937 vehicles. The decrease in Broad Street, it is thought, might have been due to the opening of the Parkway to its full length, much of the traffic taking advantage of this new avenue. The census showed that in the Parkway from Sixteenth to Seventeenth Streets the number of vehicles was 6123. It was the first time that a census was made to include this point.

As to streets in the north, northeastern and northwestern sections, the increased traffic is considerable. In Lincoln drive between Greene and McCallum Streets 5285 vehicles were noted, an increase of 1726. In the Northeast Boulevard from Second to Fifth Streets the census-takers noted 11,935 vehicles, an increase of 842. In Bensalem Avenue north of Bustleton Pike the records show 5152 vehicles, an increase of 1053.

The biggest individual increase in traffic occurred in York Road from Olney Avenue to Spencer Street. The census shows 11,015 vehicles in this section, an increase of 3907. In West Philadelphia at City Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street the increase was 1685, or a total number of 3488. In Greene Street from School Lane to Coulter Street, a new point in the census, there were 4855 vehicles, and in Sixty-third Street from Market to Arch Streets, another new point, 5433 vehicles. In Nicetown Lane from Front Street east, observed for the first time, 1522 vehicles were noted. Seventy-five per cent. of the vehicles at all points were motor-driven.

December 31st.—Mayor Smith approved an ordinance regulating traffic on streets occupied by car tracks. The measure provides that in the district between Third Street and the Schuylkill River and between Girard Avenue and South Street, excepting Fairmount Avenue west of Broad Street, and Chestnut Street, east of Third Street, all streets over which a single line of railway cars is operated shall be one-way streets.

All vehicle travel upon every such street is to be in the direction in which the street railway line is operated. On all such thoroughfares parking of vehicles shall be confined to one side of the street only. The measure provides further that all streets

bounded by Race, Pine, Seventh and Sixteenth Streets, and on Broad from South Street to Columbia Avenue, are designated as non-parking streets, and no vehicle will be allowed to park or stand thereon.

All street cars, at all times, will have the right of way.

**Strikes and Labor Disputes in 1919**—January 4th.—Strike of milk-wagon drivers. It was announced on January 7th that 1294 wagons were idle. Failure to recognize Driver's Union given as the cause.

January 10th.—Milk-wagon driver's strike ended, the men returning to work. Publicity given the wages of the drivers, said to range from \$30 to \$80 a week, had the effect of attracting many to take their places.

January 11th.—500 knitters in 13 hosiery mills went on strike for an increase of 25 per cent. in wages.

January 13th.—Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association at its annual meeting decided to contest the demand of the Textile Workers of America for an 8-hour day.

January 23d.—7000 workers affiliated with the Dress and Waist Maker's Union on strike for a 20 per cent. increase.

Announced that textile workers, beginning with February 3d would work only 8 hours.

January 27th.—Shirt-waist workers agreed to submit their differences to arbitration.

January 29th.—Committee appointed by the Council of Defense to inquire into the demands of the United Textile Workers.

February 3d.—Workers in the textile mills leave work at end of eight hours.

February 4th.—2000 textile workers locked-out by 18 mills.

February 20th.—Builders Exchange adopted a resolution that its members would grant no increases until conditions warrant.

April 5th.—Striking hosiery knitters offered 15 per cent increase and a 48-hour week. On April 14th 4500 strikers returned to work, increases between 18 and 20 per cent. having been granted.

May 1st.—About 1000 hotel employees left their places to join a May Day protest or general strike. The Philadelphia Central Labor Union at a meeting declared it was out of sympathy with such a movement. Only the hotel and restaurant employees struck.

May 12th.—Several hundred bakers went on strike.

June 3d.—Strike of employees of the Keystone Telephone Company, to secure





the reinstatement of seven persons dismissed from the service.

June 6th.—Twenty-five Western Union Telegraph operators walk out when one of their number was dismissed.

June 12th.—General Telegraph operators strike. Announced that 350 operators were out in Philadelphia.

July 9th.—Thirty ships tied up in port by general strike of firemen and oilers.

July 18th.—40 umbrella makers went on strike for increased wages and a 45-hour week.

August 26th.—1000 bricklayers went on strike for \$1.25 an hour.

September 10th.—300 union barbers went on strike for a minimum wage of \$25, and 50 per cent. of the amount taken in above \$40 a week.

September 15th.—Window cleaners went on strike for \$35 a week of 44 hours.

September 18th.—Union tailors walked out on refusal of their demands for \$36 a week, a 44-hour week and a "closed shop."

September 22d.—Five of the 65 builders and contractors conceded the bricklayers' demands, and their men returned to work.

October 9th.—Conference of miners and operators to adjust working conditions in the soft coal fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

October 11th.—Conference comes to abrupt end, because the operators regarded the 60 per cent. wage increase asked as "excessive."

October 14th.—The journeymen bricklayers accepted the \$1.10 per hour minimum wage and ended their strike.

October 20th.—2500 team and truck drivers on strike for wage increase and "closed shop."

October 24th.—Strike of teamsters ends by both sides submitting to arbitration.

November 11th.—An injunction was sought in Common Pleas Court by the Merchant Tailors Exchange to restrain the Journeymen Tailors Union No. 56 from "acts of violence and intimidation."

November 25th.—Taxicab drivers went on strike for an increase from \$3.75 to \$4 a day.

**St. Anne's Catholic Church**—Lehigh Avenue and Memphis Street. The church dates from 1845, the present edifice from 1866. Here repose relics of St. Anne, Mother of the Holy Virgin, and on St. Anne's Day, July 26th, each year they are exposed after a solemn procession. The relics, which consist of three small pieces of wrist bones of the Saint, were brought from Rome in 1894 by the late Rev. Thomas J. Barry, who was rector of

the church at the time. Each year on St. Anne's Day, large crowds of pilgrims visit the church, among them many who are lame or diseased who kiss the relics and seek the prayers and help of Saint Anne.

**St. George's Methodist Church**—Fourth Street, south of Vine. Oldest Methodist Church in Philadelphia. Originally built in 1763 for a German Reformed congregation which adopted the name St. George's. The effort was unsuccessful, and in 1769, the Methodists purchased the uncompleted structure. During the Revolution the building was used as a riding school by the British army of occupation. The edifice has a front of 60 feet and a depth of 85 feet.

In 1773 the first annual conference of Methodist preachers in America, was conducted in St. George's.

November 23d, 24th.—The 150th anniversary of the church was celebrated. Bishop Thomas B. Neely, preached a historical sermon on the first day, and Bishop Berry spoke on the second day of the celebration.

**St. James' Church, Kingessing**—Woodland Avenue and 69th Street. Originally a Swedish Lutheran Church, united with Gloria Dei. The original building (the western part of present structure) was erected in 1762, 63. The congregation united with the Protestant Episcopal Church about the same time that Gloria Dei went into that communion. See *Old Swedes Church*.

**St. John's Lutheran Church**—Race Street between Fifth and Sixth. This picturesque edifice is said to be the oldest permanently established English Lutheran Church in the world. Congregation organized in 1806; building erected in 1808.

**St. John the Evangelist, Catholic Church of**—Thirteenth Street south of Market. Finished in 1832, principally through the exertions of the Rev. John Hughes, who afterward became Archbishop of New York. The church originally boasted the first fresco painting in America—an altar piece by Nicholas Monachesi. Fire on two occasions damaged the structure, and the interior and exterior have been entirely remodelled. It was the Cathedral of Bishop Kenrick from 1832 to 1851.

**St. Martin's**—Station on the Chestnut Hill Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The station formerly was known as Wissahickon and takes its present name from the Episcopal Memorial Church of St. Martin's in the Fields, erected there in 1888.

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**St. Mary's Catholic Church**—Fourth Street south of Locust. Erected in 1763, it is the oldest Catholic edifice in the city. The money for its erection was contributed almost wholly by members of St. Joseph's congregation. In 1810 the Rt. Rev. Michael Egan was created first bishop of Philadelphia and St. Mary's became the Cathedral Church. In 1810 the church was enlarged and altered.

**St. Michael's and Zion's Lutheran Church**—Franklin Square. The congregation was organized in 1742, and was the outcome of the preaching of Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, who came to Philadelphia in that year. The present church building was dedicated in 1870.

**St. Michael's Lutheran Church**—Germantown Avenue and Phil Ellena Street, Germantown, was organized in 1730.

**St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church**—Third and Pine Streets. The government of the church from the foundation and until 1832, was by the vestry of Christ Church. Building erected 1758-1761. Spire and tower, 218 feet high, finished in 1842. Many notable persons are buried in the church yard.

**"Sunday Blue Law" of 1794**—The Act of Assembly, April 22, 1794, entitled "Worldly Employment of Business on Sunday Prohibited," was subject of heated discussion, of futile attempts to revise it, and of practical testing of its validity, during the year 1919. The Act sets forth:

"If any person shall do or perform any worldly employment or business whatsoever on the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday (works of necessity or charity only excepted), shall use or practice any unlawful game, hunting, shooting, sport or diversion whatsoever on the same day and be convicted thereof, every such person so offending shall for every such offense forfeit and pay four dollars, to be levied by distress; or in case he or she shall refuse or neglect to pay the said sum, or goods and chattels cannot be found whereof to levy the same by distress, he or she shall suffer six-days' imprisonment in the house of correction of the proper county:

"Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the dressing of victuals in private families, bakehouses, lodging houses, inns and other houses of entertainment for the use of sojourners, travelers or strangers, or to hinder watermen from landing their passengers, or ferrymen from carrying over the water travelers, or persons removing with

their families on the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday, nor to the delivery of milk or the necessities of life, before nine of the clock in the forenoon, nor after five of the clock in the afternoon of the same day."

On February 5th.—Representative William F. Rorke, of Philadelphia, introduced a bill in the State House of Representatives proposing the following amendment to the law:

"Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to prohibit the giving of lectures, orchestral concerts and other entertainments of an educational character in which, if a stage or platform be used, there shall be no raising or lowering of a curtain, no appearance of any person in costume and no moving or changing of scenery or furniture upon such stage or platform on the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday, after the hour of 7 o'clock of the same day."

March 10th.—The Committee on Judiciary Special named to hold public hearings on the Rorke Bill, held its first public meeting in City Hall. Many prominent citizens spoke in favor of the bill, interrupted by jeers and hisses of persons who opposed the measure.

March 14th.—The Methodist Episcopal Conference, then in session, passed a resolution urging "all lovers of an uncommercialized Sabbath to refuse to attend moving pictures or any other entertainments at which there is presented an appeal or petition to overthrow the Christian Sabbath."

March 17th.—Rorke Committee held public hearing in Pittsburgh.

March 19th.—Final hearing by the Rorke Committee in Harrisburg, when the Philadelphia Orchestra gave a concert to illustrate the nature of entertainment proposed to be legalized by the bill.

March 25th.—Sub-committee reported bill negatively and Judiciary Committee killed the bill by a vote of 18 to 6.

April 1st.—Unsuccessful effort made to replace the Rorke Bill on the House Calendar. Vote 20 for, 139 against the resolution.

April 12th.—William Findlay Brown, who presented a resolution providing for innocent athletics in the city parks to the Park Commission received many letters urging the Commission to pass the measure.

Announcement by the Victory Loan Committee that moving pictures would be shown on Sunday nights during the Loan Drive.

April 14th.—Baptist Ministers Conference refused to protest Sunday ball playing in the park.

April 14th.—Rev. Dr. Percy Shelley, of





the Philadelphia Sabbath Association announced to the Presbyterian Minister's Association that the Sunday campaign of the Loan Committee was an insult to the churches and to Christian people and that they would be within their rights in refusing to have anything to do with the Victory Loan.

April 27th.—Sunday. "The Price of Peace," the moving picture shown to encourage the Victory Loan, shown in three theatres to crowded houses.

Central Labor Union indorsed Sunday athletics in the Park.

May 14th.—Fairmount Park Commission passed the resolution introduced the preceding month by William Findlay Brown, sanctioning outdoor games in the park on Sunday.

May 26th.—Methodist, Reformed and Presbyterian ministerial meetings adopted a resolution protesting games in the park on Sunday.

June 23d.—Pennsylvania Lord's Day Alliance and other associations filed a bill in equity and a petition for an injunction in Court of Common Pleas No. 5, to restrain the Mayor, Councils and the Park Commission from sanctioning Sunday athletics in the park.

August 15th.—Sunday ball games in Fairmount Park sustained by Court of Common Pleas No. 5, in an opinion by Judge Staake, refusing the injunction sought.

October 21st.—Lieutenant John C. Howard, an aviator, given a hearing by Magistrate Harris, charged with giving Sunday exhibitions and carrying passengers on his aeroplane at the flying field at 71st Street and Island Road.

November 5th.—Clement H. Congdon, Vice-president of the Constitutional Liberty League, who had permitted himself to be arrested for ball playing in the park on Sunday, as a test case, fined \$4 and costs by Magistrate Renshaw. Mr. Congdon gave notice of appeal to the Quarter Sessions Court. He was convicted in court in December and the case was appealed to the Superior Court.

November 6th.—Lieutenant Howard discharged on the opinion of City Solicitor Connelly that taking passengers for rides in aeroplanes was not a violation of law.

**Sunnycliff**—A settlement in the 21st Ward.

**Supplies, Department of**—Work of this department is now covered by that of the Purchasing Agent, created under the Act of June 25, 1919. See *Purchasing Agent*.

**Surveys, Bureau of**—This branch of the City Government might justly be regarded as the oldest department in the municipality, for the first person William Penn sent to his province was a "surveyor". general, Thomas Holme, whose first important work here was to lay out the City of Philadelphia. Under the Charters of 1885 (The Bullitt Bill) and the new Charter (Act of June 25, 1919) it is a part of the Department of Public Works, and comes under the supervision of the director of that department. All sewer construction is conducted under the direction of the Survey Bureau.

Rooms 410 to 418, east corridor, City Hall.

*Chief Engineer*, George S. Webster; salary, \$8000.

*Principal Assistant Engineer*, Charles Frommer; salary, \$4500.

*Assistant Engineers*:

*Bridge Division*, Jonathan Jones .... \$5000

*Grade Crossing Division*, James W. Phillips ..... 4000

*Sewer Construction*, Henry T. Shelley ..... 3600

*Sewage Disposal and Sewer Plans*, John E. Allen ..... 3600

*Testing Laboratory*, F. B. Lysle .... 3000

*Chief and Recording Clerk*, Jos. R. Scott ..... 2 000

Registry Office, Rooms 510 to 520, east corridor, City Hall.

*Registrar*, W. W. Hill, \$2000.

Board of Surveyors. Board meets at office of Bureau of Surveys, on first and third Mondays of each month, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Surveyors and Regulators appointed by the Director of the Department of Public Works, under Acts of June 1, 1885 and June 25, 1919. Salary, \$4000.

#### DISTRICTS.

*First*.—30th, 36th and 48th Wards, and 26th Ward west of Broad Street. Joseph C. Barnard, N. W. Cor. Broad Street and Snyder Avenue.

*Second*.—1st and 26th Wards east of Broad Street and 30th Ward. R. A. McFadden, 1206 Reed Street.

*Third*.—2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Wards. William C. Reeder, N. W. Cor. Fifteenth and Race Streets.

*Fourth*.—11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 29th, 32d and 47th Wards. Frits Bloch, 831-33 N. Broad Street.

*Fifth*.—Parts of 33d, 35th, 42d, 43d and 45th Wards. Walter Brinton, 521 W. Venango Street.

*Sixth*.—18th, 19th, 25th, 31st and parts of 33d, 43d and 45th Wards. A Zane Hoffman, 3017 "F" Street.

*Seventh*.—Part of 40th Ward, southwest of Fifty-sixth Street and southeast of Elm-



wood Avenue. J. Harvey Gillingham, Room 530, City Hall.

*Eighth.*—21st Ward. K. W. Granlund, 4444 Main Street, Manayunk.

*Ninth.*—22d Ward and part of 42d Ward west of Broad Street. Herbert H. Fuller, School House Lane and Germantown Avenue.

*Tenth.*—23d Ward and parts of 35th, 41st, 42d and 45th Wards. J. H. Webster, Jr., 1539 Overington Street.

*Eleventh.*—24th, 34th and 44th Wards. George W. Hyde, 4036 Lancaster Avenue.

*Twelfth.*—27th and 46th Wards and part of 40th northeast of 56th Street and northwest of Elmwood Avenue. George L. Martin, 108 S. Fortieth Street.

*Thirteenth.*—28th, 37th and 38th Wards. William F. Wingate, 1428 Glenwood Avenue.

*Fourteenth.*—Parts of 35th and 41st Wards northeast of Cottman Street. C. B. Webster, 8031 Frankford Avenue.

**Swampoodle**—A nickname given to a settlement of houses situated between Twentieth Street and Twenty-third or Twenty-fourth, south of the Hart Road, and upon Cumberland and Huntington Streets.

**Swedes in Philadelphia**—See *Foreign Population*.

**Sweetbriar**—West Park, north of Girard Avenue. Its builder and owner, Samuel Breck, was a typical gentleman, and, moreover, a remarkable man in a conservative way. He was a native of Boston, and so long was his life that while he was of sufficient age to have some recollection of the battle of Bunker Hill, the great Civil War had been in progress for more than a year when, on August 31, 1862, he breathed his last. The first paragraphs of his "Recollections" are devoted to a brief description of his estate, Sweetbriar, where he was then living. It is dated January 17, 1830. "My residence has been," he wrote, "when at home with my family, where it now is, for more than 30 years, being an estate belonging to me, situated on the right bank of the Schuylkill, in the township of Blockley, County of Philadelphia, and two miles from the western part of the city. The mansion on this estate I built in 1797. It is a fine stone house, rough cast, 53 feet long, 38 broad and three stories high, having out-buildings of every kind suitable for elegance and comfort." Breck occupied the mansion until 1838. It was added to Fairmount Park in 1869.

**Swimming Pools, Public**—See *Playgrounds*.

**Swiss in Philadelphia**—See *Foreign Population*.

**Tabor**—Settlement which arose around the North Penn Railroad station of that name, 42d Ward.

**Tacony**—In the present 41st Ward. Taconing or Toaconick, a small township laid down on Holme's map of 1683, 84, situate in the bend between the Delaware River, Wissinoming Creek on the northeast, and Frankford Creek and Little Tacony Creek on the south and west. It lays east of the town of Frankford, and at an early date was incorporated in Oxford Township. The name was derived from Tekene, and means "wood" or "an uninhabited place."

**Taxes Collected in 1919**—The collections of the Department of Receiver of Taxes during the year 1919 aggregated \$53,428,050.36, which is the largest collection made in a similar period in the history of the city. The total receipts in 1918 were \$49,970,820.37.

Of the total payments in 1919, \$29,867,911.62 was on account of city taxes as compared with \$28,855,704.22 in the previous year and the school taxes, \$10,492,824.36 compared with \$10,137,507.46 in 1918.

Among the other collections made were: Delinquent city taxes, \$1,974,649.79; delinquent school taxes, \$703,971.81; personal property taxes, \$2,787,829.11; poll tax, \$79,588.75, and moving picture licenses, \$16,400.

**Taxes, Delinquent, Bureau of**—Rooms 114-116 east corridor, City Hall. *Chief Deputy*, Frank J. Willard; salary, \$2500. *Cashier*, Joseph Franklin, \$2000.

**Water Rents, Bureau of**, Room 196 north corridor, City Hall. *Chief Clerk*, John H. Lansing; salary, \$2000. *Cashier*, Robert W. McCay; salary, \$1800.

**Taxes, Personal Property**—The total amount of personal property assessed for the tax of 4 mills on the dollar in 1919, was \$792,000,000; in 1918, \$702,242,784. In 1917, the amount was \$646,500,000. The larger returns made in 1919 showed the following:

Anthony J. Drexel Estate .....	\$11,398,700
Francis A. Drexel Estate .....	5,632,981
Thomas Dolan Estate .....	5,632,981
Mrs. Anne M. Weightman	
Walker Penfield .....	5,188,878
John J. Emery Estate .....	4,159,737
Briggs S. Cunningham Estate...	4,497,464





John Dobson Estate .....	\$2,351,525	Jonathan R. Seltzer Estate ....	\$264,252
Frederic Courtland Penfield .....	2,154,000	Charles Longstreet Estate .....	490,556
John A. Brown Estate .....	1,938,852	Andrew M. Eastwick .....	330,800
James W. Paul Estate .....	1,886,430	Selden S. Walkley .....	269,939
A. J. Cassatt Estate .....	1,585,475	B. M. Clapp and M. A. Clapp ..	292,820
J. Dundas Lippincott Estate .....	1,359,197	Elizabeth M. Rush Estate .....	333,247
Howell Lloyd .....	1,399,516	Esther C. Dougherty .....	301,000
Sallie Houston Henry Estate .....	1,181,350	Jarvis Mason Estate .....	308,200
M. E. McDowell Estate .....	1,021,480	Alfred C. Harrison, Jr. ....	255,470
William Bucknell Estate .....	989,700	William F. Harrison .....	255,470
Hugh Craig Estate .....	911,550	Kate Harrison Prentice .....	257,270
Thomas Drake Estate .....	878,500	Mildred von Holstein .....	257,270
Charles Lennig .....	765,501	Charles W. Welsh .....	299,240
Alexander Biddle .....	689,072	Rosa M. De Bryas .....	240,400
Catharine A. Wentz .....	644,900		
Bernard M. Farren .....	644,615		
Lydia T. Morris .....	609,000		
William H. Kemble Estate ....	561,018		
Alice B. Willing Estate .....	532,810		
Susan T. Groome (minor) .....	510,100		
Louise E. Austin Estate .....	501,525		
Helen Simpson Seeley .....	722,744		
J. Donald Cameron Estate .....	618,698		
Charles Scott Estate .....	683,646		
B. Frank Clyde Estate .....	506,571		
John J. Emery (minor's accumu- lation) .....	990,910		
E. T. Stotesbury .....	583,000		
Amelia H. Harjes Estate .....	805,024		
J. B. Moorehead Estate .....	632,661		
Joseph Louchheim Estate .....	336,730		
Richard I. Robinson Estate ....	389,523		
A. W. Dougherty Estate .....	407,266		
I. H. Davis Estate .....	479,658		
Charles I. Cragin Estate .....	296,555		
Henry B. Cox Estate .....	295,470		
Walter H. Bryant Estate .....	321,693		
Charles E. Berwind Estate .....	497,850		
Ellis Ames Ballard .....	373,200		
Sarah C. Savage Estate .....	362,782		
William S. Reyburn Estate .....	451,760		
John G. Powell Estate .....	338,481		
Anna M. Powers Estate .....	366,670		
Thomas M. Righter .....	389,440		
Harriett L. Smyth .....	470,760		
James McKean Estate .....	300,200		
Loving R. Gale .....	345,778		
Fannie E. Hunter .....	448,108		
Edward B. Leisenring .....	356,870		
Richard S. Mason .....	256,250		
Mary W. W. Morgan .....	277,324		
Horace Pettit Estate .....	488,870		
John Wright .....	273,945		
James Spear Estate .....	417,800		
Edgar T. Scott Estate .....	381,115		
Edward T. Steel Estate .....	267,467		
Thomas Robb Estate .....	291,420		
J. J. Shannon Estate .....	296,000		
William H. Greene .....	478,346		
Thomas McKean Estate .....	396,600		
Sallie C. Hilprecht Estate .....	253,140		
Coffin Colket Estate .....	254,940		
Jane B. Grant Estate .....	292,914		
Alice G. Brock Estate .....	427,555		

**Taxes, Receiver of.**—Rooms 102, 104, 106, 108, 112, 114, 116, 177 and 196 north corridor, City Hall. The Receiver of Taxes receives all moneys due the city for city and school taxes, licenses, water rents, water pipe, frontages, permits, and rents from markets, landings, wharves, and other public property, etc., and makes daily returns to the City Controller in writing of all such receipts, and shall be charged by the City Controller with full amount of all tax duplicates of the several wards. A person to be eligible to this office must be a citizen and resident of Philadelphia for at least seven years preceding his election. The officer is elected for four years. *Receiver of Taxes.* W. Freeland Kendrick; salary, \$10,000. Term expires first Monday of January, 1922. *Assistant Receiver,* Harry W. Keely; salary, \$4500. *Chief Clerk,* Abner W. Dowdell; salary, \$3000.

**Taxes, Revision of, Department**  
—Rooms 181-187, 180-188 west corridor, City Hall. By Act of Assembly, the three members constituting the Board are appointed by Court of Common Pleas for three years.

*Members of the Board*—President, Simon Gratz; *Secretary,* J. Wesley Durham, and David N. Fell, Jr.; salaries, \$6000 each.

*Chief Clerk,* John N. Haines; salary, \$2500.

**Tax Offices, Branch**—Main office Receiver of Taxes, north corridor, City Hall. By Act of Assembly and Ordinance of City Councils, the following Local Branch Tax Offices have been established, and are a part of the Department of Receiver of Taxes. Taxes and water rents for the current year can be paid at these local offices for properties in the wards named in the several branch offices.

Taxes and water rents for all wards may be paid at the Main Office, City Hall.

The salaries per annum for each of the eight local offices are as follows: Local





Receivers, \$2500; Cashiers, \$1800; Clerks, \$1100.

BRANCH OFFICE No. 1, 1802-4 S. Broad Street, 1st, 26th, 36th, 39th and 48th Wards.

BRANCH OFFICE No. 2, 4423 Lancaster Ave., 24th, 34th and 44th Wards.

BRANCH OFFICE No. 3, 3936 Market Street, 27th, 40th and 46th Wards.

BRANCH OFFICE No. 4, Germantown Ave. and Tioga Street, 21st, 28th, 37th, 38th and 43d Wards.

BRANCH OFFICE No. 5, 2029 N. Front Street, 18th, 19th, 25th, 31st and 33d Wards.

BRANCH OFFICE No. 6, 4428 Frankford Avenue, 23d and 45th Wards.

BRANCH OFFICE No. 7, Town Hall, Germantown, 22d and 42d Wards.

BRANCH OFFICE No. 8, 8031 Frankford Avenue, 35th and 41st Wards.

**Tax Rate**—In the table below the tax rate per \$100 (assessed value until 1904, and since then on the market value). From 1856 to 1865 inclusive, the figures include the state tax on real estate. The law was repealed the latter year. Since 1912 there has been a separate school tax. This was 50 cents per \$100 in from 1912 to 1917, 60 cents per \$100 in 1918-1919, and 70 cents per \$100 for 1920. In the years 1872 to 1876, inclusive, there was a special tax for the erection of the Public Buildings (City Hall). This was 8 cents per \$100 in 1872; 10 cents, 1873-74; 25 cents, 1875; and 10 cents, 1876. The figures include all special taxes assessed on real estate.

1856 .....	\$2.20	1875, 76 .....	\$2.15
1857 .....	2.30	1877 .....	2.25
1858 .....	2.10	1878 .....	2.15
1859, 60 .....	2.00	1879 .....	2.05
1861 .....	2.25	1880 .....	2.00
1862, 63, 64 .....	2.30	1881 .....	1.95
1865 .....	2.80	1882 .....	1.90
1866, 67 .....	4.00	1883-1903 .....	1.85
1868 .....	1.40	1904-1916 .....	1.50
1869, 70, 71 .....	1.80	1917 .....	1.75
1872 .....	2.08	1918, 19 .....	2.35
1873 .....	2.15	1920 .....	2.85
1874 .....	2.20		

**Teachers, College Courses for—***University of Pennsylvania.* The College Courses for Teachers, as the name indicates, are intended primarily for those now engaged in teaching whose regular work makes it impossible for them to pursue courses of study at the usual hours for college classes. The classes are accordingly held in the afternoons and evenings and on Saturdays, but the instruction given corresponds in every respect to that offered in the course in Arts and Science and leads to the same degrees. For this reason many others besides teachers have taken

advantage of this opportunity to pursue college work and a considerable number by devoting their whole time to study have completed the full college course in four years and obtained degrees by means of these Teachers' Courses. They are therefore adapted to the needs of three classes of students: first, teachers and others who, without being able to complete a full college course, desire instruction of college grade in particular branches; second, teachers who wish to complete the work for a college degree while still carrying on their regular school work; and third, those who desire to spend their whole time in study but who for various reasons are unable to attend the regular classes in the course in Arts and Science. A certain number combine the second and third objects by obtaining while still teaching sufficient college credits in the Teachers' Courses to enable them to obtain a degree by devoting one full year to uninterrupted study at the University. The Teachers' Courses were first established in 1892, but until 1906 no college credit was given for the work. Since then, however, the courses have developed rapidly until instruction is now given to the extent of nearly two hundred units.

*Director, Arthur C. Howland, Ph.D.*

**Temple University.**—The college grew out of a demand made upon the University for special instruction for the training of teachers along specific lines.

Within the last few years teachers have begun to realize that the usual normal education is not sufficient to fit them for the higher places in educational work, and are asking for courses which lead to the bachelor's degree. In response to this demand Temple University has arranged courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Education. As now organized there are two groups of courses—those leading to the bachelor's degree and those leading to the Junior College diplomas. Diplomas are given in the following courses:

Two-year courses for the training of Elementary School Teachers, High School Teachers, Teachers of Kindergartens, the Household Arts, the Practical Arts, Physical Education, Business, Music. The four-years' courses consisting of any one of the two-year courses and two additional years as outlined below, leads to the bachelor's degree and prepares teachers for the upper grades in the elementary schools, for vocational, continuation, high schools, and colleges.

*Director of the Department of Business Education, Milton F. Stauffer.*

*Director of the Department of Kindergarten Training, Lucinda P. Mackenzie.*

<p>1. The first of these is the fact that the American Medical Association is a voluntary association of physicians and surgeons. It is not a government agency, nor is it a part of the federal government. It is a private organization, and its members are free to join or leave it at will.</p> <p>2. The second fact is that the American Medical Association is a non-profit organization. It does not have a profit motive, and its funds are used for the benefit of its members and the public.</p> <p>3. The third fact is that the American Medical Association is a representative organization. It represents the interests of the medical profession in the United States, and it is responsible for the actions of its members.</p>	<p>4. The fourth fact is that the American Medical Association is a powerful organization. It has a large membership, and it has the resources to influence public policy and the actions of government agencies.</p> <p>5. The fifth fact is that the American Medical Association is a controversial organization. It has been criticized for its role in the regulation of the medical profession, and for its opposition to certain public health measures.</p>
<p>6. The sixth fact is that the American Medical Association is a complex organization. It has many different departments and committees, and it is involved in a wide range of activities.</p> <p>7. The seventh fact is that the American Medical Association is a dynamic organization. It is constantly changing, and it is adapting to the needs of the medical profession and the public.</p> <p>8. The eighth fact is that the American Medical Association is a successful organization. It has achieved many of its goals, and it has made a significant contribution to the medical profession and the public.</p>	<p>9. The ninth fact is that the American Medical Association is a respected organization. It is recognized by the public and by government agencies as the leading organization in the medical profession.</p> <p>10. The tenth fact is that the American Medical Association is a proud organization. It is proud of its history, and it is proud of its achievements.</p>
<p>11. The eleventh fact is that the American Medical Association is a responsible organization. It is responsible for the actions of its members, and it is responsible for the actions of the organization as a whole.</p> <p>12. The twelfth fact is that the American Medical Association is a caring organization. It cares for its members, and it cares for the public.</p> <p>13. The thirteenth fact is that the American Medical Association is a committed organization. It is committed to the medical profession, and it is committed to the public.</p> <p>14. The fourteenth fact is that the American Medical Association is a dedicated organization. It is dedicated to the improvement of the medical profession, and it is dedicated to the improvement of the public.</p>	<p>15. The fifteenth fact is that the American Medical Association is a passionate organization. It is passionate about the medical profession, and it is passionate about the public.</p> <p>16. The sixteenth fact is that the American Medical Association is a determined organization. It is determined to achieve its goals, and it is determined to make a difference.</p> <p>17. The seventeenth fact is that the American Medical Association is a resilient organization. It is resilient in the face of adversity, and it is resilient in the face of change.</p> <p>18. The eighteenth fact is that the American Medical Association is a strong organization. It is strong in its leadership, and it is strong in its commitment.</p>

*Director of the Department of Household Science, Gertrude O. L. Dustin, B.S.*

*Director of the Department of Physical Education, William A. Nicolai, G.G.*

**Telephones**—The first experiment with a telephone in Philadelphia was held at the Centennial Exposition, when Professor Alexander Graham Bell had wires stretched from Machinery Hall to the Main Building, and gave a demonstration for the benefit of President Grant and Emperor Dom Pedro, of Brazil. On April 2, 1877, Elisha P. Gray gave a demonstration of his telephone at the office of the Western Union Telegraph Co., then at Tenth and Chestnut Streets. On this occasion music played in Philadelphia was heard by an audience assembled in Steinway Hall, New York. A similar test was given at the Academy of Music on April 13th, the same year.

In 1879 the Bell Telephone Company of Philadelphia was organized, and the first phones placed in active use were in the drug stores of Henry C. Blair, Eighth and Walnut Streets and Eighteenth and Chestnut Streets. The company's first exchange was at 400 Chestnut Street, in the old Philadelphia Bank Building, being later transferred to the Wood Building, which was erected on the site. Within five years there were four telephone companies doing business in Philadelphia:

Bell Telephone Co., 400 Chestnut Street; Baxter Overland Telephone Co., 1001 Chestnut Street; Clay Commercial Telephone Co., 1017 Chestnut Street; Delaware and Atlantic Telephone Co., 400 Chestnut Street.

At present there are two companies in the telephone business here:

Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, office, Parkway, Arch and Seventeenth Streets. Main business office, 1230 Arch Street.

Keystone Telephone Company, 135 South Second Street.

*Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania*.—Incorporated 1879 as Bell Telephone Company of Philadelphia. Name changed to present title in 1907. Capitalized at \$60,000,000. Number of stations, including local connecting companies in Pennsylvania, 411,389, principally in Philadelphia. The entire system, including the remainder of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Ohio and West Virginia, has 678,288 stations (phones), and 1,719,326 miles of wire.

*President, Leonard H. Kinnard.*

*Vice-president, and General Manager, John C. Lynch.*

*Assistant General Manager, James L. Kilpatrick.*

*Keystone Telephone Company of Philadelphia*.—Incorporated 1902. Capital stock, \$2,500,000. Owns valuable franchises in Philadelphia, including many miles of underground conduits.

January 20th.—The United Business Men's Association filed a protest against the proposed telephone rate rise with the Public Service Commission.

January 21st.—Bell Telephone Company, following the announcement of the Postmaster General on December 13, 1918, raised its toll rates approximately 20 per cent.

January 22d.—Public Service Commission directed its counsel to apply to the Dauphin County Court for an injunction restraining the Bell Telephone Company from increasing its rates.

January 29th.—Dauphin County Court granted a preliminary injunction against the Telephone Company.

February 6th.—The United Business Men's Association complained of overcharges by the Bell Telephone Company at a hearing of the Public Service Commission, and asked that toll meters be installed.

February 27th.—Sergius P. Grace, assistant to the Chief Engineer of the Eastern group of Bell Telephone Companies told the Public Service Commission it would cost more than \$1,000,000 to install meters.

"I have thoroughly investigated that matter," responded Mr. Grace. "In this city the Bell Company has 69,681 stations, connected with 28,786 lines; these would require 40,700 substation registers. The average number of calls handled in a day over these wires is 307,400. The cost of installing registers would amount at the present time to \$15 each, while under pre-war time it was \$11.25. The installation of registers and the laying of all necessary wires and other units would be \$831,200. The total added plant cost would amount to \$269,571 more. The placing of a substation register of the Baltimore type in Philadelphia would entail an added cost of \$6.62 for each register annually."

March 13th.—A proposal of the Bell Telephone Company to lower the commissions from 3 1/2 per cent. to a sliding scale varying between 10 and 20 per cent. given druggists maintaining pay stations, met with organized opposition. The new schedule was announced to go into effect on April 1st. A committee of Philadelphia association of Retail Druggists presented a petition to the Company to reconsider the decision.





March 14th.—The Bell Telephone Company refused the petition of the druggists, and immediately 500 druggists sent formal letters to the company directing it to discontinue the public telephone service in their stores. It was announced that 3800 pay telephones which had been featured by the druggists since 1906, would be removed.

March 28th.—Announced that the company would install the ousted pay phones in candy and cigar stores.

April 1st.—Estimated that 3800 phones in 1050 drug stores in the city went out of service.

April 2d.—Dauphin County Court continued its original injunction against the increased telephone rates ordered by Postmaster General Burleson. Attorney General Schaffer notified all telephone companies in Pennsylvania to restore the old rates for service.

June 2d.—Supreme Court of the United States confirmed the authority of the Postmaster General to regulate telephone rates, and thereby dissolved the injunction of January 29th.

June 16th.—Increase of 20 per cent. in telephone rates effective.

July 10th.—The Keystone Telephone Company announced an increase of rates, effective August 1st.

October 15th.—The Bell Telephone Company announced it will install automatic phones, which eliminate local operators. They are to be installed gradually and it was estimated ten years would elapse before the entire system was completed.

October 22d.—The Keystone Telephone Company announced it would have automatic telephones installed in the Philadelphia district within a year.

November 26th.—The Public Service Commission refuse the Bell Telephone Company permission to continue the 20 per cent. increase in rates after December 1st, when the wires are to be returned to the Company by the Postmaster General.

December 5th.—The Public Service Commission dismissed the suit of the United Business Men's Association to compel the telephone companies to install meters.

**Temple University**.—Broad Street, south of Berks. Temple University had a very humble beginning thirty-four years ago. In 1884 an earnest young man, desirous of entering the ministry, but unqualified in not having the necessary education, suggested that a course of study for ambitious young men might be offered at night. He spoke to Dr. Russell H. Conwell, the pres-

ent president of the University, who endorsed the plan, a small group of students came together, with Dr. Conwell as its first teacher.

The educational movement, which had its rise in such an unpretentious way, has gradually grown to commanding proportions. Two years after its inception the increase in the number of students necessitated a removal to a separate building. At the time when the institution secured the College charter—1888—the number of students was 590. Now the number of students averages 4200 each school year in regular courses, not including many more attending lectures. Power to confer degrees was granted in 1891, and the Day Department opened in the fall of the same year. On December 12, 1907, the charter was amended, changing the name from the Temple College to Temple University.

The Theological School was opened in the fall of 1893; the Law School in the early spring of 1895; the Medical School in September of 1901. During the year 1907, the Philadelphia Dental College, one of the oldest Dental Colleges in the United States, federated with the Temple University. The teaching force has been gradually enlarged until at present the total number of regular instructors is 312. Today there are eighteen departments. The University conducts classes morning, afternoon and evening during the academic year and for six weeks of the summer. From 8.30 a. m. to 10 p. m. there are only fifteen minutes during the day and evening when no recitation or lecture is being held in one or another of the rooms of the University.

In October, 1918, Temple University was selected as one of the institutions for the Students Army Training Corps.

Temple University has its offices of administration located on Broad Street below Berks. College Hall, the Teachers College Buildings, Kennard Hall, and two of its dormitories—Lucretia Mott and the Mary A. Storebury—are in this immediate vicinity. The Departments of Medicine, Pharmacy and Dentistry are located at Eighteenth and Buttonwood Streets; the Departments of Law and Theology at Sixteenth and Sansom Streets; the College of Music at 221 South Seventeenth Street; one of its hospitals, the Samaritan, is at Broad and Ontario Streets and the other, the Garretson, at Eighteenth and Hamilton Streets.

The office of the Law School is at Sixteenth and Sansom Streets. The offices of the Theological Department and the College of Music are at 221 South Seventeenth Street.

Temple University comprehends the following Departments:



The College, Teachers College, School of Theology, School of Law, School of Medicine, School of Pharmacy, Philadelphia Dental College, University High School, University Hospitals, Department of Business Education, Model Schools (Day), Elementary Department (Evenings), Industrial and Technical Courses, Department of Physical Education, College of Music, Department of Chiropody.

Usually the faculty of Temple University comprises 320 instructors, and there is an average attendance of 4500 students in all departments. Its buildings are distributed in various parts of the city. Many of the Departments in the University include normal courses.

*President*, Rev. Russell H. Conwell, D.D., LL.D.

*Vice-President*, Wilmer Krusen, M.D.

*Dean*, Laura H. Carnell, A.B., Litt.D.

*Secretary*, George A. Welsh.

*Dean of the College Department*, James H. Dunham, Ph.D.

**THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL**—Temple University. This Department is among the oldest of the fifteen departments of Temple University as now organized; originating with a little group of young men who, thirty-four years ago, met with Dr. Conwell to study for the ministry. By reason of its relation to the other departments and activities of the University, it has peculiar facilities for the complete education of students for the Christian ministry. Undenominational; qualifies men for ordination in any Protestant church.

*Dean*, Walter B. Shumway, D.D.

February 17th.—1919 Founder's Day, which was also the Seventy-sixth anniversary of the birth of Rev. Dr. Russell H. Conwell, observed at the Academy of Music. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Archbishop Dougherty, that of Doctor of Letters upon Miss Agnes Repplier and Alfred Edward Norton, essayists; and upon Groves Washington Drew, John Morrison and Milton Harold Nichols, the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

March 13th.—Dr. Wilmer Krusen, Vice-president of the University, told of plans of the institution for erecting a building to centralize the classes now being held in nine dwellings. The new structure is to cost \$1,000,000.

September 22d.—The University was reopened with the largest enrollment in its history.

**Terrapin Club**—A dining club, which claims to have been founded in the eighteenth century. It was rejuvenated or re-established about twenty years ago. One or more dinners are given each year at

the Manufacturer's Club, members of which are eligible for membership in the Terrapin Club.

*President*, Frank B. McClain.

*Vice-president*, Colonel Henry Douglas Hughes.

*Secretary*, Elmer R. Weisel.

**Textile School. Philadelphia**—Broad and Pine Streets. A department of the School of Industrial Art. It was organized in 1884 for the purpose of fitting young men for positions of responsibility in the manufacture and sale of textiles. It has been most successful in imparting a more comprehensive knowledge of the whole business of designing, dyeing and weaving than can be obtained in the average mill. While it is not designed to supplant practical instruction, the school does aim to eliminate much wasted effort in unprofitable routine. It is admitted that it represents the most important effort which has yet been made in America to organize the instruction in an Art School with direct reference to its application to the actual needs of the textile industry. Day and evening classes. Courses three years. See *Industrial Art, School of*. Enrollment 1919-20; day classes, 172; evening, 342; total, 514.

*Director*, E. W. France.

November 17th.—Announcement was made that the alumni association of the school had forwarded a plan to the trustees offering to furnish money as an endowment fund and loaned to the trustees for the purpose of immediately erecting a new building at Twenty-second and Hamilton Streets, a structure which is needed, owing to the overcrowded condition of the present building.

**Thanksgiving Day**—Usually the last Thursday in November is appointed by the President of the United States by proclamation a day of thanksgiving, and the Governor of Pennsylvania issues a similar proclamation to the people in this commonwealth. While thanksgiving days have been frequent in this country from the days of the New England Pilgrims, it was not until 1863 that the same day was nationally observed. This spread of the custom was due to the efforts of a resident of Philadelphia who spent the greater part of her long life here—Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale, editor of *Godey's Lady's Book*. Mrs. Hale began her campaign for a national Thanksgiving Day while she was still in Boston, and, coming to Philadelphia, in 1841, continued her agitation, usually in the form of letters to Governors of the various States, and to each President in turn, until, fi-





nally, in 1863, President Lincoln, encouraged by the Battle of Gettysburg, appointed a national Thanksgiving Day on the last Thursday in November. The custom has never been broken, and the day is a legal holiday in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Hale died in 1879, aged 91 years.

**Theatres**—There are 27 theatres in Philadelphia which, in distinction from the essentially photo-play theatres, may be called legitimate. One of them, The Walnut, is not only the oldest existing playhouse in this country, but probably is not exceeded in age by any other modern theatre anywhere. It was erected in 1808. The Arch Street Theatre was opened in 1828, and the Academy of Music in 1857.

The total number of theatres reported by the Fire Marshal, in January, 1920, was 56.

## Capacity.

Academy of Music, Broad and Locust	3100
Adelphi, Broad St., N. of Cherry, General	1560
Allegheny, Frankford and Allegheny Aves., Vaudeville	3400
Arch Street, Arch St., W. of Sixth, Yiddish Drama	2800
Bijou, Eighth St., N. of Race, Burlesque	—
Broad Street, Broad St., N. of Spruce, General	1629
Broadway, Broad St. and Snyder Ave., Vaudeville	—
Casino, Walnut St., W. of Eighth, Burlesque	—
Chestnut St. Opera House, Chestnut St., E. of 11th, Musical Comedy	3000
Colonial, Germantown Ave. near Cheltenham Ave., Vaudeville	—
Cross Keys, Market St., E. of 60th, Vaudeville	—
Dumont's, Arch and Ninth Sts., Minstrels	1100
Dunbar, Broad and Lombard (colored) Drama	—
Forrest, Broad and Sansom Sts., General	2000
Garrick, Chestnut St., W. of Juniper, General	1564
Gavety, Eighth St., S. of Vine, Burlesque	2000
Globe, Market and Juniper Sts., Vaudeville	—
Grand Opera House, Broad St. and Montgomery Ave., Vaudeville	3300
B. E. Keith's, Chestnut St., W. of 11th, Vaudeville	2800
Knickerbocker, Market St., W. of Fortieth, Vaudeville	3100
Lyric, Broad and Cherry Sts., General	1538
Metropolitan Opera House, Broad and Poplar Sts., O., General	4100

Nixon, Fifty-second St., S. of Market, Vaudeville	3000
Orpheum, Cheltenham Ave., W. of Germantown, Vaudeville	—
Philadelphia, DeLancey St., W. of 17th, Drama	320
Sam S. Shubert, Broad St., S. of Spruce, Musical Comedy	2000
Standard, South St., bet. 11th and 12th, Vaudeville	—
Trocadero, Arch St., W. of 10th, Burlesque	1100
Walnut, Walnut and Ninth Sts., Genl	1539
William Penn, Lancaster Ave., W. of 40th St., Vaudeville	3100

April 2d.—Empire Theatre, Frankford Avenue, below Cambria Street, bought by the Kensington Amusement Company, which announced the structure would be replaced by a modern building.

June 27th.—Broad Street Theatre and Hotel Stenton sold.

August 20th.—The Stanley Company of America, purchasers of the Broad, announced that the place will be devoted to photo-plays.

September 27th.—Contract for building the Stanley Theatre, at 19th and Market Streets given out. The new theatre is to have a seating capacity of 4000. Work on it was begun in October.

December 5th.—The Little Theatre, leased by Walter Wagner, and its name changed to the Philadelphia Theatre.

December 29th.—The new Dunbar Theatre, the first playhouse to be operated by and for colored people and where colored performers only will appear, opened with the play "Within the Law."

**Therapy. School of Occupational**—2131 Spruce Street. Founded in October, 1918, by the National League of Woman's Service. The only school of its kind in Pennsylvania. Officers training in craftwork, including weaving, pottery modeling and cement work and toys in plaster, carving, basketry, cord knotting, lace-making, bead work, braided and hooked rugs, rake knitting, elementary bookbinding, cardboard and paper construction and in hospital training.

When the School opened October 20, 1919, it had sixteen women enrolled for courses.

**Third Presbyterian Church**—Fourth and Pine Streets. Usually called "Old Pine Street Church." Oldest Presbyterian edifice in Philadelphia. Original building finished in 1768. During the Revolution, the British Army in Philadelphia, used the church as a hospital. The





congregation dates from 1761. Many notable persons lie buried in the churchyard.

**Thouren Square**—A small triangular piece of land at the intersection of Sixth Street and Germantown Avenue, was dedicated to public use about 1876. It is now called Birney Post Plot. See *Parks and Squares* under that name.

**Tides, Local**—At Philadelphia the Lunar tide rises 5 ft., 7 in., and the Solar tide, 5 ft. Average rise, 5 ft., 6 in.

**Time Ball**—Dropped at noon each day on roof of the Bourse Building. See *Hydrographic Office*.

**Tioga**—A district and railway station in the 38th Ward, which takes its name from the street on which the station is situated. It is on the Reading Railway.

**"Tom Moore's Cottage"**—West Park, river drive, north of the Reading Railway bridge. This picturesque farmhouse is erroneously believed to have been the residence of Tom Moore, the Irish poet, during his sojourn in Philadelphia in 1804. The building was formerly on Ridgeland, the Walm estate, and in 1804 was tenanted by a negress "Aunt Caroline," who added to her receipts as a laundress, by the sale of ginger beer and cakes.

Reached by Park Trolley to Greenland.

**Torresdale**—In the present 41st Ward. Formerly it was a village at the extreme northeast corner of the city, on the Delaware River, near the junction of that river and Poquessing Creek, formerly in Lower Dublin Township.

**Towne Scientific School**—University of Pennsylvania. A regular scientific course leading to a degree existed in the University since the year 1852. In 1872 this course was enlarged and organized as The Department of Science, which, in 1875, was in large part endowed under the provisions of the will of the late John Henry Towne, a trustee of the University. In honor of his memory the Department of Science was named The Towne Scientific School, which now comprehends the courses in Architecture, Chemistry, Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, and Mechanical Engineering.

Dean, Henry B. Evans, M. E., Ph.D.

**Trans-Atlantic Society of America**—Organized in 1900. Incorporated in Delaware, 1903.

The objects and purposes of the organization

are "to bring into closer relations the peoples of the United States, the British Empire and other kindred nations by a general strengthening of the social and economic bonds which unite the United States, the British Empire and other kindred nations."

"To publish and distribute magazines, and distribute literature tending to educate public opinion."

"By the publication of articles, and by lectures and addresses on commercial and economic questions of the day or otherwise."

"By the formation and maintenance of a library and reading-room."

"To tender hospitality and manifest friendship towards British subjects and others visiting this country, and by other lawful means, social or otherwise, as may aid in giving effect to the objects and purposes of this society."

"By the formation of branches of the society in various parts of the United States with this as a parent society, and to do all and singular all matters and things proper, requisite and lawful to be done for the well-being of the said corporation, and due management of the affairs thereof."

The organization has about 200 members.

*President*, John Gribbel.

*Vice-presidents*, Alba B. Johnson and John S. Muckle.

*Treasurer*, William Bradway.

*Secretary*, E. Waring Wilson, Land Title Building.

**Transit**—See *Art Jury, Rapid Transit Company, Frankford Elevated Road; Transit, Department of City*. Also *Year Book for 1919*.

January 2d.—A letter from Thomas E. Mitten, president of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, was sent to City Councils, in which it was asserted that the skip-stop system in full effect was equal to the capacity of 200 additional cars, and, at the same time it would save the Company \$1,000,000.

"The skip-stop when properly placed," he wrote, "as is now being undertaken, will average something in excess of seven stops to the mile; this, in view of the disadvantages to be gained by the car-riders therefrom, does not, in the opinion of the management, create an undesirable condition."

"The city's plans for transit development have, for the last several years, stood in the way of this company's undertaking to meet the growing needs of the city in any large or comprehensive way. The initiative in this direction was taken from us by the city at the time of the launching of its plans for transit development in 1914,



since which time, and as a consequence thereof, nothing of a size in keeping with Philadelphia's needs could be undertaken by this management.

"This company is carrying 500,000 more passengers daily than in 1914 with only such additional cars as have been secured through the aid of the U. S. Government during the period of the war, and even this assistance has been now curtailed since the signing of the armistice. Our equipment is inadequate, added to which traffic upon the streets has been enormously increased. Automobile licenses have increased over 250 per cent. since 1914 and to this account a very considerable portion of our increased accidents may be attributed. As no immediate relief is to be obtained from the city's transit development we should, in the interest of the car-rider, utilize all that we have to the end of greatest possible capacity.

"Skip-stop, it is estimated, will in full effect be the equal of more than 200 new cars.

"Skip-stop, it is estimated, will save the car-riders from five to fifteen minutes in their daily rides.

"Skip-stop, it is estimated, will save more than a million dollars a year in cost of operation and thereby assist in keeping wages up and fares down, as against the increased fares now being charged in other cities.

"Rapid Transit is, under city contract, allowed a return of 5 per cent. a year upon its paid-in capital of \$30,000,000 and cannot get any more than its agreed 5 per cent."

January 3d.—The Committee of Thirteen appointed by the Rapid Transit Company to investigate the skip-stop so far as it was related to fatal trolley car accidents reported that no evidence had been presented to it to show that deaths had been caused by the operation of the skip-stop. The report was accompanied by a table of fatal trolley accidents in Philadelphia from 1906 to 1918, furnished by Coroner Knight.

In 1906 there were	81 accidents
In 1907 there were	97 accidents
In 1908 there were	89 accidents
In 1909 there were	72 accidents
In 1910 there were	107 accidents
In 1911 there were	79 accidents
In 1912 there were	80 accidents
In 1914 there were	57 accidents
In 1915 there were	48 accidents
In 1916 there were	45 accidents
In 1917 there were	84 accidents
In 1918 there were	111 accidents

The Committee's report, which had been unanimously adopted was as follows:

"The committee feels that it has made every effort to secure evidence on the subject in hand of alleged fatalities and other casualties, and now reports on such evidence as it has been able to gather.

"The committee, therefore, finds as follows:

"First. That there has not been presented to the Committee of Thirteen any evidence to justify the charges made that deaths have been caused by skip-stops.

"Second. That there has not been furnished to the committee any evidence to prove that any other casualties have been caused by the operation of skip-stops.

"Third. The committee feels that the whole question of the continuance or discontinuance of skip-stops as a system is one that it has no power to determine. In the regular governmental channels there are proper tribunals for the determination of this question. The committee is informed that an ordinance dealing with skip-stops is pending in the City Councils, and that the matter has also been submitted to the Public Service Commission for consideration by that body.

"In addition to this, the committee has been informed by the president of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company that the company proposes to submit the question of the continuance or abolition of skip-stops to a popular vote of the car riders on each line, that the riders may determine the case.

"The Committee of Thirteen feels that in view of the foregoing it would be beyond its scope to determine any matter beyond the fatalities and other casualties in connection with skip-stops.

January 3d.—A large delegation representing the Passyunk Avenue Business Men's Association attended a hearing before Public Service Commissioner Michael J. Ryan, to protest against the proposed action of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company to abandon its line on Passyunk Avenue from South Street to Snyder Avenue.

The company announced on November 20th that the line would be abandoned four days later, but the Business Men's Association made an appeal to the Public Service Commissioner and a restraining order was issued.

Vice-president H. T. Tulley, of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, stated that the schedule time of Line 28, which extends from Third and Dock Streets to Thirty-second Street and Passyunk Avenue, is twenty-nine minutes, while the proposed rerouting would add but four minutes to the running time and not twenty-five minutes as had been contended. The com-





pany felt, so he explained, that by running the cars over Snyder Avenue better time would be made and additional cars would be added to the service.

January 4th.—President Mitten, of the Rapid Transit Company, at the second hearing of the Passyunk Avenue case before Public Service Commissioner Ryan, announced that free transfers to all lines crossing Synder avenue is the concession to be granted the public by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company in return for abandoning the line on Passyunk Avenue from South Street to Snyder Avenue, and rerouting the line to Snyder Avenue.

January 6th.—A new style car with a center door to be operated on the West Spruce Street line was exhibited before Councils Committee on Street Railways at the Fifty-ninth and Callowhill Street barn by Thomas E. Mitten, president of the Rapid Transit Company.

January 15th.—Public Service Commission announced that it had decided unanimously not to give its sanction to the agreement entered into by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company for the joint operation of the municipal lines and those operated by the company. The commission's report was accompanied by reports by Commissioners Rilling and McClure, elaborating the text. The report of the commission and its Order, follow:

#### BY THE COMMISSION:

This is an application of the City of Philadelphia in which the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company joins for a certificate of public convenience, approving a contract between the said city and the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company for the operation of the city's transit facilities.

The agreement is in pursuance of the act of June 17, 1913, P. L. 520, authorizing cities of the first class to construct transit facilities and operate or lease them. The act empowers the city to lease the transit facilities upon such terms and conditions, including the prescribing and fixing of rates for transportation as the Councils shall determine.

The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company operates, lines of railways, surface, subway and elevated, in the city of Philadelphia and from its last report apparently earns more than sufficient revenue after paying operating expenses to provide for all its fixed charges and pay a dividend of 5 per cent. upon its capital stock.

Though the act of 1913 invests the city with full power to determine its terms and conditions, the contract must be approved in conformity with the act of July 26, 1913, P. L. 1371, by this commission. The approval of the commission can be given

"only if and when the said commission shall find or determine that the granting or approval of such application is necessary or proper for the service, accommodation, convenience or safety of the public."

In view of the duty placed upon the commission and in order to reach a proper conclusion, the commission held a number of hearings, at which evidence was submitted by the applicant and by protestants and, oral arguments were presented and printed briefs filed—the latest data being the detailed audit of the financial reports for a period of years ended June 30, 1918, which was furnished to us on January 7, 1919. After due consideration the commission finds that the approval of this application is not necessary or proper for the service, accommodation, convenience or safety of the public and the contract therefore is not approved.

Under the evidence presented, the commission is of opinion that a unified system operated by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company would accommodate the public and give better service than separate operations by the city and the company.

The action of the commission in refusing the application was unanimous and while other objections were advanced, which to some of the commissioners are controlling, the following seem vital to the majority:

First. The sums mentioned in Item 6, Article XX, should not be postponed in payment as set forth in Clause 2 of that article, and should be cumulative, as are the payments mentioned in Items 2, 3, 4 and 5. The taxes on dividends and the payments on account of paying are obligations of some of the underlying companies in accordance with their charters or acts of Assembly. These sums are now treated as fixed charges and should be paid before any dividends are declared.

Second. The commission cannot approve of the method proposed for increasing or lowering the rate of fare. To so do would in effect be determining that the initial rate is just and reasonable. This the commission declines to do except in accordance with the methods and upon consideration of the principles recognized by the Public Service Company Law.

Third. The provisions of Article XXII as to the custody and control of funds, A and B, do not meet with the commission's approval. The depreciation reserve funds A and B are for the maintenance of the city's transit facilities. These funds will be the property of the city of Philadelphia. They should be deposited with the City Treasurer or the Sinking Fund Commissioners, as Councils may determine, and should be invested in legal securities so



as to be available at all times for repairs, replacements and renewals, but should not be invested in the bonds, notes or other securities of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, as provided in the proposed lease or contract.

Fourth. The commission will not now approve any contract which would be in effect an approval of the contract of 1907. The latter is not before the commission, and having been entered into prior to 1914 does not require the commission's approval and the commission will not in any indirect manner give its approval to that contract.

The proposed contract in the particulars herein mentioned does not meet with the commission's approval and an order will be made refusing the application.

#### THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

##### ORDER

This matter being before the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania upon petition and protests on file and having been duly heard and submitted by the parties, and due investigation of the matters and things involved having been had and the commission having on the date hereof made and filed of record a report containing its findings of fact and conclusions thereon, which said report is hereby approved and made a part hereof:

Now, to-wit, January 14, 1919, it is ordered, That the petition in this case and approval of contract prayed for be and the same are hereby refused.

#### THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

January 20th.—Centre-door trolley car run on the West Spruce Street line for the first time.

January 29th.—Rapid Transit Company, following a hearing of protest against the skip-stops before the Public Service Commission, announced it would eliminate them where it was found they work harm to the public.

February 1st.—A party of members of the Engineers Club, visited the subway under City Hall, at the invitation of the contractors, the Keystone State Construction Company. The work on the underground structure was begun in September 1915, and was completed late in the year 1919. (See *Transit, Department of City.*)

February 3d.—Rapid Transit Company begins abolition of skip-stops.

February 4th.—H. G. Tulley, vice-president of the Rapid Transit Company, announced that 200 of the 1827 skip-stops would be eliminated.

February 17th.—Auto-bus line commenced operation between the 69th Street terminal and Darby.

February 17th.—Under an order read by Chief Justice Brown, the State Supreme Court, affirmed the judgment of Court of Common Pleas No. 3, which was against the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company in ten of the thirteen suits brought by its underlying companies against the P. R. T. to recover the income and excess profit taxes levied by the government on the income of the subsidiary lines.

Payment of these war taxes, which, it was estimated, amounted to about \$360,000, was the subject of a legal controversy. Ellis Ames Ballard, the chief counsel for the P. R. T., and former Judge Beitler, his associate in certain of the cases, opposed the payment of the tax, their main contention being that when the leases were made no such extraordinary obligations as war taxes were contemplated in the provision which made the P. R. T. assume all obligations of the underlying companies.

In the lower court the cases were decided in opinions written by President Judge McMichael, and Judges Ferguson and Davis. The decision was against the P. R. T., and ruled that the transit company must pay the taxes for the Philadelphia Traction Company, the Germantown Railway Company, Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Company, the Philadelphia City Passenger Railway Company, the Union Traction Company, the Ridge Avenue Passenger Railway Company, the Frankford and Southwark, the Fairmount Park and Haddington, the Citizen's and the Hestonville, Mantua and Fairmount Passenger Railway companies.

As to the three suits brought by the Continental Passenger Railway Company, the Philadelphia and Darby, and the Green and Coates Streets companies, the decision of the lower court, affirmed by the Supreme Court, was in favor of the P. R. T. and relieved that company of paying taxes amounting to more than \$11,000.

February 18th.—City Solicitor filed a statement of claim against the Frankford, Tacony and Holmesburg Street Railway Co., to recover \$46,881.80 paid by the city for paving along the line of the road.

March 1st.—Philadelphia and West Chester Traction Company purchased 26 acres of ground, adjoining the Sixty-ninth Street Terminal, to be used for laying new tracks and improving the train sheds and terminal building.





March 10th.—A petition signed by 1000 persons, presented to the Rapid Transit Company to abolish the skip-stop at 53rd and Spruce Streets, where a woman had been killed on March 8th.

March 13th.—Judge Rogers in Common Pleas Court No. 2, appointed Murdock Kendrick temporary receiver of the Philadelphia Railways Company, which operates the line running to Hog Island. It was reported the corporation was solvent but required capital to pay maturing obligations.

March 14th.—The Public Service Commission dismissed the complaint of the Passyunk Avenue Business Men's Association to have the Rapid Transit Company restore the line of cars on Passyunk Avenue (Route 81). This line had been abandoned in November 1918, when the company explained the action had been taken to save coal. At that time the service was replaced by diverting the cars to the line that runs east on Snyder Avenue to Swanson Street, with transfers in both directions on cars running north and southeast of Broad Street and to Route No. 7, on Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets.

March 15th.—The Superior Court granted an injunction restraining the Rapid Transit Company and the Frankford and Southward Passenger Railway Company, a subsidiary line, from removing the rails on Passyunk Avenue, pending the disposition of an appeal of the Passyunk Avenue Business Men's Association from the Public Service Commissions decision.

March 19th.—Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rapid Transit Company. The Company's annual report intimated that further extensions of the system could only be made by raising the rate of fare.

March 25th.—Pennsylvania House of Representatives passed the Golder Bill giving the city the right to pass ordinances regulating the operation of street cars. This was familiarly known as the "Skip-Stop Bill."

March 26th.—The Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company, a subsidiary of the Rapid Transit Company, applied to Common Pleas Court No. 4 for the appointment of a trustee for the bondholders, in order to extend a \$100,000 bond issue on the eve of maturity.

April 5th.—The Frankford, Tacony and Holmesburg Street Railway Company agreed to furnish better service and to pay the city the amount due for paving, making the announcement to the Public Service Commission.

April 15th.—Department of City Transit awarded the contract for the construction of six miles of the proposed ten-mile surface railway to extend from Oxford Avenue,

Frankford, to the city farms at Byberry. The contract went to the North American Railway Construction Company, Chicago, for \$370,892.

April 22d.—The Public Service Commission dismissed the complaint of Henry C. Dyer against the Rapid Transit Company, who contended the company had illegally placed tracks in Logan Square. The Commission sustained the demurrer filed by the company, which contended the case might be one for the courts but not for the Commission.

June 1st.—Employees of the Rapid Transit Company donned a new style of summer uniform made of a greenish black cloth with an intermixture of white in it, and caps of the same material.

June 4th.—Director Twining of the Department of City Transit issued a statement showing that \$60,000,000 more would be required to fulfil the scheme for the municipal railway lines planned, and urging a change of the plans.

June 5th.—Secretary of Commerce Redfield announced the appointment by President Wilson of the Federal Electric Railways Commission to investigate and find a solution of the street railway problem over the country. The names announced were:

Edwin F. Sweet, Assistant Secretary of Commerce; Royal Meeker, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor; Louis B. Wehl, general counsel Finance Corporation; Charles E. Elmqvist, president National Association of Street Railway and Utilities Commissioners; Charles W. Beall, of the Investment Bankers' Association; Philip H. Caden, American Electric Railway Association; William D. Mahon, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees.

June 11th.—Statements published that the officials of the Navy Yard and those of the Rapid Transit Company have a disagreement over the proposed operation of a loop and terminal constructed in the yard in April. It was announced the company, which built the extension costing \$150,000, under contract with the Navy Department, refused to operate its cars over the loop without compensation for the extra mile traversed by them.

June 24th.—A resolution providing for an amendment to the constitution giving the city of Philadelphia authority to enter into a contract with a private transit corporation for transit facilities and also to permit the city to acquire by contract or condemnation franchises and property or the stock of any company owning or operating transit facilities within the city, passed both branches of the Legislature. The resolution was introduced by Senator Edward W. Pat-





ton, of Philadelphia. The resolution will have to pass another session of the Legislature and then be submitted to the voters for ratification.

July 1st.—Wage increases of three cents an hour for all conductors, motormen and trainmen put into effect by the Rapid Transit Company. See *Year Book for 1919*.

July 3rd.—Common Council approved the claim of William Draper Lewis for \$8000, for compensation for services rendered the city in the preparation of the transit plan authorized in 1917, which subsequently was declared invalid by the Public Service Commission. The sum approved was a reduction from the amount originally asked, \$25,500.

July 7th.—The audit of the books of the Rapid Transit Company, for two and a half years, ending December 31, 1918, was made public. The audit was made under authorization from the City Controller, and at a cost to the city of \$10,000. The report covers 170 printed pages. It shows that the road and equipment expenditures for leased lines, real estate and sinking funds, during the period covered by the audit amounted to \$48,768,607.38. Expenditures of the underlying companies amounted to about \$20,000,000 more.

The report gave the assets and liabilities of the company as follows:

ASSETS	
Road and equipment expenditures for leased lines, real estate, sinking fund, etc. . . . .	\$48,768,607.38
Fire insurance and renewal funds . . . . .	1,917,000.00
Securities in treasury . . . . .	750,000.00
Cash . . . . .	1,435,422.00
Materials and supplies, accounts receivable . . . . .	3,118,807.98
Deferred assets and unadjusted debits . . . . .	1,973,593.42
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$57,963,431.58</b>
LIABILITIES	
Capital stock . . . . .	\$29,991,660.00
Funded debt . . . . .	16,946,000.00
Wages payable and other current liabilities . . . . .	677,996.00
Renewal reserve . . . . .	1,126,801.69
Accident reserve . . . . .	880,265.00
Other reserves . . . . .	201,369.34
Surplus . . . . .	4,482,119.73
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$57,963,431.58</b>

The report also stated that:

"During the period under review there was a net expenditure of \$1,739,711.69 for the benefit of the following systems: P. R. T. Company, \$1,634,654.37; Market Street Elevated Passenger Railway Company,

\$99,729.75; Darby, Media and Chester Street Railway Company, \$5327.57.

"Advances to Motor Real Estate Company. Since June 30, 1916, the P. R. T. Company has incorporated the Motor Real Estate Company and transferred to it the advances used to purchase properties after July 1, 1902, leased to the P. R. T. Company that were carried at that date by the Real Estate Holding Company.

"The advances to leased companies were as follows:

Philadelphia Traction Company	\$837,919.53
Union Traction Company . . . . .	1,664,243.51
Real Estate Holding Company . . . . .	942.71
Market St. Elev. Pass. Ry. Co. . . . .	654,363.28

The company has written off during period under view the balance of the unamortized strike expenses amounting to \$417,192. As to reserve for damages, the balance before closing on December 31, 1918, \$1,053,171, was found to be considerably in excess of probable requirements. This reserve was reduced to \$880,265, and the difference, \$172,906, was added to surplus.

July 21st.—President Mitten of the Rapid Transit Company, gave a statement in which he said that no application to the Public Service Commission for permission to increase fare had been made or "is contemplated in the near future," but added that greater reserve would be necessary to meet the constantly increasing cost of wages and material and that the results of experiments in other cities were being watched.

August 7th.—The P. R. T. Company announced effective the maximum scale of wages to its motormen and conductors. Elevated motormen 61 cents per hour; surface motormen and conductors, 58 cents per hour. At the same time it was intimated that an effort would be made to "keep down fares, and wages up."

August 29th.—Announced that Lieutenant Harry G. Milson, had been made head of the P. R. T. Co-operative Welfare Association's work.

September 3rd, 4th.—Two days' picnic at Willow Grove by employees of the P. R. T. and their families.

September 19th.—Northwest Business Men's Association asked the Public Service Commission to order a reduction in the number of exchange ticket points and sub-station transfer points in the Northwestern section of the city. President Mitten, of the P. R. T., told the Commission that the company would abolish exchanges if Councils would modify the provisions of the contract entered into between the company and the city in 1907, he said:

"The following payments are now being made to the city annually under the 1907



agreement: \$115,000 franchise tax for the right to operate; \$550,000, cost of paving streets, occupied by tracks from curb to curb, and \$120,000 sinking fund to purchase P. R. T. stock fifty years hence. The total amount is \$785,000.

September 22d.—Announced that the P. R. T. had decided to stop lighting Old York Road and the highways over which the lines of the Glenside division are operated. It had lighted these highways for more than twenty years.

September 29th.—President Mitten of the P. R. T. presented a plan of higher efficiency with increased production rather than fare increase as the solution of transit difficulties, before the Federal Electric Railways Commission in Washington.

October 14th.—The Public Service Commission dismissed the petition of the Northwest Business Men's Association for the abolition of the exchange ticket points in the northwestern section of the city.

October 16th.—The P. R. T. presented its plans for the high speed lines to City Councils.

October 24th.—Bills presented to the City Councils for a revision of the municipal transportation system, heard before a joint committee on finance and street railways. No opposition to the bills was heard until Director Twining, of the Department of City Transit, submitted 27 questions disputing the advantages the P. R. T. Company maintained would accrue to the city under its proposals.

October 30th.—At a joint meeting of Councils Committees on finance and Street railways, President Mitten answered Director Twining's 27 questions, urging co-operation between city and company and the early opening of the Frankford Elevated.

November 2d.—New schedule went into effect on the elevated-subway. Headway between trains were cut down, and every other train turned at 63rd Street and at Second Street. During the rush hours trains are operated at 1½ minutes apart, and at other times during the day, at 3 minute intervals.

November 8th.—Northwest Business Men's Association filed a petition in the Superior Court asking an injunction restraining the P. R. T. Company from issuing exchange tickets and compelling it to carry all passengers at a single fare in the Northwest district.

November 11th.—The United States Shipping Board filed a new rate of fare with the Public Service Commission, providing that the fare on its Hog Island line between Third and Jackson Streets and Penrose Ferry Junction, or intervening

points shall stand the increase of three cents.

November 11th.—A broken axle on a car on an elevated train, tied up the elevated-subway system for two hours.

November 14th.—Director Twining presented an analysis of the Rapid Transit Company's plans before Council's Committees on finance and Street railways. He said:

"The future of the Rapid Transit Company is continuously threatened because of the deplorable condition of overcapitalization which exists. This condition has existed at all times during the history of the system and results from the watering of securities and the paying out in excessive dividends those funds which should have been used to provide for amortization and the depreciation and obsolescence of the property. Although the originally overcapitalized property has been allowed to depreciate and disappear, it is still represented in the company's fixed charges and must be satisfied before the payments of any dividends to Rapid Transit Company stockholders."

November 21st.—President Mitten, of the P. R. T. Company, in a letter to Councils Committees, withdrew its proposals to revise its system, adding "nothing in this direction now being possible of accomplishment in the remaining life of the present city administration."

December 8th.—The Superior Court handed down an opinion upholding the decision of the Public Service Commission that the P. R. T. Company might abandon its tracks on Passyunk Avenue, east of 16th Street. The company announced that service would be abolished immediately.

December 30th.—Councils authorized the removal of the street car tracks on Passyunk Avenue and other Streets affected by the abandonment of Route 81.

**Transit. City Department of—**Eleventh floor, Mershon Building, 1211 Chestnut Street. Created July 1, 1913, by an Act of State Legislature entitled "An Act to provide for the better government of cities of the first class in this Commonwealth" to have charge, control and management of the transit facilities of said cities under the charge of a Director of City Transit. The department is supervising the construction of a comprehensive system of elevated and subway lines for the City of Philadelphia for which the city has authorized the expenditure of \$63,100,000. Work upon the system was so seriously hampered by the scarcity of labor and the increasingly high cost of materials due to the war, that it was necessary in 1918 to cancel a large

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number of subway contracts. Construction work on the elevated structure to Frankford, however, continued and satisfactory progress toward the completion of this high-speed line has been maintained. The only subway work in progress is that centered beneath City Hall, where a subway station as part of an authorized Broad Street Subway is under construction.

See *Transit, Rapid Transit Company.*

*Director, William S. Twining; Assistant Director, George T. Atkinson; Secretary, John J. Egan; Chief Engineer, Henry H. Quimby; Engineer of Subway Construction, Frank R. Fisher; Engineer of Elevated Construction, Mandes Golder.*

During the year 1919, the Department of City Transit struggled to carry forward construction work upon the Comprehensive System of Rapid Transit, but notwithstanding the use of its best efforts to make real progress, many disappointments were encountered. At the very beginning of the year, January 14th, the Public Service Commission refused to approve the lease and contract which had been agreed upon between the city and the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company. The refusal of the Commission to approve the operating contract made the immediate redesigning of the city's system imperative. Steps were immediately taken to secure the necessary legislation to enable the city to hold a referendum on the system which the people authorized in 1916, but the failure of all bills designed to help this city in this respect upset the plans of the department.

In August a tax-payers' suit to test the validity of transit loans prevented the department from proceeding with work which it had planned, while the subject of developing and operating a unified system of transit was again thrown into turmoil in October, as the result of the action of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company in submitting to Councils a proposal to operate the Frankford Elevated, which Director Twining insisted the city could not accept in justice to itself. The temporary withdrawal by the company of the proposal does not in any way clear the situation relative to an operating agreement, an important feature of the transit matter, which has been the subject of numerous public hearings before City Councils and the Public Service Commission.

The activities of the department during the year were concentrated on the construction of the Frankford Elevated Line, and six miles of track of the Frankford, Bustleton and Byberry Surface Line, upon both of which satisfactory progress was made. Subway construction is practically at a standstill. The work of constructing the

Subway Station under City Hall, a distance of 700 feet, which included the underpinning of a considerable section of the massive City Hall building, and the renewing of a large section of its foundations, has been completed, at a cost of over \$3,000,000. The Subway work in Locust Street and Arch Street sections of the authorized loop in the business district was halted by the Government during the war, and was ordered closed by Councils in 1918. Thus, at the beginning of 1920, no Subway work of any description was being prosecuted on the Authorized City System.

**Treasurer, City**—Room 143 south corridor, City Hall. The City Treasurer receives all moneys payable to the city and deposits the same in such banks and trust companies as Councils may designate. He pays out said moneys on warrants countersigned by the City Controller. He is required to make daily reports to the Controller of the receipts and payments. *City Treasurer, Frederick J. Shoyer; salary, \$10,000. Term four years. Expires first Monday of January, 1922. A person to be eligible to this office must be a citizen and resident of Philadelphia for at least seven years preceding his election, and shall not be eligible to election for the next succeeding term. Assistant City Treasurer, Arthur D. Brenner; salary, \$5,000. Chief Clerk, George W. Morrison; salary, \$2,750. Executive Clerk, James H. Wilkes; salary, \$2,400.*

**Treaty Monument and Treaty Park**—East Columbia Avenue and Beach Street. The plot contains 2.593 acres. The monument erected here in 1827 by the Penn Society to mark the spot where stood the large elm tree under which the founder, William Penn, according to tradition, made a treaty with the Delaware Indians, still stands. The elm was blown down during a gale in 1811. That Penn met some of the Indian chieftains and had a friendly understanding with them about the year 1683 appears to be well founded, but the so-called treaty never has been discovered. However, the Proprietary had treaties with Indians, and his deputies also made them in the Proprietary's behalf. The plot has been transformed from an ill-kept lot to an attractive park, overlooking the river.

**Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church**—Oxford Road, near Fox Chase. Congregation dates from 1698, and venerable edifice was built between 1709-1714. It is of red and black brick. The Rev. Dr. William Smith, first provost of the University of Pennsylvania, was one of its

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early rectors. It is the second oldest church building in Philadelphia.

**Trotting**—Philadelphia's only track now is the Belmont Driving Park, at Narberth, just outside the county line, but the Directors of the Belmont Driving Club, in September decided to sell the grounds. The track was built in 1876.

**Trust Companies**—Under certain limitations the trust companies do a general banking business. Two of them are members of the Federal Reserve Bank, and others have been urged to join. There are, at present, fifty-six trust companies doing business here, fourteen of the number doing a title insurance business as well. The oldest of them, as incorporated, is The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, but as a strictly trust company, an idea which became fastened on financial institutions at a later date, its history is more recent. The Girard Trust Company, organized also as a Life Insurance Company originally, was the father of the plan here, and was established in 1836. The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, which began business in 1866, appears to have been the first to establish the safe-deposit box system, a feature which previously had been in a more restricted sense the business of the banks.

April 27th.—Announced that the Federal Trust Company had purchased the lot at the northeast corner of Broad and Federal Streets and will erect a new bank building upon it.

October 11th.—Announced that the Philadelphia Trust Company will erect a bank building on the site of 1410-1416 Chestnut Street within a year.

October 17th.—The Rittenhouse Trust Company announced it would occupy the property 1512 Chestnut Street, after alterations, early in 1920.

November 3d.—Effingham B. Morris, president of the Girard Trust Company, announced the institution had established a service department, which is in the nature of a bureau of information in financial and investment questions and problems in banking and taxes too intricate for the average layman to solve.

November 14th.—The Directors of the Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company announced that "owing to the high cost of living and in recognition of faithful services," a bonus of 10 per cent. would be paid to the company's employees between November 18, 1919 and April 15, 1920.

**T-Square Club**—House, 204-206 South Quince Street. Founded 1883; incorporated 1897. The purpose of the club is to promote the study and practice of architecture and the kindred arts and to afford its members opportunities for friendly competition in design. Membership is limited to men who are engaged in the study, practice or advancement of architecture or any of the kindred arts, sciences, or crafts. In conjunction with the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the club holds an annual exhibition, at which is exhibited the work of the most prominent architects in United States. About 25 per cent. of its members went to war.

*President, Nicola D'Ascenzo.*

*Secretary, R. J. Wadsworth.*

**Turks in Philadelphia**—See *Foreign Population*.

**Union League**—Club house, Broad and Sansom Streets. The Union League Club, which gave such memorable support to the Federal cause during the Civil War, was founded in the autumn of the year 1862. At the initial meeting of the founders there were present Judge J. J. Clarke Hare, Benjamin Gerhard, Horace Binney, Jr., Morton McMichael, George H. Boker, and Charles Gibbons. Another meeting was held at the residence of Mr. Gerhard, when those present formed themselves into a society to be called "The Union Club." Each member in turn was to entertain the club members and such of their loyal friends as could be accommodated in an ordinary city residence, once a week.

At a meeting held at the house of Dr. J. Forsyth Meigs, on December 27, 1862, the subject of forming a more extensive organization of loyal citizens for the support of the Government in view of the gathering strength of the Rebellion, was introduced. Charles Gibbons, who had prepared a plan for such an organization to be called "The Union League of Philadelphia," presented it, and the gentlemen present adopted it with unanimity. The fundamental articles in Mr. Gibbons's plan were:

1. The condition of membership shall be unqualified loyalty to the Government of the United States, and unwavering support of its efforts for the suppression of the rebellion.

2. The primary object of the association shall be to discountenance and rebuke by moral and social influences, all disloyalty to the Federal Government, and to that end the association will use every proper means in public and private.

The thirty-eight men present all attached their signatures to these articles. Not long afterward the Kuhn mansion, 1118 Chestnut





Street, the site of Keith's Theatre, was secured and became the home of the club, which rapidly increased its membership. Mathias W. Baldwin, the locomotive builder, purchased the property and the League then took steps toward the erection of a permanent home. This was quickly accomplished by purchasing property at Broad and Sansom Streets. There the brown-stone building which has become a landmark on Broad Street was erected, costing, together with the lot, \$160,000, regarded as an extraordinary price. The original furnishings for the house cost another \$40,000, and Philadelphia had the most costly club headquarters in the country. The club house was opened in May, 1865, work having been begun on the structure in March, 1864.

During the Civil War the Union League published 155 pamphlets intended to make clear the position of the Union to those who were inclined to side with its opponents. It continued to issue pamphlets for several years after the war. In 1863 and 1864 more than a million a year were distributed; in 1865 the number was only 56,380; but in 1866 the output was 867,000; in 1867, 31,906; and in 1868, 1,416,906 copies of publications were printed and distributed. During the last two years of the war the League raised and equipped 10,000 troops, the nine regiments being given other designation when they were incorporated in the Federal armies.

The original building was added to at various times and finally, in 1909, the property to Fifteenth Street was acquired, and in 1912 the new building, fronting on that thoroughfare, was opened. The Club has a membership of about 3000. See *Clubs*.

*President*, Edwin S. Stuart.

*Vice-presidents*, Miers Busch, William R. Lyman, Charles R. Miller, E. Pusey Passmore.

**Union Square**—A triangular piece of ground bounded by Buttonwood Street, Fifth Street and Old York Road, is of small dimensions. It was originally occupied by old buildings, which were bought by owners of property in the neighborhood, and were torn down and the ground dedicated for public use, and accepted by ordinance of Councils of July 11, 1864. See *Parks and Squares*.

**Unionville**—A small village north of Feltonville, on the Second Street Road.

**United Gas Improvement Company**—Main office, Broad and Arch Streets. Originally incorporated in 1870, as the Union Contract Company. It was reorganized in 1885 as the Union Company,

and in 1888 again changed its name to its present style—The United Gas Improvement Company. Authorized capital, \$61,072,800. The corporation is interested in 44 lighting companies in almost as many cities and towns in the country.

*President*, Samuel T. Bodine.

*Secretary*, G. W. Curran.

*Treasurer*, I. W. Morris.

See *Gas Works Lease, Lighting, Bureau of; Gas, Bureau of*.

For the year 1918, the company paid the city, under the terms of its lease, \$3,048,841.26, or \$825,211 more than for the year 1917.

The 37th annual report of the corporation, covering its business for the year 1918, showed the total earnings to be \$7,867,037.05, or a decrease of \$296,407.72 from the year 1917. It showed a net profit of \$5,096,509.41. The report also showed assets of \$106,162,602.68.

During the year a new company was organized under the name of the United Gas Improvement Contracting Company, all the capital stock of which is owned by the United Gas Improvement Company.

The new corporation was to take over all the constructing business formerly handled by the United Gas Improvement Company. The construction and sale of water gas apparatus, vertical retorts, waste heat boilers, and auxiliaries of various kinds; make engineering plans and furnish advice in connection with the construction, alteration, betterment and operation of gas and electric power plants; purchase and sell residuals of all kinds; construct and maintain roads and highways under contracts.

March 3d.—Philip H. Gadsden, of Charleston, S. C., appointed Vice-president of the United Gas Improvement Company, in charge of national public relations, an office that had just been created.

**METER AND SERVICE FEES**.—The United Gas Improvement Company and the Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia's tariff of rates became effective January 2, 1919.

For shutting off the gas at the request of a consumer whose house is being closed for a season and for turning it on again when the house is reopened, a charge of \$1 will be made, to be paid when the request for the shut-off is received.

For turning on the gas for a consumer, whose gas supply had been shut off because of arrears in paying for gas consumed, a charge of \$1 will be made, to be paid before the gas is turned on.

For removing any foreign body or blank coin which has become stuck in the buying mechanism of a prepayment meter a charge of \$1.50 will be made, if it is unnecessary





to remove the meter, and a charge of \$3 if the meter is damaged so it must be removed; payment in either case to be made at the time the work is performed.

For changing the position of a meter for a consumer who so alters, or plans to alter, the room or basement in which it is located as to render the meter inaccessible or liable to injury or damage, a charge will be made to cover the estimated cost of the work; payment to be made before the work is performed.

For changing the position of a service pipe for a consumer who alters, or plans to alter, the front of his building, or who makes any other alteration to his property necessitating the removal of the service from its old location, a charge will be made to cover the estimated cost of the work; payment to be made before the work is performed.

#### **United States Property in Philadelphia**—See *Exempted Property*.

**University House**—Twenty-sixth and Lombard Streets. A settlement maintained by the Christian Association of the University of Pennsylvania. The settlement building was erected at a cost of \$60,000, and, in addition to the facilities it has for indoor work, it is provided with a playground and athletic field. The association also maintains a camp of 90 acres at Green Lane, in the Upper Perkiomen Valley, 40 miles from Philadelphia, where 800 boys, girls and mothers are given 10-day outings each summer.

**University Library**—Thirty-fourth and Walnut Streets. The Library is one of the original departments of the University of Pennsylvania, possessing among its treasures works presented to the Academy of Philadelphia in 1749; others purchased by a committee of which Benjamin Franklin was chairman in 1750; and still others given by the Rev. William Smith, D.D., first Provost of the College and Academy of Philadelphia; by Louis XVI, and by other early friends and patrons. It now contains 451,025 catalogued volumes and upwards of 50,000 unbound pamphlets. There are more than 50 collections and libraries acquired through gift or purchase, included in the library.

*Librarian, Asa Don Dickinson.*

**University of Pennsylvania**—Thirty-fourth Street and Woodland Avenue, dates its beginning back to 1740, from the circumstance, that the Academy, founded after Franklin's pamphlet, "Proposals Re-

lating to the Education of Youth in Pennsylvania," in 1749, negotiated for and succeeded in acquiring early in 1750 the building used as a "Charity School" and a "House of Public Worship," which was begun in 1740. In 1753 the new institution was chartered as "The Academy and Charitable School," and in 1755 another charter, a "confirmatory" one, incorporated "The College, Academy and Charitable School." In 1765 the School of Medicine, the first in this country, was founded. With the incorporation of the "University of the State of Pennsylvania" in 1779, the chartered rights and privileges of the College were withdrawn, but, in 1789 they were restored. The College founded the Law School in 1790, the first of its kind in this country. For a time its functions seem to have been suspended, but in 1850 it was re-established. In 1791 the College and the University of the State of Pennsylvania were united under the title of the University of Pennsylvania. The institution which had occupied the site of the present Post-office on Ninth Street was removed in 1874 to its present quarters at 34th Street and Woodland Avenue, at which time the University Hospital was established. Other events in the history of the institution may be summarized chronologically:

1753, Towne Scientific School founded; 1777, Department of Music established; 1788, School of Dentistry founded; 1881, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce founded; 1882, Graduate School founded; 1884, Veterinary School founded; 1885, Veterinary Hospital established; Department of Physical Education established; 1889, Department of Archaeology established; 1892, Laboratory of Hygiene established; 1892, Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology established; Saturday Courses for Teachers established; 1896, Houston Club organized; Flower Astronomical Observatory opened; 1904, Summer School (College) established; 1906, College Courses for Teachers established; 1910, Henry Phipps Institute transferred to the University; 1912, Division of the College into three departments—The College, the Towne Scientific School, and the Wharton School; 1914, School of Education established; 1916, Medico-Chirurgical College and Hospital merged with University; 1917, Polyclinic Hospital merged with University; 1918, Students Army Training Corps System in effect.

The University of Pennsylvania comprehends the following divisions: The College, including The School of Arts, The Summer School, The College Courses for Teachers, The Towne Scientific School, The Wharton School (including the evening school), The School of Education, The Graduate School,



The Law School, The School of Medicine, The School of Dentistry, The School of Veterinary Medicine and Hospital, The University Hospital, The Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, The Laboratory of Hygiene, The University Library, The University Museum, The Flower Astronomical Observatory, The Department of Physical Education, Psychological Clinic, Henry Phipps Institute.

Normally the University engages the services of 667 professors and instructors, and enrolls about 7000 students. The institution occupies 59 acres, and owns 55 acres additional, acquired from the City of Philadelphia in exchange for 75 free scholarships open to graduates of the Philadelphia public schools; as well as the acreage surrounding the Flower Astronomical Observatory, at Upper Darby, and the Phipps Institute, which brings its total acreage up to 117. There are 40 buildings in West Philadelphia; the Phipps Institute and the Observatory buildings making a total of 42 buildings. There are 180 free scholarships provided for students.

*Provost*, Edgar Fahs Smith, Ph.D., Chem.D., Sc.D., L.H.D., LL.D.

*Vice-Provost*, Josiah Harmar Penniman, Ph.D., LL.D.

*Secretary*, Edward W. Mumford. Office, Provost's House, 4037 Pine Street.

*Treasurer*, F. Corlies Morgan. 4037 Pine Street.

*Dean of College Department*, Arthur Hobson Quinn, Ph.D.

The Treasurer's report presented in December put the assets of the institution at \$25,810,194.88, and its liabilities at \$240,331.53.

February 22d.—Governor Sproul was orator at the annual University Day Exercises, and received the degree of Doctor of Laws. Five other distinguished persons were given honorary degrees.

March 24th.—Announced that the Rhodes Scholarship for Oxford University would be offered after being withheld for two years owing to war conditions.

May 3rd.—Announced that the names of six more University men who were killed in the war had been received, bringing the total up to 174. The names were placed on the memorial tablet in front of the University Library.

June 19th.—Major General Leonard Wood delivered the annual oration at the commencement exercises in the Metropolitan Opera House, when degrees were given to 820 graduates, and honorary degrees to eight distinguished persons.

September 20th.—Provost Smith announced that it had been decided to use

the bequest of the late William Irvin, which became operative, and which with the bequest of his sister, amounted to approximately \$750,000 would be devoted to the erection of an auditorium for the University.

September 24th.—Announced that no more admissions to the Freshman classes would be accepted, the enrollment exceeding 2000. The total enrollment was 10,200. In the Wharton School alone, 750 freshmen enrolled.

**University of Pennsylvania General Alumni Society**—Organized 1893, for the purpose of organizing and conducting alumni efforts for the benefit of the University. It publishes *The Alumni Register*, the graduate magazine. Office, 1328 Chestnut Street.

*Secretary*, Horace Mather Lippincott.

**University Zionist Society**—Aims to promote and advance the Zionist cause among the students of the University. Questions touching the present and the future of Palestine are the especial object of the Society's study, and all Jewish problems, generally, come within its purview. It carries on its work by means of meetings addressed by prominent men on various phases, political, social, religious and educational, of the Zionist movement.

*Secretary*, Zetta Deutsch.

**Valley Green**—On the Wissahickon near Allen's Lane. When Washington and his army were encamped at Barren Hill in 1777, according to tradition, he and La Fayette stopped at Valley Green for dinner. The house, for some years past, has been preserved by the local chapter of the Colonial Dames. The date of the building seems to be lost in the mists of the past, but it was erected on the Livezey settlement which dated from 1681. During the forties the place became a popular resort, its proprietor, Abraham Rinker, having had it enlarged and adapted to the entertainment of picnickers, and may be said to have popularized the Wissahickon for Philadelphians.

**Verree's Mills**—In the 35th Ward, at Bustleton. Receives its name from mills owned by the Verree family, one member of which, John P. Verree, was a member of Congress and president of the Union League Club.

**Veterinary Medicine, School of**—University of Pennsylvania, 39th Street and Woodland Avenue. The importance of establishing a School of Veterinary Medi-

<p>1. The first of these is the fact that the American Medical Association is not a single entity, but a collection of many different groups of physicians, each with its own interests and goals.</p>	<p>2. The second of these is the fact that the American Medical Association is not a single entity, but a collection of many different groups of physicians, each with its own interests and goals.</p>
<p>3. The third of these is the fact that the American Medical Association is not a single entity, but a collection of many different groups of physicians, each with its own interests and goals.</p>	<p>4. The fourth of these is the fact that the American Medical Association is not a single entity, but a collection of many different groups of physicians, each with its own interests and goals.</p>
<p>5. The fifth of these is the fact that the American Medical Association is not a single entity, but a collection of many different groups of physicians, each with its own interests and goals.</p>	<p>6. The sixth of these is the fact that the American Medical Association is not a single entity, but a collection of many different groups of physicians, each with its own interests and goals.</p>
<p>7. The seventh of these is the fact that the American Medical Association is not a single entity, but a collection of many different groups of physicians, each with its own interests and goals.</p>	<p>8. The eighth of these is the fact that the American Medical Association is not a single entity, but a collection of many different groups of physicians, each with its own interests and goals.</p>
<p>9. The ninth of these is the fact that the American Medical Association is not a single entity, but a collection of many different groups of physicians, each with its own interests and goals.</p>	<p>10. The tenth of these is the fact that the American Medical Association is not a single entity, but a collection of many different groups of physicians, each with its own interests and goals.</p>
<p>11. The eleventh of these is the fact that the American Medical Association is not a single entity, but a collection of many different groups of physicians, each with its own interests and goals.</p>	<p>12. The twelfth of these is the fact that the American Medical Association is not a single entity, but a collection of many different groups of physicians, each with its own interests and goals.</p>
<p>13. The thirteenth of these is the fact that the American Medical Association is not a single entity, but a collection of many different groups of physicians, each with its own interests and goals.</p>	<p>14. The fourteenth of these is the fact that the American Medical Association is not a single entity, but a collection of many different groups of physicians, each with its own interests and goals.</p>
<p>15. The fifteenth of these is the fact that the American Medical Association is not a single entity, but a collection of many different groups of physicians, each with its own interests and goals.</p>	<p>16. The sixteenth of these is the fact that the American Medical Association is not a single entity, but a collection of many different groups of physicians, each with its own interests and goals.</p>
<p>17. The seventeenth of these is the fact that the American Medical Association is not a single entity, but a collection of many different groups of physicians, each with its own interests and goals.</p>	<p>18. The eighteenth of these is the fact that the American Medical Association is not a single entity, but a collection of many different groups of physicians, each with its own interests and goals.</p>
<p>19. The nineteenth of these is the fact that the American Medical Association is not a single entity, but a collection of many different groups of physicians, each with its own interests and goals.</p>	<p>20. The twentieth of these is the fact that the American Medical Association is not a single entity, but a collection of many different groups of physicians, each with its own interests and goals.</p>



cine in connection with the University was originally urged by Dr. Benjamin Rush in 1807, in an address before the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, but no definite steps were taken to found such a school until the academic year of 1883-84, when a suitable site was procured, the necessary buildings erected, and a dean and faculty appointed. An important step in the development of the School was taken in 1903 when the Trustees of the University purchased for its use the ground on which the buildings stand, and with the assistance of the State erected thereon modern, fully equipped, fire-proof buildings, to accommodate the various divisions of the work of the School. The situation was chosen because its proximity to important public highways would serve the convenience of the clients of the Veterinary Hospital, and also because its nearness to local stock-yards, abattoirs, breeding and dairy farms would facilitate practical instruction.

*Dean, Louis A. Klein, V.M.D.*

A veterinary hospital and a free dispensary clinic are conducted by the School faculty.

**Victory Day**—November 11, 1918. On this day authentic news that the armistice had been signed and hostilities in the World War had ceased, caused jubilation and noisy patriotic celebrations throughout the country. Measures were offered in Congress to have the day annually observed. See *Armistice Day*.

**Viewers, Board of, of Philadelphia County**—Room 696 north corridor, City Hall.

Board of Viewers, consisting of nine members, created by Act of Assembly approved June 23, 1911. By Act of Assembly members of the Board are appointed by the Court of Common Pleas for three years.

Upon petition the court appoints a Board of View, of three members from the Board of Viewers, one of whom shall be learned in the law, for the purpose of assessing damages, or benefits, if any, occasioned by the laying out, opening, grading, altering, widening, vacating or construction of roads, streets, highways, sewers or bridges, or occasioned by any other appropriation of land by municipalities, and of other corporations, having the power of eminent domain, such Board of Viewers to report to the court thereon.

*Members of the Board of Viewers*—President, Charles W. Boger; Secretary, William J. Kerns; Alfred Gratz, Harry W. Mace, Francis S. Cantrell, J. Parker Norris, Jr., Robert B. Scott, John J. Green, Fred W.

Willard. Salaries, \$5000 each. (Terms expire October 6, 1920.)

*Chief Clerk, William Jeffries, Jr.; salary, \$2000.*

**Vital Statistics**—Registry of marriages, births and deaths. See *Health Bureau of*.

**Volunteer Town**—On the road from Frankford to Fox Chase, in Oxford Township, began to grow into a settlement after the year 1816, and received its name from the Volunteer Tavern, which was situated there.

**Voters, Qualification of**—See *Elections*.

**Wanamaker Organ**—In the Wanamaker Store. Designed and built by the Los Angeles Art Company, was intended for the Convention Hall in Kansas City. Previous to the time of its proposed installation it was exhibited in Festival Hall at the St. Louis Exposition, in 1905, and there was awarded the gold medal. While in Festival Hall it was played by Alexander Guilman, and practically every organist of note in the United States.

After the close of the Exposition the contract with the Kansas City authorities was found to be null and void, and there followed several years when the instrument lay idle in a gloomy warehouse in St. Louis until acquired by John Wanamaker. Thirteen freight cars were required to bring it across the continent.

It was erected in the court, in the center of the Wanamaker Store, in 1914. With the original organ as a nucleus, there has been constructed probably the most majestic instrument in the world. The original St. Louis organ had one hundred and forty speaking stops. Since then ninety-two new ones have been added, making it, in point of size alone, by far the largest organ in the world. The tone is beautiful, from the softest stop to the majesty of the full organ, which crashes into every nook and cranny of the colossal building in which it is played. When the heavy-pressure stops of the Solo and Ethereal Organs are drawn, it seems as if a thunderbolt of sound crashes through the building from ethereal heights, and with all this great power of tone it is still smooth and massive. Several times every day the organ is played.

On March 27, 1919.—The great organ, played by Charles M. Courboin, the great Belgian organist, and the Philadelphia Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Stokowski combined gave a concert attended by 7000 invited guests. On this occasion Widor's



Sixth Organ Symphony as originally written was heard for the first time in this country.

October 2d.—First of the series of weekly free organ recitals by M. Courboin in the Wanamaker Store. The first series of nine concerts given in the fall, was attended by a total of 59,000 persons. There were also given in 1919, a Holiday series of organ recitals, with three series announced for 1920. The recitals are given on Thursday evenings. Admission by tickets, which may be obtained in the store.

November 11th.—Armistice Day. Special organ recital for American Legion Officers and the seventy-seven Posts in Philadelphia. See *Musical Progress in 1919*.

### War Camp Community Service—

January 31st.—The organization gave details of its work for the men in the service during the year 1918. According to these figures, food, lodging and special entertainment was given in Philadelphia to more than 500,000 soldiers, sailors and marines during the year. Hospitality was dispensed 2,012,203 times, and thirty-nine organizations aided in entertaining the men. More than 32,000 private homes opened their doors to the men during the same period.

October 15th.—It was announced that the work of the War Camp Service would be continued. It also was stated that during the two years of its existence the Philadelphia organization ministered to the needs of men in uniform more than 4,000,000, and had provided \$30,000 worth of professional vaudeville entertainment.

The main purpose of the War Camp Community Service in this as well as in other cities has been to co-ordinate the work of all the civilian welfare organizations which were operating for the benefit of the soldiers, sailors and marines.

**Wards**—The city, for political purposes, is divided into wards. At present they number 48.

### BOUNDARIES OF WARDS.

1st.—Beginning Wharton St. and Delaware River, to Passyunk Road, to Mifflin St., to Delaware River and to place of beginning.

2d.—Between Delaware River and Broad; Wharton to Passyunk Ave., to Ellsworth, to Broad, to Christian, to Delaware River, to Wharton.

3d.—Broad to Fitzwater, to Passyunk Ave., to Fitzwater, to Swanson, to Fitzwater, to Delaware River, to Christian, to Broad.

4th.—Broad St. to Fitzwater, to Passyunk Ave., to Fitzwater, to Swanson, to Fitzwater, to Delaware River, to South, to Broad.

5th.—Seventh and Delaware River, and South and Chestnut.

6th.—Seventh and Delaware River, and Chestnut and Vine.

7th.—Seventh and Schuylkill River, and South and Spruce.

8th.—Seventh and Schuylkill River, and Chestnut and Spruce.

9th.—Seventh and Schuylkill River, and Chestnut and Arch.

10th.—Seventh and Schuylkill River, and Arch and Vine.

11th.—Third and Delaware River, and Vine and Poplar.

12th.—Sixth and Third, Vine and Poplar.

13th.—Sixth and Tenth, Vine and Poplar.

14th.—Tenth and Broad, Vine and Poplar.

15th.—Between Broad and Schuylkill River, and Vine and Poplar.

16th.—Starting at Laurel and Delaware River; Laurel to Frankford Ave., to Girard Ave., to Sixth, to Poplar, to Delaware River, to Laurel.

17th.—Oxford, Frankford Ave., Girard Ave., and Sixth.

18th.—Beginning at Laurel St. and Delaware River; Laurel to Frankford Ave., Norris to Aramingo Ave., to Lehigh Ave., to Delaware River.

19th.—Beginning at Frankford Ave. and Norris; Frankford Ave. to Oxford, to Sixth, to Germantown Ave., to Lehigh Ave., to Kensington Ave., to Front, to Norris, to Frankford Ave.

20th.—Beginning at Broad and Poplar; to Sixth, to Susquehanna Ave., to Eleventh, to Montgomery Ave., to Broad, to Poplar.

21st.—Beginning at School Lane and Schuylkill River; School Lane to Wissahickon Ave., to County line, to river.

22d.—Stenton Ave., Northwestern Ave., Wissahickon Ave., Roberts Ave., Germantown Ave., Stenton Ave., W. Logan St., P. & R. R., to beginning.

23d.—Frankford Creek, Castor Ave., Cheltenham Ave., Dark Run Lane, Delaware River.

24th.—Schuylkill River, Market St., Forty-sixth St., Haverford, Forty-fourth St., Belmont Ave., City Ave.

25th.—Beginning Lehigh Ave. and Kensington Ave.; thence along Kensington Ave. to Allegheny Ave., to Delaware River, to Lehigh Ave., to Kensington Ave., to beginning.

26th.—Passyunk Ave. and Ellsworth, along Passyunk to Broad, to Back Channel, to Eighteenth, to Washington Ave., to Broad, to Ellsworth, to Passyunk Ave.

27th.—Beginning at Gray's Ferry Ave. and Schuylkill River; thence along Gray's Ferry Ave. to Forty-seventh St., to Paschall Ave., to Forty-sixth St., to Kingessing Ave., to Forty-fifth St., to Market St., to Schuylkill River, to beginning.





28th.—Broad St. to Schuylkill River, Susquehanna to Lehigh Ave.

29th.—Between Montgomery Ave. and Poplar St.; on the east by West College Ave., North College Ave. and Twenty-third St., and on the west by Schuylkill River.

30th.—Starting at Broad and South; along South to the Schuylkill, to Ellsworth, to Gray's Ferry Road, to Washington Ave., to starting point on Broad St.

31st.—Front, Norris, Kensington Ave., Lehigh Ave., Aramingo Ave.

32d.—Schuylkill River and Montgomery Ave., Eleventh, Susquehanna Ave.

33d.—Lehigh Ave., Kensington Ave., Frankford Ave., Tacony Creek, Wingohocking Ave., Fifth St.

34th.—Beginning Fifty-fourth and Market Sts.; thence along Fifty-fourth St. to Lancaster Ave., to Fifty-second St., to southern boundary of Fairmount Park, to Belmont Ave., to City line, to Cobb's Creek, to Market St., to beginning.

35th.—Tacony Creek, Castor Ave., Cheltenham Ave., Dark Run Lane, Frankford Ave., Poquessing Creek, Montgomery County line, Right of Way of the Philadelphia Newtown and N. Y. R. R., and Cheltenham Ave.

36th.—Beginning at 18th St. and Washington Ave.; thence on Washington Ave. to Gray's Ferry Ave., to Ellsworth St., to Schuylkill River, to Moore St., to 18th St., to Washington Ave.

37th.—Broad St., Germantown Ave., and Susquehanna Ave.

38th.—Broad St. and Germantown Ave., Roberts and Wissahickon Aves., School Lane, Schuylkill River, and Lehigh Ave.

39th.—Beginning at Mifflin St. and Delaware River; along Mifflin St. to Passyunk Road, to Broad St., to Back Channel (including League Island), to Delaware River to place of beginning.

40th.—Beginning at Gray's Ferry Ave. and Schuylkill River; to Forty-seventh St., to Paschall Ave., to Forty-sixth St., to Kingessing Ave., to West Chester Railroad, to Fiftieth St., to Baltimore Ave., to Cobb's Creek, to Bow Creek, to Back Channel and County line, to Delaware River, Schuylkill River and place of beginning.

41st.—Frankford Ave., to Poquessing Creek, to Delaware River, to Dark Run Lane to Frankford Ave.

42d.—Cheltenham Ave., Cresheim Ave., Stenton Ave., P. & R. R., W. Logan St., Stenton Ave., Germantown Ave., Wingohocking Ave., Tacony Creek, to place of beginning.

43d.—Lehigh Ave., Fifth St., Wingohocking Ave., Germantown Ave.

44th.—Beginning Market and Forty-sixth Sts.; thence to Fifty-fourth St., to Lancaster Ave., to Fifty-second St., to Parkside

Ave., to Belmont Ave., to Haverford Ave., to Forty-sixth St., to beginning.

45th.—Beginning at Kensington Ave. and Allegheny Ave.; thence along Kensington Ave. to Frankford Creek, to Delaware River, to Allegheny Ave., to beginning.

46th.—Beginning at Market and Forty-fifth Sts.; thence along Market St. to Cobb's Creek, to Baltimore Ave., to Fiftieth St., to West Chester branch Pennsylvania Railroad, to Kingessing Ave., to Forty-fifth St., to beginning.

47th.—Between Montgomery Ave. and Poplar St.; on the east by Broad St., and on the west by West College Ave., North College Ave. and Twenty-third St.

48th.—Beginning at 18th and Moore Sts.; thence on Moore St. to Schuylkill River, to the Back Channel, to 18th St., to Moore St.

Efforts were made during the fall of 1918 to have the forty-sixth ward divided into two wards, the dividing line to be Pine Street. On November 5th, at the election, the voters of the ward refused to approve the division. The vote stood: for, 3787; against, 4728.

**Washington Square** — Originally called *Southeast Square*, when it was bounded by Sixth, Walnut and back-ends of Spruce and Eighth Street lots. It is now 540 feet north and south by 540 feet 4 inches east and west, and contains 6 acres and 2 rods. By Resolution of Common Council, September 21, 1705, the acquisition of a piece of ground for a burying place for strangers dying in the city was ordered. The Common Council, which already had a right to the square under the dedication by Penn., applied for a patent, for the Southeast ground, and it was granted to them January 29, 1706. From that time it was used as a potter's field up to about 1794. During the Revolution the bodies of hundreds of Continental soldiers and British prisoners were buried there. Space for a street on the west side—which was called Columbia Avenue—was appropriated in 1816. The improvement of the ground commenced in the same year, when it was fenced in and laid out by George Bridport, artist and engineer, and trees were planted by Andrew Gillespie. By Ordinance of May 19, 1825, the name was changed to Washington Square. On February 22, 1833, a corner-stone was laid in the centre for a monument to the memory of Washington, which still remains in place. The square was first lighted by gas in 1837, 38; a high iron palisade fence was placed around it shortly afterward. About 1883, 84 the railing was removed, leaving the ground entirely open. In 1915, 16 the business houses surrounding the square formed



1. The first step in the process of developing a curriculum is to identify the needs of the students.	2. The second step is to determine the learning objectives for the course.	3. The third step is to select the content and materials that will be used to teach the course.	4. The fourth step is to develop the instructional strategies and activities that will be used to deliver the content.	5. The fifth step is to evaluate the effectiveness of the curriculum and make revisions as needed.
6. The sixth step is to implement the curriculum and monitor the progress of the students.	7. The seventh step is to assess the learning outcomes and provide feedback to the students.	8. The eighth step is to reflect on the teaching process and make adjustments as needed.	9. The ninth step is to collaborate with colleagues and share best practices.	10. The tenth step is to stay current in the field of education and pursue professional development opportunities.
11. The eleventh step is to communicate with parents and the community about the curriculum.	12. The twelfth step is to seek input from students and involve them in the curriculum development process.	13. The thirteenth step is to ensure that the curriculum is aligned with state and national standards.	14. The fourteenth step is to use a variety of assessment methods to measure student learning.	15. The fifteenth step is to maintain a positive attitude and a commitment to excellence in education.
16. The sixteenth step is to be flexible and open to change.	17. The seventeenth step is to be patient and persistent.	18. The eighteenth step is to be collaborative and team-oriented.	19. The nineteenth step is to be reflective and self-critical.	20. The twentieth step is to be a lifelong learner.
21. The twenty-first step is to be a change agent.	22. The twenty-second step is to be a leader.	23. The twenty-third step is to be an innovator.	24. The twenty-fourth step is to be a visionary.	25. The twenty-fifth step is to be a role model.
26. The twenty-sixth step is to be a mentor.	27. The twenty-seventh step is to be a coach.	28. The twenty-eighth step is to be a facilitator.	29. The twenty-ninth step is to be a collaborator.	30. The thirtieth step is to be a partner.
31. The thirty-first step is to be a supporter.	32. The thirty-second step is to be a champion.	33. The thirty-third step is to be a advocate.	34. The thirty-fourth step is to be a defender.	35. The thirty-fifth step is to be a protector.
36. The thirty-sixth step is to be a guardian.	37. The thirty-seventh step is to be a steward.	38. The thirty-eighth step is to be a trustee.	39. The thirty-ninth step is to be a custodian.	40. The fortieth step is to be a caretaker.
41. The forty-first step is to be a keeper.	42. The forty-second step is to be a guardian.	43. The forty-third step is to be a protector.	44. The forty-fourth step is to be a defender.	45. The forty-fifth step is to be a champion.
46. The forty-sixth step is to be a leader.	47. The forty-seventh step is to be a mentor.	48. The forty-eighth step is to be a coach.	49. The forty-ninth step is to be a facilitator.	50. The fiftieth step is to be a collaborator.

themselves into an improvement association and had the park laid out on the present lines, planting shrubbery and removing some of the trees. The monument to the fallen officers of the Washington Grays was removed from the centre where it had been since its removal from Broad Street and Girard Avenue in 1898, and placed fronting Seventh Street on the site where this command was mustered into service in 1861. See *Commissioners of Fairmount Park*.

**Water, Bureau of**—A division of the Department of Public Works. Office, 792 north corridor, City Hall. Has charge of the Filtration and Water System of the city, the Bureaus of Filtration and Water being combined by ordinance, October 15, 1907. See *Water Supply*.

*Chief*, Carleton E. Davis; salary, \$10,000. *General Superintendent*, S. M. Van Loan; salary, \$3500. *Assistants to Chief*, Harry Mellen; salary, \$2700. William Whitby; salary, \$2000. Daniel McCrudden; salary, \$1700. *Assistant Engineer*, H. S. Cady; salary, \$2500. *Registrar* (vacant); salary, \$2500. *Chief Clerk*, Wm. J. Logan; salary, \$2000.

**Water Rates and Charges**—By Ordinance approved December 2, 1916.

Air compressors in doctors' offices, each two (2) dollars.

Automobiles (private garage without water), each automobile two (2) dollars.

Automobiles (private garage with water), each automobile in excess of the number of outlets used for washing automobiles and paid for under other fixture rating, two (2) dollars.

Automobiles (public garage), (*meter rates*).  
Aquariums, with attachments, each three (3) dollars.

Aquariums, constant flow, not exceeding  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch jet, ten (10) dollars.

Bakeries, bread, and bread and cake, steam or other power (*meter rates*).

Bakeries, bread, and bread and cake, in addition to dwelling charges, each three (3) dollars.

Barber shops, with or without water, in addition to dwelling charges, each three (3) dollars.

Barber shops, each basin or outlet more than one, two (2) dollars.

Barber shops, attachment from main pipes, each five (5) dollars.

Bars and bar gutters (*meter rates*).

Beer motor or pump (*meter rates*).

Basins, sinks or slop sinks, in private dwellings and apartments (kitchens excepted), each one (1) dollar.

Basins, sinks or slop sinks, in boarding, apartment, tenement and lodging houses for general use, each four (4) dollars.

Basins, sinks or slop sinks in boarding, apartment, tenement and lodging houses for separate and distinct housekeeping purposes, each five (5) dollars.

Basins or sinks, in stores, offices and factories, each two (2) dollars.

Basins or sinks in hotels, boarding houses, public buildings, institutions and halls, each four (4) dollars.

Basins or sinks in stores, offices and factories with  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch attachment direct from City main, minimum charge, each five (5) dollars.

Baths (hot and cold water, or either), in private dwellings, tenement and apartment houses, each three (3) dollars.

Baths (hot and cold water, or either), in hotels, clubs, hospitals, barber shops, tenement, and apartment houses, etc., for public use (*meter rates*).

Baths (hot and cold water, or either), private shower, where not connected with bath, each three (3) dollars.

Baths (hot and cold water, or either), public shower (*meter rates*).

Baths (pools), in private dwellings, per cubic foot capacity, six (6) cents.

Baths (pools), in hotels, clubs, hospitals, etc. (*meter rates*).

Baths (public), (*meter rates*).

Bidets, each one (1) dollar.

Bottling establishments (*meter rates*).

Breweries (*meter rates*).

Brick yards (*meter rates*).

Building purposes, brick per M., five (5) cents.

Stone, per perch, two (2) cents.

Concrete, per cubic yard, five (5) cents.

Cellar drainers, provided the water does not come from defective drains or leaky water-pipes (*meter rates*).

Cuspidors, with attachment, each two (2) dollars.

Distilleries (*meter rates*).

Drug stores, with or without water, in addition to dwelling charges, each five (5) dollars.

Drug stores, each basin or outlet, more than one, two (2) dollars.

Drug stores,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch attachment from main pipe, each five (5) dollars.

Drug stores, soda fountain, each five (5) dollars.

Drug stores, carbonator, each five (5) dollars.

Dwellings, half-dwelling (one room on floor not facing on a street), without hydrant or sink on premises, each two (2) dollars and fifty (50) cents.



- Dwellings, all other dwellings without hydrants or sink on premises, each five (5) dollars.
- Dwellings, all dwellings with hydrant or sink in kitchen, with hot and cold water or either, each five (5) dollars.
- Dye works (*meter rates*).
- Dye or wool washers (*meter rates*).
- Dyeing machines (*meter rates*).
- Eating and oyster saloons, with or without water, in addition to dwelling charges, each five (5) dollars.
- Engines (gas or hot air), (*meter rates*).
- Exhibition and experimental purposes (temporary), (*meter rates*).
- Fish stores or stalls, each five (5) dollars.
- Fish stores or stalls, where live fish are kept (*meter rates*).
- For a flow of water (*meter rates*).
- Forges, with water on premises, each forge exceeding five, one (1) dollar.
- Forges, without water on the premises, each one (1) dollar.
- Foundries (*meter rates*).
- Fountains, counter in stores, 1/16-inch jet, each five (5) dollars.
- Fountains, garden (*meter rates*).
- Fountains, drinking (*meter rates*).
- Fountains, drinking, with automatic shut-off, two (2) dollars.
- Green or hot houses (*meter rates*).
- Grindstones (power), each five (5) dollars.
- Glass factories (*meter rates*).
- Hatters' planks (*meter rates*).
- Heating boilers, private residences excepted, each five (5) dollars.
- Hose, use of same by attachment other than screw nozzle, three (3) dollars.
- Hydraulic elevators (*meter rates*).
- Ice-cream saloons, with or without water where not connected with bakeries, in addition to dwelling charges, three (3) dollars.
- Ice machines (*meter rates*).
- Ice refrigerating machines (*meter rates*).
- Laundries, steam or other power (*meter rates*).
- Laundries, hand, with or without water, in addition to dwelling charges, five (5) dollars.
- Laundries, hand, each tub, in addition to dwelling charges, two (2) dollars.
- Lawn sprinklers (*meter rates*).
- Lime vats, each one (1) dollar.
- Lime tubs, each one (1) dollar.
- Machines, for washing, rinsing and scouring (*meter rates*).
- Malt houses (*meter rates*).
- Market houses, each stall, twenty-five (25) cents.
- Milk houses, distributors (*meter rates*).
- Milk houses, small, in addition to dwelling charges, each five (5) dollars.
- Organ motors, each 2-inch, fifteen (15) dollars.
- Organ motors, each 3-inch, thirty (30) dollars.
- Organ motors, each 4-inch, fifty (50) dollars.
- Photographers, with one outlet, five (5) dollars.
- Photographers, each outlet more than one, two (2) dollars.
- Polishing wheels, each five (5) dollars.
- Printing establishments, in addition to fixture rates, with or without water, five (5) dollars.
- Screw nozzles, each three (3) dollars.
- Shops, weaving, carpenter, etc., with water on premises, in addition to dwelling charges, each sink or basin, two (2) dollars.
- Shops, weaving, carpenter, etc., without water on premises, each one (1) dollar.
- Slaughter houses (*meter rates*).
- Soap boiling establishments, in addition to opening charges, each ten (10) dollars.
- Stables, without water on premises, each stall, or carriage, or business wagon, one (1) dollar.
- Stables, with water on premises, not exceeding five stalls or five carriages, or five business wagons; or stalls, carriages and business wagons combined, to the total number of five, five (5) dollars.
- Stables, with water on premises, exceeding five stalls, or five carriages, or five business wagons; or stalls, carriages and business wagons combined, to the total number of five; for each additional stall, or carriage, or business wagon, one (1) dollar.
- Stables, accommodating farmers, each stall fifty (50) cents.
- Stall or box stalls, each additional feed box, one (1) dollar.
- Steam boilers (*meter rates*).
- Steam engines (*meter rates*).
- Urinals, individual, in private dwellings, with tank or self-closing flush, each one (1) dollar.
- Urinals, individual, in private dwellings, with positive or syphon flush (*meter rates*).
- Urinals, individual, in stores, offices, manufacturing, hotels, boarding houses, schools, halls, etc., with tank or self-closing flush, each two (2) dollars.
- Urinals, individual, in stores, offices, manufacturing, hotels, boarding houses, schools, halls, etc., with positive or syphon flush (*meter rates*).
- Urinals, stalls with constant flow (*meter rates*).
- Urinals, troughs with tank or self-closing flush (*meter rates*).
- Urinals, troughs with positive or syphon flush (*meter rates*).





Urinals, troughs with one opening and constant flow (*meter rates*).

Vessels, steam or others, each 1000 gallons, twenty-five (25) cents.

Vinegar establishments, in addition to opening charges, each ten (10) dollars.

Wash paves, each three (3) dollars:

Wash paves, for watering horses, each ten (10) dollars.

Wash paves, with service connection from main, each five (5) dollars.

Wash tubs, stationary, each tub (private dwellings), one (1) dollar.

Wash tubs, stationary, each tub (public institutions), two (2) dollars.

Water closers, private dwellings, with tank or self-closing flush, each one (1) dollar.

Water closets, private dwellings, with positive or syphon flush (*meter rates*).

Water closets, stores, offices, manufactories, hotels, boarding houses, schools, halls, etc., with tank or self-closing flush, each two (2) dollars.

Water closets, stores, offices, manufactories, hotels, boarding houses, schools, halls, etc., with positive or syphon flush (*meter rates*).

Water meters, rate for each 1000 cubic feet, forty (40) cents.

#### DWELLINGS.

Dwelling houses shall have but one water attachment. Stores (where there are a number in one building) and manufacturing establishments, when necessary, may have more than one connection.

The amount of the annual water rent by schedule rates for each and every ferrule connection charged to any premises shall not be less than the following minimum rates, except as provided by ordinance of July 9, 1897, entitled "An Ordinance to adjust claims for water rent," etc., and also, except as provided by ordinance of June 21, 1878, regulating the charges for charitable institutions.

1-inch ferrule	\$ 5.00
" " "	16.00
" " "	26.00
1 " " "	40.00
1 1/2 " " "	62.50
2 " " "	90.00
3 " " "	160.00
4 " " "	360.00
6 " " "	640.00
	1,440.00

In each case of a metered-water connection the amount of the charges for the entire year shall not be less, except for charitable institutions, public and private schools, than the minimum meter rates herewith fixed therefor. Said minimum rates shall include without additional charge the quantities of water likewise herewith fixed.

Such minimum meter rates and such quantities of water shall be as follows:

#### MINIMUM METER RATES AND QUANTITIES OF WATER ALLOWED THEREFOR.

	Minimum.	Cubic ft.
For 1-inch ferrule	\$ 8.00	8,000
" " " "	12.00	12,000
" " " "	18.00	18,000
" 1 " " "	32.00	32,000
" 1 1/2 " " "	50.00	50,000
" 2 " " "	75.00	75,000
" 3 " " "	130.00	130,000
" 4 " " "	290.00	290,000
" 6 " " "	515.00	515,000
	1150.00	1,150,000

All water in excess in any year of the quantity hereinabove fixed for any metered connection shall be charged for at the rate of (40) cents per one thousand (1000) cubic feet.

For purposes not specified in the foregoing rates, for peculiar and extraordinary uses or purposes, for appliances other than those above named, the rates and conditions for the use of the water shall be by special permit as directed and issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Water.

The Director of the Department of Public Works is empowered and authorized to furnish and install meters in all premises where an undue or wasteful use of water is permitted, and to transfer from appliance rating to meter rating all said premises.

All meters furnished and installed by the Director of the Department of Public Works by reason of Section 2, or any other section of this ordinance, shall be so furnished and installed at the expense of the owner or owners of the premises affected, and the cost thereof shall be included in and collected as hereinafter provided for meter accounts.

The meter or meters placed on any premises shall not be of a larger size than the service pipe attached to the ferrule supplying said premises, which size is regulated by ordinance of Councils approved June 1, 1871.

Whenever any fixture in any premises is required to be metered, the meter shall be placed upon the service pipe supplying said premises, and no premises so metered shall be charged by fixture rate.

All meters shall be under the control of the Chief of the Bureau of Water. The consumer shall be held responsible for the safe-keeping of the meter, or meters, on his premises, and all repairs shall be made at the consumer's cost, whether such repairs are made necessary by ordinary wear and tear, freezing, hot water, fire, accident or other causes. Bills for such repairs shall be collected as hereinafter provided for meter accounts.



No meter shall be set, reset, or removed without a written order from the Bureau of Water. If a meter is set, reset, or removed without such order, there shall be charged to cover the cost of inspection, test or supervision, a sum in the amount of the annual minimum charge for the connection, which sum shall be collected as hereinafter provided for meter accounts.

All charitable institutions, public and private schools shall be metered. The charge by meter for charitable institutions, and for public and private schools, shall be only for the water actually registered by the meter and at the rate of six (6) cents for each one thousand (1000) cubic feet of water consumed: *Provided*, That the size of the ferrule, or ferrules, granted such charitable institutions, public and private schools, shall be restricted to the same size as would be granted to other consumers at schedule rates.

All meter accounts, including water consumed, repairs to meters, furnishing and installing meters, shall be payable quarterly to the Receiver of Taxes. The accounts for consumption of water shall be made up from meter statements taken periodically by the Bureau of Water and shall be rendered under the following conditions:

The first quarterly bill in each year shall include the yearly minimum charge. Bills may be omitted in the second and third quarters unless the amount of the bill is greater than the yearly minimum charge, or there is a charge for repairing or installing a meter, in which cases the consumer shall be notified.

If any meter water account remains unpaid 15 days after the same is rendered, there shall be charged as a penalty for such non-payment an additional sum or sums as follows:

Five (5) per cent. at the expiration of 15 days.

Five (5) per cent. additional at the expiration of 45 days.

Five (5) per cent. additional at the expiration of 105 days.

If any meter account remains unpaid 105 days after the bill for the same has been rendered, the Water Bureau shall serve a notice upon the delinquent consumer, and if said account remains unpaid for ten (10) days thereafter, the premises shall be deprived of water until all arrearages are paid.

If, in disregard of this provision, the water is turned on before the payment of all arrearages, the ferrule may be detached from the water main. In such case the ferrule shall not be reconnected until all back water rent charges and penalties are paid, and the necessary permit taken out for the replacing of the ferrule, which permit shall

include the cost of withdrawing and replacing the ferrule.

**DISPUTED BILLS.**—In the matter of a disputed bill, the consumer must enter complaint within ten (10) days of date of service of bill; and if the removal of a meter is requested for a test as to its accuracy, the consumer or his representative must, when possible, be given an opportunity to be present at the test, and if the test shows that the meter does not register in favor of the city, the complainant must pay to the city the sum of two (2) dollars.

The Chief of the Bureau of Water is authorized and directed to be governed by the following rules and regulations in the adjustment of claims for alleged excessive charges for water.

*First.* In all cases where property has been destroyed by fire or made untenable by action of the city, full rates up to date of fire or when made untenable; future payment by permit. In all cases where property has been acquired for municipal purposes, existing water charges shall terminate on the date title to said property passes.

*Second.* Where ferrules have been drawn for delinquency, payment in full to include the current year when the ferrule was drawn. No further payment until water is introduced, provided an affidavit be furnished by the owner that no city water was used.

*Third.* Where permits have been taken out in error for new properties, no charge to be made until water is turned on at the curb.

*Fourth.* In all cases where buildings have been torn down, full rate for the part of the current year during the existence of the building only: *Provided*, A permit for the rebuilding is taken out and paid for, and when there is no intention to rebuild a permit must be taken out for drawing the ferrule.

*Fifth.* Where the source of supply is both public and private the payment must be made by meter.

*Sixth.* Buildings unoccupied for an entire calendar year to have charges reduced as follows:

For metered connections to one-half the minimum charge.

For schedule rate connections to the ferrule charge only.

A credit in the amount of the reduction shall be made on the next bill rendered, it being understood that no claim for reduction shall be considered unless made during the month of January of the year next following the year of unoccupancy.

*Seventh.* Water takers who have omitted to decline, within the time stated in ex-





isting ordinances, any appliances the use of which they may desire to discontinue for the succeeding year, shall be entitled to a reduction of one-half the regular charge: *Provided*, That said appliance was removed prior to December 31st of the preceding year and that claim for excess reduction has been made before the 31st day of December of the year following the removal of the appliance.

It is understood that affidavits must be furnished when required by the Bureau, and that all allegations made or affidavits furnished are subject to verification by the Bureau. All claims not fully met by the foregoing are to be adjusted by the Chief of the Bureau of Water in such manner as he may deem just and equitable.

No adjustment shall be made on any bill which has remained unpaid for two years. No adjustment shall be made on any paid account except for the year next preceding the one in which the claim is made.

The Chief of the Bureau of Water is authorized to remit the penalties prescribed by ordinance of City Councils for the non-payment of bills for water on or before certain prescribed dates in any case where such penalties accrue against a property by reason of failure to pay bills in any of the following cases:

*First.* Removal of meter for test.

*Second.* Adjustment of disputed bill because of ascertained error or overcharge.

*Third.* Where, by existing ordinances, adjustments are permitted to be made in charges for water, either under meter or fixture rate.

The Chief of the Bureau of Water is hereby authorized to waive claims for water charges remaining unpaid for fifteen years after the year in which they were assessed if, in his judgment, there is no immediate prospect of their payment.

**Water Supply and Filtration System.**—In addition to four large filtration plants, with a combined capacity of 340,000,000 gallons a day, the city has reservoirs in various parts of its confines having a storage capacity of 1,609,450,000 gallons. By the installation of the high-pressure fire mains, which are supplied partly from the Delaware River, filtered water is conserved to a degree for extinguishing fires in the central and mill districts of the city.

The continuous ravage of typhoid fever in Philadelphia, which was responsible for 9721 deaths in the year 1906, before the filtration system had been completed, induced Councils, in 1899 to authorize the mayor to employ three experts as a commission to consider an improved and ex-

tended water supply for the city. Their report led to the establishing of the present filtration system, and the building of four large plants. The Lower and Upper Roxborough plants are usually associated together as the Roxborough plant. In March 1909, the entire city was using filtered water, and the death toll of typhoid fever has shown considerable decrease..

The water for Philadelphia is filtered at four plants:

**Belmont**, corner of Belmont Avenue and Ford Road, supplying West Philadelphia, has eighteen (18) slow sand filter beds, each 0.74 of an acre in size; eighteen (18) rapid filter beds and a filtered water basin of 16,500,000 gallons capacity. The plant has a daily capacity of 40,000,000 gallons.

The water supplying the Belmont filters is pumped from the Schuylkill River at the Belmont Pumping Station in Fairmount Park. The supply for the high service section of West Philadelphia is pumped by High Service Station, located on George's Hill.

**Roxborough**, on Ridge Avenue, near Shawmont Avenue, supplying Chestnut Hill, Germantown and Manayunk, has two plants. Lower Roxborough has five (5) slow sand filter beds, each 0.53 of an acre in area; eleven (11) rapid filter beds, approximately 0.024 of an acre in area, and a filtered water basin of 3,000,000 gallons capacity. Upper Roxborough has eight (8) slow sand filter beds, each 0.7 of an acre in area, and a filtered water basin of 8,000,000 gallons capacity. The lower plant has a capacity of 12,000,000 gallons, and the upper of 20,000,000 gallons daily.

The water supplying the Roxborough filters is pumped from the Schuylkill River at Shawmont Pumping Station. The supply for the high service sections of Germantown and Chestnut Hill is pumped by the High Service Station located at Lower Roxborough.

**Queen Lane**, corner of Queen Lane and Fox Street, supplying Tioga and the elevated section southwest of Tioga, has twenty-two (22) slow sand filter beds, each 0.76 of an acre in size; forty (40) rapid filter beds, approximately 0.028 of an acre in size and a filtered water basin of 50,000,000 gallons capacity. The capacity is 70,000,000 gallons daily.

The water supplying the Queen Lane filters is pumped from the Schuylkill River at the Queen Lane Pumping Station in Fairmount Park.

**Torresdale**, at Liddonfield Station, Pennsylvania Railroad and on State Road and Pennypack Street, supplying the entire area of the city not embraced by the Belmont, Roxborough and Queen Lane plants, has sixty-five (65) slow sand filter beds, each





0.75 of an acre in size; one hundred and twenty (120) rapid filter beds, approximately .028 of an acre in size, and a filtered water basin of 50,000,000 gallons capacity. This plant has a daily capacity of 200,000,000 gallons.

The water supplying the Torresdale plant is pumped from the Delaware River at the same location.

The Torresdale Pumping Station is equipped with eight (8) centrifugal pumps of 40,000,000 gallons capacity daily; auxiliary machinery for washing filters, lighting plant and handling coal, and nine

(9) 300 horse-power boilers equipped with automatic machinery, etc.

From the Torresdale filters the water is delivered through a conduit ten feet seven inches (10'7") in diameter, about 14,000 feet distant to Lardner's Point Pumping Station. This station is equipped with twelve (12) vertical triple expansion engines, and represents both as to equipment and capacity one of the most modern plants in the world.

The supply for the high service section of Fox Chase and vicinity is pumped by the High Service Station at Wentz farm.

### Weather—Philadelphia Weather in 1919.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Temperature,												
Mean .....	38°	38°	45°	52°	64°	72°	77°	73°	69°	61°	47°	32°
Highest .....	61°	61°	73°	77°	92°	97°	100°	92°	92°	90°	72°	61°
Lowest .....	13°	21°	24°	24°	44°	53°	61°	59°	50°	41°	29°	4°
Precipitation,												
Total .....	3.35	3.04	4.81	3.17	4.53	2.19	10.30	6.19	2.82	2.59	2.80	3.33
Greatest in 24												
Hours .....	1.30	1.13	1.80	1.59	1.12	0.57	1.98	3.92	1.61	1.03	0.66	1.01
Days .01 Inch												
or More .....	8	11	12	8	13	8	15	10	7	15	11	14
Snowfall,												
(Unmelted) ..	0.5	1.0	3.0	T	0	0	0	0	0	0	T	6.6
Wind, Prevailing												
Direction .....	NW.	NW.	N.	NW.	S.	S.	S.	NW.	NW.	SW.	NW.	NW.
Wind, Av'ge												
H'rly Velocity.	11	11	14	11	10	9	9	8	9	9	11	11
Wind, Greatest												
Velocity .....	41	32	47	37	34	33	27	47	26	30	34	37
Wind and												
Direction .....	NW.	N.	NW.	NW.	E.	NE.	S.	NE.	NW.	NW.	NW.	NW.
Number of Days,												
Clear .....	14	15	11	9	11	11	10	9	13	5	9	8
Number of Days,												
Partly Cloudy.	8	3	9	11	5	10	8	14	8	11	9	5
Number of Days,												
Cloudy .....	9	10	11	10	15	9	13	8	9	15	12	18
Number of Days,												
With Dense												
Fog .....	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	7	2	1
Number of Days,												
Thunderstorms	0	1	1	1	5	6	10	5	0	2	1	0

**Weather Bureau**—Fourth floor, Post-office Building, 9th and Chestnut Streets. The national weather service was organized under the Signal Corps of the U. S. Army near the close of the year 1870. The Philadelphia office was opened in the Board of Trade rooms at 505 Chestnut Street, December 23, 1870, with Sergeant A. W. Eastlake in charge. The office was moved to the Chamber of Commerce Building, 133 South Second Street, September 21, 1871, by Sergeant C. R.

Daw. Again moved to the Mutual Life Insurance Building, 10th and Chestnut Streets, February 1, 1882, by Lieutenant Jas. S. Powell. Finally the office was moved to its present quarters in the Post-office Building on April 1, 1884, by Sergeant T. F. Townsend, who remained in charge until January 1, 1888, when he took charge of the State Weather Service, which was operated partly in conjunction with the Weather Bureau, and Sergeant L. M. Dey was placed in charge of the



Weather Bureau office. The State Weather Service was consolidated with the Weather Bureau in 1896 and the whole was transferred from the Army Department to the Department of Agriculture. Sergeant T. F. Townsend was then placed in charge of the Philadelphia office and remained in charge until August 1, 1909, when he was relieved by the present official, George S. Bliss.

The office is still headquarters of the Pennsylvania section of the Weather Bureau, and its line of service is briefly as follows:

Daily publication of weather maps; forecast cards; display of glass maps on Chestnut Street and at the Bourse; furnishing telegraphic data to the newspapers, and recording in minutest detail the condition and changes in the elements at Philadelphia. In the winter season a special service is rendered for shippers of perishable goods such as vegetables, fruits, plants, eggs, bottled goods, etc., that might be damaged by low temperatures.

Monthly publication and distribution of the State weather data and a monthly summary of the station records.

In addition to the above-mentioned service the Bureau collects and publishes crop reports during the summer season, and issues snow and ice reports during the winter. Its records are almost constantly in use by commercial interests and in the courts.

If the Bureau should never issue a forecast or a storm warning, nor publish a daily map or forecast card, the use of its records would still amply justify its existence.

*Local Forecaster and Section Director,*  
George S. Bliss.

**Weights and Measures**—Department of, of the City Commissioners, 2017 Arch Street. To make proper standard tests of all weights and measures. Supervisor, at \$4000, and 53 inspectors at \$1500. *Supervisor,* Max Mayer.

*Deputy Supervisor,* Edward Holland; salary, \$3000.

*Chief Clerk,* Benj. M. Sharp; salary, \$1800.

See *City Commissioners*.

**Welfare, Department of Public**—Director's Office, Room 500, north corridor, City Hall. See *Charter; Charities and Correction, Bureau of*.

Department created by Act of Assembly (new City Charter), approved June 25, 1919. It has the care, management, administration and supervision of all charitable, correctional and reformatory institutions and agencies (including any house of cor-

rection but not including hospitals) the control or government of which is entrusted to the city, but the act specially provides that it shall not interfere with the functions of any existing board of directors of city trusts.

"It shall also have power to create, organize, manage and supervise the various playgrounds, recreation centers, municipal floating-baths, bathing grounds, and recreation piers." See *Charter*.

*Director,* Ernest L. Tustin; salary, \$10,000. *Assistant Director,* Edward A. Noppel; salary, \$4000. *Chief Clerk,* William E. Monaghan; salary, \$2500. *Physician-in-Chief,* Dr. Blair Spencer; salary, \$3500.

**Welsh in Philadelphia**—See *Foreign Population*.

**Wessakikonk**—On the west side of the Schuylkill, is mentioned as a "place" in a grant of land by the Upland Court in 1677. The site is supposed to have been opposite the mouth of the Wissahickon Creek.

**West Philadelphia**—All the territory of the city on the west side of the Schuylkill River is known by this name. It is the largest residential section of the city and contains the 24th, 27th, 34th, 40th, 44th and 46th Wards. West Philadelphia formerly was a borough in the township of Blockley, created February 17, 1844, and embraced Hamilton and Mantua villages and the ground between. On April 3, 1851, its title was changed to the district of West Philadelphia, and its boundaries considerably enlarged. It became a part of the city in 1854.

**Wharton School Association**—An undergraduate organization of the Wharton School, of the University of Pennsylvania.

**Wharton School of Finance and Commerce**—A Department of the University of Pennsylvania. Founded by Joseph Wharton, Sc.D., LL.D., of Philadelphia, in 1881, to provide instruction and special training in commercial pursuits. The founder expressed the desire that the School should offer facilities for obtaining: (1) "An adequate education in the principles underlying successful civil government;" (2) "a training suitable for those who intend to engage in business or to undertake the management of property." The course has been constructed in accordance with these ideals.

The Evening School of Accounts and Finance was established by the University of Pennsylvania in 1904 for the purpose of offering advanced instruction in financial

REPORT OF THE  
COMMISSIONER OF THE  
GENERAL LAND OFFICE  
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IN THE  
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FOR THE YEAR  
1918

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and commercial subjects to men who are prepared to pursue university work, but who are prevented by their employment from attending the day classes in the Wharton School.

Since 1913 the Wharton School has maintained in several large cities in Eastern Pennsylvania extensions, where courses were furnished similar to those in the Evening School.

Dean, Emory R. Johnson, Ph.D.

### **Wharves, Docks and Ferries.**

**Department of—**Offices, Bourse Building. Department created by Act of Assembly, approved June 8, 1907, for the improvement, regulation and supervision of the construction, extension, alteration, maintenance and use of wharves, piers, bulkheads, docks, slips, basins, ferries, harbor and harbor structures. *Director*, George F. Sproule; salary, \$10,000. *Assistant Director*, Carroll R. Thompson; salary, \$4000. *Secretary*, William K. Johnson; salary, \$2500. *Harbor Engineer*, Norman L. Stanum; salary, \$4000.

The department also has charge of the city's three ice-boats and dredges. The principal ice-boat is a specially constructed vessel. The John Weaver, which is active in the Delaware River below Philadelphia, when required. The municipal dredging plant handles annually about 370,000 cubic yards of material at a cost of about \$52,000.

**Whitehall—**Formerly a borough in what is now the 23d Ward. It lay northwest of Bridesburg, and extended from the United States Arsenal westward, contained in the bend made by Frankford Creek and Little Tacony, and adjoining Frankford. It was situate in the old Township of Tacony and the later Township of the Northern Liberties. It was incorporated into a borough on April 9, 1849, and lost its identity in the consolidation of the city in 1854.

**Whitestown—**A name given to a group of houses on the west side of the Schuylkill, near the Falls, which were built about 1810 by Josiah White and his partner, Erskine Hazard, for dwellings for the hands employed in their wire-factory at that place.

**Whitney Society—**An undergraduate organization of the Department of Mechanical Engineering of the University of Pennsylvania.

**Wicaco—**The name of an Indian village, called on Lindstrom's map *Wichqua Coinah*, a tract of land of about 800 acres, fronting on the Delaware River, and com-

mencing at Moyamensingkill, afterward known as Hollander's Creek, extending up the Delaware in breadth 400 rods, in length into the woods 600 rods, granted by the Dutch Governor, Alexander d'Hinoyossa, to Swen Gonderson, Swen Swenson, Oele Swenson, and Andries Swenson about 1654. It extended up, it is believed, beyond the present line of South Street, and westward as far as Seventeenth or Eighteenth Street, about Long Lane near South Street, and thence in a diagonal line to Hollander's Creek. *Wicaco* is an abbreviation of *Wichacomoca*, "a dwelling-place," from *wichqua*, "a house."

**Wills Hospital—**Race Street, west of Eighteenth. Managed by the City of Philadelphia as a Trust, from a bequest left for the purpose by James Wills, Jr., a prosperous grocer, who, in early life had been coachman to Anthony Benezet, but, beginning business for himself with a capital of ten dollars, succeeded in amassing more than \$100,000 at the time of his death in 1825. The bequest to the city, for the purpose of establishing "a hospital or asylum to be denominated the Wills Hospital for the Relief of the Indigent Blind and Lame," amounted to \$108,396.35. The corner-stone of the original building was laid in 1832 and the hospital opened in 1834. In 1912 the present facade was erected. The institution is managed by a Committee of the Board of City Trusts.

*Superintendent*, John H. Horney.

**Wills, Register of—**Rooms 162 and 170 west corridor, City Hall. The Register is by virtue of his office Clerk of the Orphans' Court. The Provincial Registers were the Registers-General of Pennsylvania for the Probate of Wills and Granting Letters of Administration, established by laws agreed upon in England. Each county had its Deputy of the Register General. Act of March 14, 1777, abolished the office of Register-General and named Registers of Wills for each county.

*Register*, James B. Sheehan, term four years. Expires first Monday in January, 1922. Salary, \$10,000.

*Deputy*, Harry C. Broomall; salary, \$2500.

First will in Philadelphia recorded 10th month, 1682. It was that of Thomas Freames, who died in 1686.

February 17th.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in an opinion written by Justice Fox, decided in favor of Register James B. Sheehan in a suit brought by the County of Philadelphia to recover \$103,148.74 allowed Mr. Sheehan in fees as agent for the Commonwealth. The decision, upholding that of Judge Auden-



ried, of Court of Common Pleas No. 4, also was a decision that the Act of July 1913, which fixed the compensation of the Register was unconstitutional.

February 17th.—First hearing in the contest of the will of Herman Mennerwirthsch, who died in the Philadelphia Hospital, leaving an alleged will bequeathing the bulk of an estate of \$9200 to "Mayor Smith." Further hearings in the case were held before the Register on February 26th and 27th, at which it was shown that the letter purporting to have been written by the deceased was of doubtful authenticity, and finally on March 18th, the Register dismissed the petition of Mayor Thomas B. Smith to probate the paper.

March 22d.—Register Sheehan gave a decision in the will case of Susan Foster Sermon, involving an estate of \$75,000, that by reason of her residence in Lawn- dale, New Jersey, her charitable bequests to the Frederick Douglas Hospital, Mercy Hospital, the Day Nursery, and the Home for Infirm Colored People, were operative, the testator having died within a month of making the will, which under the laws of Pennsylvania would have invalidated them.

September 22d.—A petition was filed by daughters of the late Henry W. Bartol, the bulk of whose estate valued at \$2,383,297, was left by will to the Franklin Institute, asking his will be set aside and a jury trial in Common Pleas Court be granted to determine the sanity of their father.

**Wilstach Collection of Paint- ings**—To be seen in Memorial Hall, Fair- mount Park. Founded by Mrs. Anna H. Wilstach, who died in 1892, and who left \$600,000 and her gallery of 150 paintings to the city as the nucleus of a municipal art gallery. The paintings, in the main, had been gathered by the testator's husband, William P. Wilstach, and it had been his desire to leave the collection as a whole to the City of Philadelphia, to be exhibited in a suitable art gallery in Fairmount Park. The collection, after being taken over by the city, was temporarily housed in Memorial Hall, until the municipal art gallery is erected. Since the collection has come into the possession of the city, about 500 pictures have been added to the collection. Among paintings in the collection are:

Munkacsy's, *Last Day of the Condemned*.  
Jean Paul Laurens', *Vengeance of Urban VI*.  
Constable's, *Old Brighton Pier*.  
Van Dyck's, *Crucifixion*.

Murillo's, *Christ Bearing the Cross*.  
Raeburn's, *Portrait of Col. MacDonald*.  
Jan Steen's, *Fortune Teller*.

The collection is of value as illustrating the leading schools of painting in virtually every period down to the present day.

**Wissahickon**—A settlement in the 21st Ward at the mouth of the creek of that name.

**Wissahickon**—The drive along the creek of this name, which is a part of Fairmount Park, is regarded as one of great picturesqueness. The road was begun in 1826. A station of this name is on the Chestnut Hill Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The section is now noted for its fine suburban residences.

**Wissahickon Creek**—Rises in Mont- gomery County, flows generally to the south, bearing west, and enters the Schuylkill above the Falls.—*Cresheim Creek*, which rises in Montgomery County, enters the Wissahickon at Livezey's. It received its name from Cresheim, in Germany, from which some of the original settlers of Germantown came.—*Paper Mill Run* rises near Mount Airy, flows to the southwest, and empties into the Wissahickon near the intersection of Rittenhouse Lane. Wissahickon is derived from *Wissa mechan* ("cat-fish"). On Holmes' map it is called Whit- paine's Creek, after the name of one of the original settlers with Penn. The creek is about seven miles in length within the City of Philadelphia.

**Wissinoming**—A railway station in the 41st Ward, around which has grown up a settlement. It is on the New York Divi- sion of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Receives its name from a creek in the vicinity, which is derived from *Wissachgamen* (a place where grapes grow).

**Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology**—A Division of the Univer- sity of Pennsylvania, corner 36th and Spruce Streets. In 1892 a charter was se- cured by General Isaac J. Wistar, of Phila- delphia, conferring perpetual incorporation, with the right of perpetual succession and a corporate seal, upon a corporation to be called "The Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology." The museum, commonly known for many years as the Wistar or Wistar and Horner Museum, and a plot of ground, were presented by the University of Pennsylvania to the Wistar Institute. Building was erected in 1893, and an addition in 1897, costing in all about \$170,000. An endowment yielding an annual income of about \$40,000 was established.





The buildings and endowment were gifts of General Isaac J. Wistar, and by his will the Institute becomes the residuary legatee to his estate, thus insuring a most promising and stable future.

The Wistar Institute was established as a research museum to serve all institutions alike in the encouragement of original scientific research in anatomy and biology. Its laboratories and collections are open under suitable regulations to investigators from all institutions, and to private individuals, who are capable of making proper use of its advantages.

In April, 1905, an Advisory Board of Anatomists of the Wistar Institute was organized with authority to recommend to the Institute methods for the promotion of research anatomy and the organization of a central anatomical institute or "clearing house" for anatomy in America. In 1906 the Institute was appointed as the Central Institute of the United States for Brain Investigation. This appointment was made by the Central Commission of the International Association of Academies for Brain Investigation.

In addition to its research and museum work the Institute issues the following publications: *Journal of Morphology*, *The Journal of Comparative Neurology*, *The American Journal of Anatomy*, *The Anatomical Record*, *The Journal of Experimental Zoology*, *Memoirs of the Wistar Institute* and *Bulletin of the Wistar Institute*. The journals mentioned comprise the principal independent anatomical journals published in the United States, and the Wistar Institute has assumed the responsibility for them as a co-operative measure and with the purpose of assisting the advancement of anatomy in America.

Director, Milton J. Greenman, M.D., Sc.D.

**Wistar Parties**—These delightful entertainments are given by members during the winter season. The Wistar Party, as an organization dates from 1818, the year Dr. Caspar Wistar died. Dr. Wistar, who lived at the southwest corner of Fourth and Locust Streets, entertained on Saturday evenings in his home, distinguished men of science, visiting diplomats and travellers of distinction in a simple, democratic manner. A kind of intellectual salon, new to this part of the country resulted. The guests from Philadelphia usually were members of the Philosophical Society. After the doctor's death some of the Philosophical Society members who did not want to see so delightful an institution pass, inaugurated what they called Wistar Parties. The various members entertained in turn, and were pledged to do so in a simple manner, so

far as refreshment was concerned. The Civil War put an end to the organization, but in 1886 it was revived, and in 1918, at a dinner given in the Hall of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, celebrated its centennial, an historical paper being read by Hampton L. Carson.

**Woodford**—At the Dauphin Street entrance of the East Park, close to Strawberry Mansion. The building was erected in 1742 by Thomas Shute, and is thus the oldest mansion now standing in Fairmount Park. At one time it was the country seat of William Coleman, a friend of Franklin, of whom the sage remarked, thus giving him a kind of immortality, "He had the coolest, clearest head, the best heart and the exactest morals of any man I ever met with." Coleman was a successful Philadelphia merchant; one of the trustees of The Academy in 1749, and for years treasurer of the Library Company of Philadelphia. In 1758 he was appointed one of the Associate Justices of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, which office he held until his death in 1769. Woodford was his country seat, his city residence being at the northwest corner of Second and Pine Streets. William Lewis, a lawyer, who, during the Revolution defended several of the Quaker loyalists, subsequently occupied Woodford. The property came into the possession of the city in 1868. It has been used as headquarters of the Captain of the Park Guard since 1912.

**Woodlands. The**—The country seat of the Hamiltons, who owned a large tract of ground in West Philadelphia, consisting of about 600 acres. The mansion still stands in the cemetery of the same name, not far from the entrance at Thirty-ninth Street and Woodland Avenue. The cemetery contains 86 acres, all that remains of the wooded estate. In 1735, the year he gained his case for the liberty of the press in New York City, and thus established the traditional skill of "the Philadelphia lawyer," Andrew Hamilton purchased the estate in West Philadelphia. At that time the tract was 356 acres in extent. Hamilton, in 1741, devised the property to his son Andrew, and the latter willed it in 1747 to his son William, who that year began the erection of a mansion on the grounds. This structure was succeeded about the time of the Revolution by the interesting building now standing. The grounds and the buildings on them were purchased in 1840 by the Woodlands Cemetery Company, which corporation laid out the tract for burial purposes.

**Woodside Park**—A summer amusement place on the western edge of Fair-





mount Park, north of the Methodist Home, and lying south of Ford Road. Opened in the summer of 1897. The park is owned by the Woodside Real Estate Company (capital \$100,000), but all of its stock is in the possession of the Fairmount Park Transportation Company, which operates the Park trolley line. It is the principal attraction of passengers on the Park Trolley lines in summer.

#### **Works, Department of Public—**

Rooms 210-218 east corridor, City Hall. Bureaus of City Property, Gas, Highways, Lighting, Surveys and Water are under the supervision of this department. *Director*, John C. Winston; salary, \$10,000. *Assistant Director*, Joseph C. Wagner; salary, \$4000. *Chief Clerk*, Owen B. J. Fullaway; salary, \$2500.

**Yorkship Village**—A settlement built at Gloucester, New Jersey, to assist in housing employees of the New York Shipbuilding Company at South Camden. Work was begun on the improvement in July, and at the end of November the dwellings were said to be completed. The buildings number 1000, but are so designed that they constitute 2007 homes.

Many of the houses are built in units with from four to twelve homes to each unit. Most of them are constructed of brick, while a number are of concrete and an occasional one of wood.

Streets are named after ships, and all the thoroughfares radiate from one central circle in which will be a beautiful park. Sidewalks, curbs, streets and sewers were still in process of construction in November, as were also a public school and a Lutheran Church. The Presbyterians of Haddon Township have erected a handsome stone church just outside the village. Electricity, gas, telephones, stores, a moving-picture theatre and a hall are in the plans and were being constructed. The sewer disposal plant to be completed will be of the most modern type. Artesian well water will be provided and an efficient fire company and police department will be organized.

Yorkship Village is one of the developments of the Federal Government's housing projects approved by the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation. See *Year Book for 1919*.

**Young Men's Christian Association** of Philadelphia—General Offices, 1426 Arch Street. Founded in 1854, its object is the promotion of evangelical Christian religion, the improvement of the spiritual, mental, social and physical conditions of young people residing in and

visiting the city of Philadelphia and its vicinity and their enlistment in varied forms of Christian service. It conducts work at 16 of its own buildings and at nearly 100 other points throughout the community. Its property is valued at approximately \$3,000,000, its current annual budget is approximately \$1,000,000, its employed staff over 300 and its membership about 20,000 men and boys and about 6000 women and girls are members of its women's and girls' clubs.

Under present policy, the Association conducts activities of interest to men, women, girls and boys rendering an extensive community service reaching all members of the family. Over 5000 different students per year are identified with the educational class work, day and evening, covering about 100 subjects of study. Numerous gymnasiums, swimming pools, extensive bath and locker facilities are provided. Living rooms for 1000 men are maintained. Numerous restaurants, barber shops, reading rooms, game rooms and employment bureaus are conducted. Extensive programs of social receptions, entertainments and lectures and a very large work in religious meetings and Bible classes open to the public are maintained.

The Association work includes city, suburban, railroad, colored, student and outing divisions. An important work in Americanization of foreigners is also conducted. During the period of the great war, the Philadelphia Association conducted a most significant service in the line of housing, recreation, social entertainment and religious training for hundreds of thousands of men in the army and navy and government service located in or passing through the city.

The work of the Philadelphia Association has more than quadrupled in the last ten years.

Attendance figures of service men at the "Y's" here during the war are: General use of buildings, 574,500; use of sleeping accommodations, 175,000; use of baths, lockers, swimming pools and gymnasiums, 115,000; religious meetings, 91,300; writing material furnished (figures for Central Branch only), 54,730, and entertained in homes, churches and theatres, 11,700.

*President*, Joseph M. Steele.

*General Secretary*, Walter M. Wood.

**Young Men's Hebrew Association**—1616 Master Street. Was established in 1875 and incorporated in 1889. For many years its home was located at 933 North Broad Street. Has three branches, Central, Associate and Women's.

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Has lecture room, gymnasium and library, and its activities include classes in languages, literature, and music. Membership open to men and women of Jewish faith who are over 16 years of age.

At the annual meeting on May 15, 1919, a plea for a new and larger building was made by the president.

*President*, Leon J. Obermeyer.

*Vice-president*, Arthur A. Fleisher.

*Recording Secretary*, Irvin L. Stone.

*Corresponding Secretary*, Morris Wolf.

*Treasurer*, Elkan Henly.

**Zelosophic Society**—Formed of undergraduates of the University of Pennsylvania, founded in 1829, holds weekly meetings at its club rooms in College Hall. Its activities are literary, social and dramatic. Practical experience is given in public speaking through orations and debates. In addition to the usual literary society activities, special attention is paid to dramatic art. Every year one or more noteworthy American plays are produced in Philadelphia and elsewhere. In April 1919, the society revived "Fashion," a comedy by Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt Ritchie.

**Zoning Commission**—This body was originally created by Act of May 11, 1915, and a resolution of City Councils, approved July 20, 1916, "to consider and

recommend regulations and legislation concerning the location, size and use of buildings in different districts of Philadelphia."

The Zoning Commission and the Permanent Committee on Comprehensive Plans went out of existence with the last municipal administration. The Act of June 25, 1919, (New City Charter) provides for their appointment, but the new Council had not taken any action when the *Year Book* went to press.

### **Zoological Society's Garden**—

Thirty-fourth Street and Girard Avenue. Operated by the Zoological Society of Philadelphia. Society incorporated 1859. Garden assigned to West Park, where 33 acres are devoted to the collection of wild animals, birds, etc. Maintained by admission fees and appropriation by city for the purchase of tickets for children of the public schools. Garden first opened 1873. *President*, Charles B. Penrose, M.D.; *Secretary*, William B. Cadwalader, M.D.; *Superintendent of Garden*, C. Emerson Brown. According to last annual report 2874 animals were on exhibition, of which number 162 were born in the Garden. Attendance during 1918, 217,676 adults, 70,069 children. First hippopotamus ever born in Philadelphia, appeared there, July 1, 1918.

See *Solitude*.



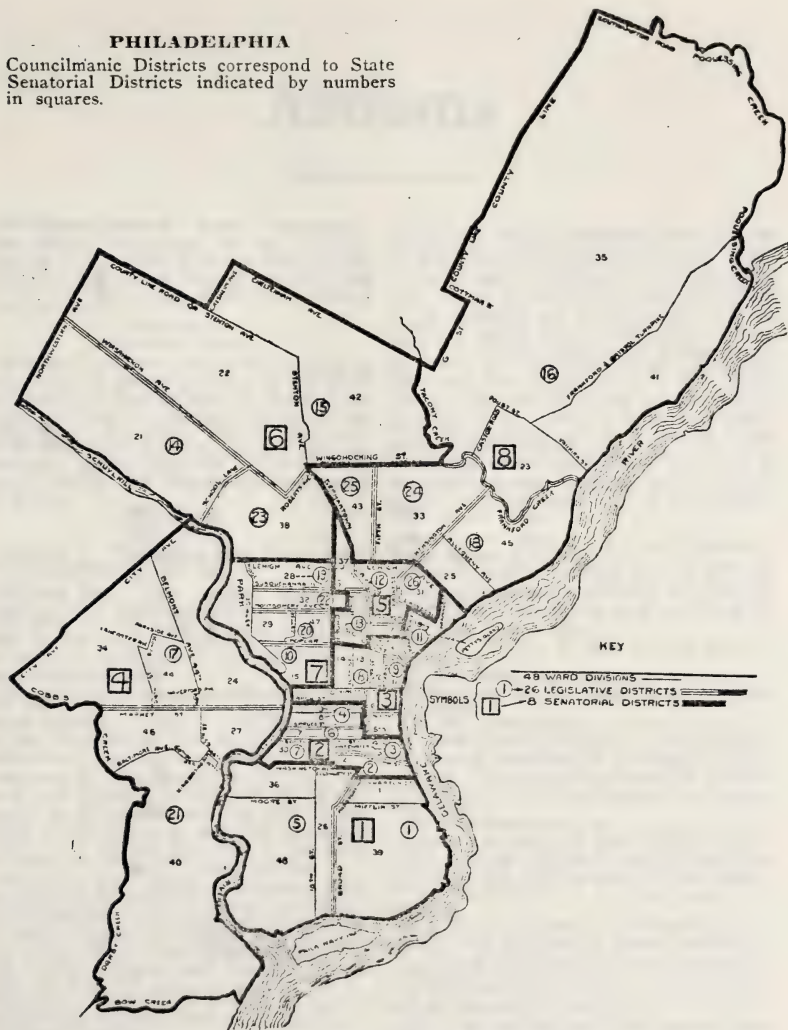


# ADDENDA

ADDITIONAL

**PHILADELPHIA**

Councilmanic Districts correspond to State Senatorial Districts indicated by numbers in squares.



# THE LIFE HISTORY OF THE WESTERN TENT CATERPILLAR



# ADDENDA

## Philadelphia's New Charter—

The official designation of the so-called Charter is Act No. 274—An Act for the better government of cities of the first class of this Commonwealth, which was approved June 25, 1919.

### ARTICLE I. EXECUTIVE POWER.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in each city of the first class of this Commonwealth the executive power shall be vested in the mayor and in the departments authorized by this act.*

### ARTICLE II. THE MAYOR.

SECTION 1. The mayor shall be the chief executive officer of the city.

SECTION 2(a). The mayor shall be chosen at the municipal election and shall hold office for the term of four years and until his successor is elected and qualified, but shall not be eligible to the office for the next succeeding term.

(b). If two or more candidates be equal and highest in votes one of them shall be chosen mayor by a vote of the majority of all the members of the incoming council immediately upon its organization.

SECTION 3. The mayor shall take the usual oath of office in the presence of the council to be administered by one of the judges of the courts in said city at twelve o'clock noon on the first day of the term for which he shall have been elected.

SECTION 4 (a). When a vacancy shall take place in the office of mayor a successor shall be elected for the unexpired term at the next election occurring more than thirty days after the commencement of such vacancy unless such election should occur in the last year of said term, in which case a mayor shall be chosen by the council by a majority vote of all the members elected thereto.

(b). Until the vacancy is filled or in

case of the mayor's temporary disability the director of public safety shall act as mayor, or if he should resign or be unable to act as mayor then the director of public works shall act as mayor, or if he should resign or be unable to act as mayor then the director of public health shall act as mayor, or if he should resign or be unable to act as mayor then the director of public welfare shall act as mayor, or if he should resign or be unable to act as mayor then the director of wharves, docks and ferries shall act as mayor, or if he should resign or be unable to act as mayor then the director of city transit shall act as mayor, or if he should resign or be unable to act as mayor then the president of the council shall act as mayor.

SECTION 5. The mayor shall receive a salary to be fixed from time to time by ordinance and to be paid out of the city treasury, which salary shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected.

SECTION 6 (a). It shall be the duty of the mayor

I. To cause the ordinances of the city and the laws of the State to be executed and enforced.

II. To communicate to the council at least once a year a statement of the finances and general condition of the affairs of the city and also such information in relation to the same as the council may from time to time require.

III. To recommend by message in writing to the council all such measures connected with the affairs of the city and the protection and improvement of its government and finances as he shall deem expedient.

IV. To call special meetings of the council when required by public necessity.

V. To perform such duties as may be prescribed by law or ordinance and he shall be responsible for the good order and efficient government of the city.

(b). The mayor shall call together the heads of departments for consultation and advice upon the affairs of the city at least



# NOTES

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once a month and at such meetings he may call on the heads of departments for such reports as to the subject matters under their control and management as he may deem proper, which it shall be their duty to prepare and submit at once to the mayor.

(c). The mayor shall as often as he may think proper appoint three competent persons to examine without notice the accounts of any city department trust officer or employe and the money securities and property belonging to the city in the possession or charge of such department true officer or employe and report the result of such investigation.

(d). The mayor may upon any emergency or apprehension of riot or mob take command of the police force and appoint as many special patrolmen as he may deem advisable. During their services the special appointees shall possess the powers and perform the duties of regular employes of the department of public safety and shall receive such compensation as shall be authorized by the mayor, not exceeding that of the regular officers of the force performing corresponding duties.

(e). The mayor shall have all the jurisdictions, powers and authorities of aldermen, justices of the peace or magistrates, and as the executive head of the city and its police, may issue warrants and cause arrests to be made in accordance with law returnable before any such officers.

SECTION 7. It shall be the duty of the mayor to appoint a purchasing agent by and with the advice and consent of the council. The purchasing agent shall have and exercise the powers, functions and duties heretofore had and exercised by the director of supplies in such city. He shall appoint such employes as may be provided for by ordinance. The purchasing agent shall have direction, control and administration of the purchase and supply of all articles of personal property for the use of the various departments, boards, trusts, commissioners and other agencies of the city government. All such departments and agencies shall obtain such articles by requisition on the purchasing agent and not by direct purchase, and the manner and form of such requisition may be prescribed by ordinance or in default thereof by standing rule of the purchasing agent approved by the mayor. All appropriations of money for the purchase and supply of such articles shall be made to and shall be expended by the purchasing agent and all contracts for the purchase of such articles shall be made and entered into by and with the purchasing agent in the manner required by law. It shall be unlawful for the city controller of such city to countersign or the city treas-

urer of such city to pay any warrants or checks for the purchasing of such articles, except upon certificate of the purchasing agent that such articles have been purchased by his authority, have been received and have conformed to the specifications of the contract as to quality, quantity and substantially as to time of delivery: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to the purchase of books, prints, manuscripts, curios and specialties for libraries and museums.

SECTION 8. It shall be the duty of the mayor to appoint a city architect by and with the advice and consent of the council. The city architect shall appoint such employes as may be provided for by ordinance. It shall be the duty of the city architect to prepare, draft and execute or to supervise the preparation, drafting and execution of all specifications, drawings and plans of public buildings to be erected in such city and to be paid for by moneys appropriated by the city council, except in cases where on account of the magnitude or character of the work to be done special architects are necessary, in the joint opinion of the head of the department under the jurisdiction of which the work is to be done and of the city architect, in which case such special architects shall be appointed by the city architect, with the approval of the mayor, either in their discretion or after such competition as they may choose to arrange.

It shall be unlawful for the city controller to countersign or for the city treasurer to pay warrants or checks for the expenditure of moneys from the city treasury for the erection or construction of any public building, except upon certificate of the city architect that the specifications, drawings and plans of such public building have been prepared, drafted and executed by him or under his supervision or by an architect selected as above set forth: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall affect existing contracts or existing drawings and plans of public buildings or the countersigning or paying of warrants for such public buildings or cases where such drawings and plans are actually in existence or have been actually commenced within one month after the effective date of this section.

SECTION 9. For the purpose of promoting the public health, safety, order and general welfare any such city may regulate the location, size and use of buildings therein and may make different regulations for different districts thereof. For the purpose of carrying out the foregoing authority the mayor may appoint a zoning commission. Any park commission having control over any public park within any such city may



make such regulations as to the location, size and use of buildings, any portion of which shall come within two hundred feet of any park, parkway, playground or other public place under its care or management. Upon the approval by the council of such city, said regulations made by such zoning commission or park commission shall have the same effect as if originally made by the council.

SECTION 10. Any such city may create by ordinance a commission on city planning, the members of which shall be appointed by the mayor. The commission may employ such engineers and other persons as may be provided for by ordinance of council. The city planning commission may make or cause to be made and lay before the council and in its discretion cause to be published a map or maps of the city or any portions thereof and adjacent territory beyond the city limits showing the streets and highways and other natural or artificial features, and also locations proposed by it for any new public building, civic center, street, parkway, boulevard, park, playground, or any other public ground or public improvement, or any widening, extension or relocation of the same, or any change in the city plan by it deemed advisable. And it may make recommendations to the council concerning any such matters or things aforesaid for action by the council thereon, and in so doing have regard for the present conditions and future needs and growth of the city and the distribution and relative location of all the principal and other streets and railways, waterways and all other means of public travel and business communications, as well as the distribution and relative location of all public buildings, public grounds and open spaces devoted to public use, and the planning and laying out for urban uses of private grounds, brought into the market from time to time. The city planning commission may make recommendations to any public authorities or any corporation or individuals in said cities with reference to the location of any buildings, structure or works to be erected by them.

SECTION 11. (a) There shall be an art jury composed of the mayor of the city ex-officio and eight other members to be appointed by him, as now provided by law. In all matters within the jurisdiction of the jury pertaining to work under the special charge of a bureau in any department of the city, the head of such bureau shall also for the time being act as a member of the jury ex-officio.

(b) The members of the jury other than the mayor shall consist of a painter, a

sculptor, an architect, a member of a commission having control of a public park in said city not holding any other office under the city government and four other persons not engaged in the practice of the professions of painting, sculpture or architecture, but at least three of whom at the date of their appointment shall be members of the governing body or teaching force of a corporation or corporations organized under the laws of this commonwealth and conducting a school of art or architecture in said city. One of such members shall be an experienced business executive.

(c) The members of the jury shall elect from their own number a president and a vice president, to serve for one year and until their successors are elected. The jury shall have power to adopt its own rules of procedure and to prescribe regulations for the submission to it of all matters within its jurisdiction. Five members shall constitute a quorum. The jury shall have power to employ a secretary and such clerks, stenographers and other assistants as may be provided for by ordinance.

(d) Hereafter no work of art shall become the property of any such city by purchase, gift or otherwise unless such work of art or design for the same and the proposed location of such work of art shall first have been submitted to and approved by the art jury of said city; nor shall any work of art, until so approved, be erected or placed in or upon or allowed to extend over any building, highway, stream, lake, square park or other public place belonging to or under the control of said city. The jury may, when it deems proper, also require a complete model of the proposed work of art to be submitted to it before taking final action thereon. The term "work of art" as used in this act shall include all paintings, mural decorations, inscriptions, stained glass, statues, relief or other sculptures, monuments, fountains, arches or other structures intended for ornament or commemoration. No existing work of art in the possession of the city shall be removed, relocated or altered in any way without the approval of the jury.

(e) No construction or erection in any such city of any building, bridge or its approaches, arch, gate, fence or other structure or fixture which is to be paid for either wholly or in part from the city treasury or for which the city or any other public authority is to furnish a site shall be begun unless the design and proposed location thereof shall have been submitted to the jury and approved by it, except as herein provided, before the final approval thereof by the officer or other person having authority to contract therefor. The approval of

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the jury shall also be required in respect to all structures or fixtures belonging to any person or corporation which shall be erected upon or extend over any highway, stream, lake, square, park or other public place within the city, except as provided in this act. In deeds for land made by any such city restrictions may be imposed requiring that the design and location of structures to be altered or erected thereon shall be first approved by the art jury. Nothing requiring the approval of the jury shall be erected or changed in design or location without its approval. If the jury fails to act upon any such matter submitted to it within sixty days after such submission its approval of the matter submitted shall be presumed.

SECTION 12. This article shall not limit or affect in any way the authority conferred by law upon any commission to lay out, improve or maintain any public park in any such city now under the control of such commission, nor shall it restrict in any way the exercise of full discretion by such commission in the execution of any trust created by deed or will.

#### ARTICLE III.

##### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

SECTION 1. There shall be the following executive departments:

1. Department of public safety.
2. Department of public works.
3. Department of public health.
4. Department of public welfare.
5. Department of wharves, docks and ferries.
6. Department of city transit.
7. Department of city treasurer.
8. Department of city controller.
9. Department of law.
10. Civil service commission.
11. Department of receiver of taxes.

No department shall be created by the council other than those herein enumerated.

SECTION 2 (a). The council shall have power to organize and from time to time reorganize any department of the city government.

(b) The council shall provide by ordinance for the proper and effective conduct of the affairs of the city by the mayor and several departments and boards thereof, including all necessary expenditures, but shall not pass any ordinances directing or interfering with the exercise of the executive functions of the mayor, departments, boards or heads of departments or officers thereof.

SECTION 3. Each department shall have power to prescribe rules and regulations not inconsistent with any law or ordinance or with the provisions of this act for its own government, regulating the conduct of

its officers and employes, the distribution and performance of its business and the custody, use and preservation of the books, records, papers and property under its control.

SECTION 4. (a) Each department shall furnish to the mayor or council such information as he or it may at any time demand in relation to the affairs of such department.

(b) Detailed statements of the receipts and expenditures of the several departments for the preceding calendar month shall be made each month to the city controller.

(c) The several heads of departments, the purchasing agent, the city architect, the zoning commission, the city planning commission and the art jury shall present to the mayor annually on or before the first Monday of February a report of their proceedings during the preceding year, and he shall transmit the same to the council with any recommendations he may think proper to make.

SECTION 5. The directors of public safety, public works, public health, public welfare, wharves, docks and ferries and city transit and the city solicitor shall each give bond in the usual form in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, to be approved as now provided by law.

#### ARTICLE IV.

##### OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES IN GENERAL.

SECTION 1. Except as herein otherwise provided, the powers, functions and duties of all executive departments, bureaus, boards, divisions, officers and employes of such cities shall continue as now provided by law.

SECTION 2. (a) During the recess of the council the mayor shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen in offices, to which he may appoint by and with the advice and consent of the council, and any such appointment shall be submitted to the council at its next meeting, and if not rejected within thirty days thereafter the same shall be considered confirmed.

(b) Whenever any elective officer of any such city shall die or become incapacitated for fulfilling the duties of his office, his place, except where other provision is made for filling the vacancy, shall be filled by a vote of the council until the next municipal election occurring more than thirty days hereafter and until the qualification of a successor in the office.

SECTION 3. No person shall hold more than one office or position of profit under the city government, and no person shall hold any office or position of profit under



the city or any department thereof while holding any other office or position of profit in or under the government of the United States, of this Commonwealth or any county, city or other political subdivision thereof; *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall apply to the office of notary public, commissioner of deeds or any office in the military or naval service of the United States or of this Commonwealth, and that nothing in this act shall prevent persons holding office *ex officio* by virtue of occupying another office or position.

SECTION 4. The terms of officers elected by the qualified voters of such cities shall commence on the first Monday of January next succeeding their election, except in the case of elections to fill vacancies.

SECTION 5. All officers elected by the qualified voters of any such city shall be residents thereof at the time of their nomination and election and shall reside therein during their term of service. The mayor and city treasurer shall have been citizens and inhabitants of the State for five years and residents of the city three years next before their election.

SECTION 6. Every officer or agent receiving moneys for the city and payable to the city treasurer shall give a bond for the faithful performance of his duty and shall be required to make return to the city controller once in every week, or oftener if the council shall direct, under oath or affirmation of each item of the moneys received by him and to pay the amount in his hands to the city treasurer. The said city controller is hereby authorized to administer such oath or affirmation, and any person falsely making such oath or affirmation or guilty of falsehood in any other oath or affirmation required by the provisions of this act or by any ordinance of council made in pursuance thereof shall be guilty of perjury.

SECTION 7. No officer or employe of such city shall collect any fees or perquisites for his own use, but all such fees or perquisites collectible under the law shall be paid into the city treasury, and the council shall provide by ordinance for the payment of proper salaries or other compensation to be fixed by council to all officers and employes of the city, except for such of them whose salaries are fixed by law or who it is provided by law shall serve without compensation.

SECTION 8. There shall continue to be pension funds for the employes of such city, as now provided by law.

SECTION 9. (a) Municipal officers shall be liable to impeachment, suspension and

removal from office for any corrupt act or practice, malfeasance, mismanagement, mental incapacity or incompetency for the proper performance of official duties, extortion, receiving any gift or present from any contractor or from any person seeking or engaged in any work for or furnishing material to the city, or from any incumbent or occupant of or candidate or applicant for any municipal office and for wilfully concealing any fraud committed against the city.

(b) Complaint in writing may be made to a court of common pleas of the proper county by not less than twenty qualified electors of the city, each of whom shall write his occupation and residence opposite his signature, charging any municipal officer with any offense, setting forth the facts on which the said charge is founded, supported by the oaths or affirmations of at least five of the complainants according to the best of their knowledge, information and belief. If in the judgment of the court there appears to be reasonable ground for such proceeding the court shall direct the complaint to be filed of record and grant a rule upon the accused returnable on a day certain to appear and answer the same.

(c) If on the return day of the rule the court shall find sufficient cause for further proceedings it shall appoint a committee of five competent and reputable citizens to investigate the charges contained in said complaint, who, having been first severally sworn or affirmed to perform the duties of their appointment with fidelity, shall have full authority for that purpose to examine the books of the office held by the accused and any papers, contracts, letters or documents filed therein, and examine witnesses under oath or affirmation, whose attendance the court shall enforce if necessary by subpoena and attachment.

(d) It shall be the duty of the committee to make a written report to the court of the facts found by it, which shall be filed of record, accompanied by the testimony taken within three weeks next after its appointment, unless the time shall be extended by the court upon its application. In any stage of the proceedings, if the public interest so require, the court may, by an order to be filed of record in the case, suspend the accused from office until he shall be tried and acquitted.

(e) If the committee or any three members thereof shall find that any charge made as aforesaid is well founded, it shall in its report so state in specific form, and in such case the court shall cause a certified copy of the whole record with the specifications of the charges against the accused to be transmitted to the council, which shall be





assembled within ten days thereafter in special and open session as a court of impeachment, and the members shall be severally sworn to try and decide the same according to the evidence. A copy of the specifications shall be served on the accused or left at his last place of residence at least five days before the commencement of the trial, and he shall be entitled to be heard thereon in person or by counsel and to produce evidence in his defense, and the prosecution before the council shall be conducted by the committee or by counsel appointed by it. The compensation of counsel and the cost of investigation and prosecution by the committee shall be provided for by ordinance.

(f) The president judge of the said court of common pleas, or in his absence an associate judge thereof, shall preside during the trial and decide finally all questions of law and evidence that may arise in the case. He shall have the power to issue subpoenas for witnesses and compel their attendance by attachment and the production of books, papers and documentary evidence required or called for by the said court of impeachment, and to punish witnesses and others for contempt as fully as any court of this Commonwealth may lawfully do in any case.

(g) The decision of the court of impeachment shall be entered upon the record of its proceedings and certified by the clerk to the court in which the complaint was filed. If the accused shall be found guilty on any of the specifications the said court of common pleas shall enter judgment accordingly and declare the said office vacant.

#### ARTICLE V.

##### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

SECTION 1. There shall be a department of public safety, of which the director of public safety shall be the head. He shall be appointed by the mayor by and with the advice and consent of the council and shall hold office during the term for which the mayor appointing him was elected and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

SECTION 2. The director of public safety shall have the power to appoint an assistant director, who, in the absence or incapacity of the director to act, shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties of the director until the incapacity or inability of the director is removed or until a new director is appointed and qualified, as hereinbefore provided. The director shall also appoint such other officers and employees as may be provided for by ordinance.

SECTION 3. The department of public safety shall have the care, management, administration and supervision of the police affairs and all matters relating to the fire and police forces, electrical service, erection of fire-escapes and the inspection of buildings, elevators, engines and boilers.

SECTION 4. No person shall be employed in the department of public safety as a policeman or fireman who is not a citizen of the United States or who has been convicted of crime, unless pardoned, or who cannot read or write understandingly in the English language, or who shall not have resided within the State at least one year preceding his appointment.

SECTION 5. The department shall make suitable regulations under which the officers and members of the fire and police forces shall be required to wear appropriate uniforms. It shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding six months or both, in the discretion of the court, for any person falsely to personate, by uniform, insignia or otherwise, any officer or member of the department.

SECTION 6. The director of public safety may appoint and cause to be sworn in any number of additional patrolmen to do duty at any place in the city designated by and at the charge and expense of the person or persons who may ask for such appointment. They shall be subject to and obey the orders, rules and regulations of the department and conform to the general discipline and special regulations thereof.

#### ARTICLE VI.

##### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

SECTION 1. There shall be a department of public works, of which the director of public works shall be the head. He shall be appointed by the mayor by and with the advice and consent of the council and shall hold office during the term for which the mayor appointing him was elected and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

SECTION 2. The director of public works shall have the power to appoint an assistant director, who in the absence or incapacity of the director to act shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties of the director until the incapacity or inability of the director is removed or until a new director is appointed and qualified as hereinbefore provided. The director shall also appoint such other offices and employees as may be provided for by ordinance.

SECTION 3. The department of public works shall have the care, management, administration and supervision of water-works, gas-works and other public utilities



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(except as otherwise provided in this act) owned or controlled by the city, the supply and distribution of water and gas, the grading, paving, repairing, cleaning and lighting (except electric lighting) of streets, alleys and highways, including footways; the construction, protection, maintenance, operation and repair of public buildings, bridges and structures of every kind for public use, public squares, real estate (except as otherwise provided by this act, or as is now or may hereafter be provided by law or ordinance), surveys, engineering, sewerage, drainage and all matters and things in any way relating to or affecting the highways or footways of the city.

SECTION 4. The board of surveyors shall consist of a chief engineer and surveyor, who shall be president thereof; an assistant chief engineer and surveyor, who shall be vice-president thereof, and the surveyors and regulators of the several survey districts. The council shall have power from time to time to divide the city into survey districts and to increase or reduce the number thereof. The director of public works shall appoint the chief engineer and surveyor, the assistant chief engineer and surveyor and a surveyor and regulator for each survey district. The chief engineer and surveyor shall be at the time of appointment a civil engineer of at least five years' experience. The assistant chief engineer and surveyor and the district surveyors and regulators shall each have had at the time of appointment at least five years' experience in surveying and regulating. The board of surveyors shall be attached to and be a part of the department of public works and shall continue to have the powers and duties now vested in it by law.

#### ARTICLE VII.

##### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

SECTION 1. There shall be a department of public health of which the director of public health shall be the head. He shall be appointed by the mayor by and with the advice and consent of the council and shall hold office during the term for which the mayor appointing him was elected and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

SECTION 2. The director of public health shall have the power to appoint an assistant director, who in the absence or incapacity of the director to act shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties of the director until the incapacity or inability of the director is removed or until a new director is appointed and qualified as hereinbefore provided. The director shall also appoint such other officers and employees as may be provided for by ordinance.

SECTION 3. The department of public health shall have the care, management, administration and supervision of city activities relating to public health, including hospitals, control of housing and sanitation and collection of vital statistics. The department shall have all the powers and duties now conferred by law upon the bureau of health in such city.

SECTION 4. The board of health shall consist of the director of public health, who shall be president thereof, and two other members, who shall be appointed by the mayor by and with the advice and consent of the council and shall hold office during the term for which the mayor appointing them was elected and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified. Two of the members of the said board shall be physicians. The said board shall be attached to and be a part of the department of public health and shall have the powers and duties now vested in in by law.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

##### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

SECTION 1. There shall be a department of public welfare, of which the director of public welfare shall be the head. He shall be appointed by the mayor by and with the advice and consent of the council and shall hold office during the term for which the mayor appointing him was elected and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

SECTION 2. The director of public welfare shall have the power to appoint an assistant director, who in the absence or incapacity of the director to act shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties of the director until the incapacity or inability of the director is removed or until a new director is appointed and qualified as hereinbefore provided. The director shall also appoint such other officers and employees as may be provided for by ordinance.

SECTION 3. The department of public welfare shall have the care, management, administration and supervision of all charitable, correctional and reformatory institutions and agencies (including any house of correction, but not including hospitals), the control or government of which is entrusted to such city; provided, that no part of this article shall interfere with the functions of any board of directors of city trusts now existing, created by any acts of assembly of this commonwealth.

It shall also have power to create, organize, manage and supervise the various playgrounds, recreation centers, municipal floating-baths, bathing-grounds and recreation piers which may be established at the pres-



ent time or from time to time authorized by council or given by private individuals or associations and accepted by such city and to plan and recommend by regular reports to the mayor and after appropriate action by ordinance to create and develop an adequate and complete system of playgrounds and recreation centers and related activities. It shall also care for, conduct, manage and supervise such public bath-houses and related activities as may form constituent parts of or be used in connection with or be used as auxiliaries to a recreation center.

It shall also have jurisdiction over such other matters affecting the public welfare as may be provided for by ordinance.

SECTION 4. The department of public welfare may on its own initiative take charge of any grounds with buildings thereon erected, the use of which is offered to it temporarily by individuals or corporations for the purpose of using such grounds for public playgrounds and recreation activities. It may assume the charge and care of school playgrounds during vacation periods, if so requested by resolution of the proper school authorities.

SECTION 5. This article shall not limit or affect in any way the authority heretofore conferred by law upon any commission to lay out and improve any public park in such city now under the control of such commission, nor shall it restrict in any way the full discretion of any commission in the execution of any trust created by deed or will. Any such commission may delegate to the department of public welfare, and it may accept the management of any grounds under the control of such commission to be used for playgrounds and recreation purposes.

#### ARTICLE IX.

##### DEPARTMENT OF WHARVES, DOCKS AND FERRIES.

SECTION 1. There shall be a department of wharves, docks and ferries, of which the director of wharves, docks and ferries shall be the head. He shall be appointed by the mayor by and with the advice and consent of the council, and shall hold office during the term for which the mayor appointing him was elected and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

SECTION 2. The director shall have the power to appoint an assistant director, who in the absence or incapacity of the director to act shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties of the director until the incapacity or inability of the director is removed or until a new director is appointed and qualified, as hereinbefore pro-

vided. The director shall also appoint such other officers and employes as may be provided for by ordinance.

SECTION 3. The powers and duties of the department of wharves, docks and ferries shall continue as now provided by law.

#### ARTICLE X.

##### DEPARTMENT OF CITY TRANSIT.

SECTION 1. There shall be a department of city transit, of which the director of city transit shall be the head. He shall be appointed by the mayor by and with the advice and consent of the council, and shall hold office during the term for which the mayor appointing him was elected and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

SECTION 2. The director of city transit shall have the power to appoint an assistant director, who in the absence or incapacity of the director to act shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties of the director until the incapacity or inability of the director is removed or until a new director is appointed and qualified, as hereinbefore provided. The director shall also appoint such other officers and employes as may be provided for by ordinance.

SECTION 3. The department of city transit shall have the care, management, administration and supervision of any and all transit facilities purchased, leased, located, constructed or otherwise acquired, equipped, owned, maintained, used or operated by such city. Such transit facilities shall include railways and extensions thereof for the transportation of persons and property over, under, upon, through and across any streets, highways, avenues, bridges, viaducts, rivers, waters and public and private lands or partly over, under, upon, through and across all or any of the same. They shall also be taken to mean and to include tunnels, subways, bridges, elevated structures, tracks, poles, wires, conduits, power houses, substations, lines for the transmission of power, car barns, shops, yards, sidings, turn-outs, switches, stations and approaches thereto, cars and motive equipment and all works, buildings, appliances and appurtenances necessary and convenient for the proper construction equipment, maintenance and operation of such transit facilities or any one or more of them. It shall be the duty of the director to take the necessary action to enforce and carry into effect the laws of this Commonwealth and ordinances of such city pertaining to transit facilities as defined by this article. The director shall from time to time make such recommendations to the council of such city as to him shall seem proper for the improvement and development of the





facilities for transportation of persons and property within such city.

### ARTICLE XI.

#### DEPARTMENT OF CITY TREASURER.

SECTION 1. There shall be a department of city treasurer, of which the city treasurer shall be the head. He shall be elected and give bond, as now provided by law, and shall hold office for a term of four years and until his successor is elected and qualified, but shall not be eligible to the office for the next succeeding term. The duties of the city treasurer shall remain as now provided by law, except as modified by the provisions of this act.

SECTION 2. The city treasurer shall appoint an assistant treasurer, who in the absence or incapacity of the city treasurer to act shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties of the city treasurer until the incapacity or inability of the city treasurer is removed or until a new city treasurer is elected or appointed and qualified. The city treasurer and his sureties shall be responsible for the acts of such assistant. The city treasurer shall also appoint such other officers and employes as may be provided for by ordinance.

SECTION 3. The city treasurer shall demand and receive from the proper officers all moneys payable to the city from whatever source and pay all warrants or checks duly issued and countersigned.

SECTION 4. No money shall be drawn from the city treasury except by due process of law or upon warrants or checks signed by the heads of the appropriate departments or by deputies authorized to sign by such department heads or by such other persons as may be designated by ordinance and countersigned by the city controller. All such warrants or checks shall state the consideration for the same and the particular funds or appropriations to which they are chargeable. The heads of each department shall have power to appoint in writing one or more deputies to sign warrants or checks, for whose acts he and his sureties shall be responsible. Every written order appointing a deputy to sign warrants or checks under the provisions of this section shall be filed in the office of the city controller, and the deputy appointed thereby shall have only such power as may be specifically conferred by such order.

SECTION 5. The city treasurer shall keep the accounts arising from the several sources of revenue and income separate and distinct from one another and shall make daily deposits of all moneys received by him in such banks or institutions as may

be designated by the council, and shall make specific reports daily to the city controller of all receipts and deposits and of all moneys withdrawn from the treasury, and shall present and verify his cash account in such manner and as often as may be required.

SECTION 6. All the moneys of the city received by any officer or agent thereof shall be paid daily to the city treasurer.

### ARTICLE XII.

#### DEPARTMENT OF CITY CONTROLLER.

SECTION 1. There shall be a department of city controller, of which the city controller shall be the head. He shall be elected and give bond as now provided by law and shall hold office for a term of four years and until his successor is elected and qualified.

SECTION 2. The city controller shall appoint a deputy controller, who shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations in all matters relating to accounts against the city, and who in the absence or incapacity of the city controller to act shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties of the city controller until the incapacity or inability of the city controller is removed or until a new city controller is elected or appointed and qualified. The city controller shall be responsible for the acts of such deputy. The city controller shall also appoint such other officers and employes as may be provided for by ordinance.

SECTION 3. (a) The city controller shall prescribe the form of reports and accounts to be rendered to his department and shall have entire charge and supervision of the accounts of all other departments and trusts. All employes engaged in the keeping of any of the books or accounts prescribed by the city controller or forming part of the city's bookkeeping system shall be under the control and supervision of the city controller.

(b) He shall audit accounts of the several departments and trusts, and all other accounts in which the city is concerned and submit annually to the council in such manner as may by ordinance be directed a report of the accounts of the city, verified by his oath or affirmation, exhibiting the assets, liabilities and net worth of the city at the close of the preceding year, and the revenues, expenses, other expenditures, receipts and disbursements of the preceding year, including the sources from which the revenues and receipts were derived and in what manner the same were disbursed, which report shall be published in pamphlet or book form.



(c) He shall keep separate accounts for each specific item of appropriation made by the council to each department, and require all warrants to state specifically against which items the warrant is drawn. Each account shall show in detail the several appropriations made by the council, the amount drawn on each appropriation, the unpaid contracts charged against it and the balance standing to the credit of the same.

(d) He shall not suffer any appropriation to be overdrawn or the appropriation for one item to be drawn upon for any other purpose or by any department other than that for which the appropriation was specifically made except on transfers made by ordinance of council.

(e) If any warrant presented to the city controller contains an item for which no appropriation has been made or there shall not be a sufficient balance of the proper fund for the payment thereof or which for any other cause should not be approved, he shall notify the proper department of the fact, and if the city controller shall approve any warrant contrary to the provisions hereof he and his sureties shall be individually liable for the amount of the same to the holder thereof.

(f) Whenever a warrant or claim shall be presented to him he shall have power to require evidence that the amount claimed is justly due, and for that purpose may summon before him any officer, agent or employe of any department of the city or any other person and examine him upon oath or affirmation relative to such warrant or claim.

(g) He shall also perform all duties required of him by law or ordinance not inconsistent with the provisions hereof.

SECTION 4. Every contract involving an appropriation shall designate the item on which it is founded and shall be numbered by the city controller in the order of its date and charged as numbered against such item and so certified by him before it shall take effect as a contract, and shall not be payable out of any other funds, and if he shall certify any contract in excess of the appropriation properly applicable thereto the city shall not be liable for such excess, but the city controller and his sureties shall be liable in damages for an amount not exceeding such excess which may be recovered by the contracting party aggrieved.

SECTION 5. The city controller shall at the end of each fiscal year, or oftener if so required by the council, and also upon the death, resignation, removal or expiration of the term of any officer, audit, examine and settle the accounts of such officer, and if he shall be found indebted

to the city the city controller shall state an account and file the same in the court of common pleas of the proper county, together with a copy of the official bond of such officer, and give notice thereof to him or his legal representatives, and if any person or persons affected thereby shall be dissatisfied with such settlement he or they may appeal therefrom. The appeal, with his or their exceptions to the account as stated, verified by the oath of the person or persons appealing, shall be filed in the office of the prothonotary of said court within ten days after service of notice. The appellant shall within ten days enter security, to be approved by the court, to prosecute the appeal with effect and pay the costs and the debt and interest which may appear by the judgment of the court to be due to the city. The balance of account as shown by the settlement filed, as aforesaid, shall constitute a lien on real estate of the officer so indebted and his sureties from the date of the filing thereof, which lien shall continue for the period of five years from the date of filing. A writ of scire facias to enforce the lien shall be issued thereon within six months, which shall contain a clause warning the sureties or the executors or administrators of the officer or of his sureties to appear and make defense, and the case shall thereupon be proceeded with to final judgment according to law.

SECTION 6. Notice of the audit shall be given by the city controller to the officer or his legal representatives before the final statement of the account, and, if desired, by such officer or his legal representatives opportunity shall be given for a hearing. A copy of such notice, with an affidavit of the proof of service thereof, shall be filed with the statement of account as evidence of service of notice.

### ARTICLE XIII.

#### DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

SECTION 1. There shall be a department of law, of which the city solicitor shall be the head. He shall be appointed by the mayor by and with the advice and consent of the council and shall hold office during the term for which the mayor appointing him was elected and until his successor is appointed and qualified. The city solicitor shall appoint as many assistants and other employes as may be provided for by ordinance. The solicitor and assistant solicitors shall be attorneys-at-law, admitted and qualified to practice in the courts of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 2. (a) The city solicitor shall appoint from the number of his assistants allowed by law or ordinance one of said assistants as his first assistant, who shall in





the absence of the city solicitor from such city or when he shall be unable to perform the duties of his office through illness or other disability be vested with all the duties, powers and privileges given by law to the city solicitor. Such first assistant city solicitor shall be removable at the pleasure of the city solicitor.

(b) Whenever the office of city solicitor shall become vacant by death, resignation, removal from office or otherwise, such first assistant city solicitor shall discharge the duties imposed by law upon the city solicitor until a new city solicitor is appointed and qualified; *Provided*, That before assuming the duties of said office he shall give bond as required of the city solicitor and shall take the oath of office required of the city solicitor, and until a new city solicitor is appointed and qualified such first assistant city solicitor shall receive the salary provided by law or ordinance to be paid to the city solicitor.

SECTION 3. (a) The city solicitor shall be the legal adviser and act as attorney and counsel for the city for all branches of the city government and for all departments and officers of the city. The authorization in writing of the mayor in all cases shall be a sufficient warrant of attorney for representing the city, its departments and officers.

(b) He shall prepare all contracts to be made with the city or any of its trusts and departments, and indorse on each his approval of the form thereof before the same shall take effect, and he shall be the custodian of all such papers and records as may be designated and perform such other duties appertaining to his department as may be required by law or ordinance.

(c) He shall make a return daily to the city controller of each item of money received by or through him or his assistants, including all fees and perquisites for the preparation of contracts, bonds or other instruments of writing or such as may be derived from any other subject matter connected with the city or its affairs, and shall pay daily such amount to the city treasurer.

SECTION 4. All contracts, bonds and other instruments of writing in which the city is concerned shall be prepared in the office of the city solicitor, and he shall receive for the city a reasonable fee from the persons for whom such contracts, bonds or instruments may be drawn, to be fixed by ordinance, and he shall approve all security required to be given for the protection of the city, and a proper registry shall be kept by him of all such contracts, bonds and instruments.

SECTION 5. No department of the city

shall employ any other solicitor, but assistant counsel may be employed in any particular matter or cause by the mayor, with the consent of the council, but he shall be selected by the city solicitor.

#### ARTICLE XIV.

##### SINKING FUND COMMISSION.

SECTION 1. The sinking fund commission shall continue as now established by law.

#### ARTICLE XV.

##### DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER OF TAXES.

SECTION 1. There shall be a department of receiver of taxes, of which the receiver of taxes shall be the head. He shall be elected and give bond, as now provided by law, and shall hold office for a term of four years and until his successor is elected and qualified.

SECTION 2. All officers charged with the duty of collecting taxes and the receipt and collection of funds derived from loans, licenses, water rents, water pipe frontages, permits and rents; from markets, landings, wharves and other public property, and interests shall be attached and subordinate to this department and be subject to its supervision, control and direction. But boards of directors of city trusts now existing and board of revision of taxes created by any acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth shall be appointed and perform their functions as heretofore.

SECTION 3. The receiver of taxes shall be charged by the controller with the full amount of all taxes duplicates of the several wards and also with all other accounts placed in his hands by the proper officer for collection, and shall make daily returns to the controller of all moneys paid and by whom paid.

#### ARTICLE XVI.

##### CITY COUNCIL.

SECTION 1. From and after the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twenty, the legislative branch of the government of each city of the first class shall consist of a city council, elected as hereinafter provided. Such council shall have and exercise all the legislative power of such city, and all powers and duties theretofore had and exercised by the previously existing legislative branch of government in such city, whether the same were had and exercised by a single chamber or by two chambers, acting jointly or concurrently or by either of them acting separately. It is the intention of this act that the council herein provided for shall take the place of the council or councils existing in any city of the first class at the date aforesaid, or in any city when it may





hereafter become a city of the first class, but the powers, duties and functions of the legislative branch of the city government shall continue unchanged, except as herein provided or as may be hereafter provided by law. The mayor and heads of executive departments of any such city shall have the right at all times to appear before the council or any committee thereof for the purpose of expressing their views on matters pending before said council or committee.

SECTION 2. At the municipal election held in such city in the year one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in every fourth year thereafter city councilmen shall be elected in the various state senatorial districts in such city in proportion to the number of assessed voters residing in each such district as determined by the last assessment completed according to law at least three months prior to said election. One councilman shall be elected for each unit of twenty thousand assessed voters residing in each such district and one for any fractional portion of such unit in excess of fifty per cent. thereof residing in such district over and above all entire units. Provided, however, that if at any time hereafter the women of this Commonwealth shall be given the right to vote the unit of representation aforesaid shall be forty thousand assessed voters, instead of twenty thousand as above provided, and provided further that such assessment lists may be corrected prior to August first of one thousand nine hundred nineteen and of every fourth year thereafter by striking therefrom names of voters not residing in the district at the time of such revision and by adding the names of voters then residing therein, but not included in said assessment. The number of councilmen to be elected from each such district shall be determined by the county commissioners on August first of one thousand nine hundred nineteen and of every fourth year thereafter on the basis of the said lists, as revised. The registration commissioners in each city of the first class shall be empowered and it shall be their duty in case of petitions filed by one or more qualified voters objecting to names on the assessors' list or in case of personal application of voters to be added to said lists to hear said petitions or applications and to strike from the lists the names of persons who are not voters then residing within the district and to add the names of voters then residing within the district, but who were not included in said assessment. Such petitions shall be filed and personal applications made not later than July fifteenth of such years and shall be acted upon not later than July

twenty-fifth thereof. Councilmen shall be nominated and elected according to law, and those receiving the highest votes shall be declared elected to the number to which each such district is entitled. Councilmen shall serve for the period of four years from the first Monday in January following their election. If any vacancy shall happen in the office of councilman the vacancy may be filled at the next general municipal or special election occurring not less than thirty days thereafter, but the councilman thus elected shall serve only the unexpired term.

SECTION 3. No person shall hold the office of councilman while holding any other office, position or employment of profit under the city, any department board commission or agency thereof under this Commonwealth, any county, city or other political subdivision thereof or under the United States, except that of notary public or an office in the military or naval service of the United States or of this Commonwealth. No councilman shall be eligible to any office, position or employment of profit under the city, any department, board, commission or agency thereof during the term for which he shall have been elected as councilman.

SECTION 4. Each councilman shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars (\$5000) per annum.

SECTION 5. The said council shall meet for organization at ten ante meridian on the first Monday of January following its election. It shall have power to provide for its own organization and to provide for the employment and fix the salaries of such persons as may be necessary to the proper discharge of its business.

SECTION 6. No ordinance shall be passed except by bill and no bill shall be so altered or amended during its passage as to change its original purpose. No bill shall be considered unless referred to a committee, returned therefrom and printed for the use of the members and no bill shall be passed containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title.

All amendments shall be printed for the use of the members before the final vote is taken on the bill and no bill shall become an ordinance upon the same day on which it was introduced or reported. On its final passage the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays and the names of the councilmen voting for and against the same shall be entered on the journal. No bill shall become an ordinance unless a majority of all the councilmen elected be recorded as voting in its favor.

Every legislative act of the council shall



be by ordinance or resolution and every ordinance or resolution shall before it takes effect be presented duly engrossed and certified to the mayor for his approval.

The mayor shall sign such ordinance or resolution, if he approves it, whereupon it shall become law. If he disapproves it he shall return it to the council with his reasons for disapproval at the first meeting thereof held not less than ten days after he receives it, and if the council pass the same within seven days after he has returned it with his disapproval by a vote of three-fifths of all the members elected thereto it shall become law without his approval. If the mayor does not return such ordinance or resolution within the time herein required it shall become law without his approval.

The mayor may disapprove or reduce any item or items of any ordinance, making appropriations and the part or parts of such ordinance approved shall become law and the item or items or parts or items disapproved shall not become law unless passed by the council as provided in the foregoing paragraph.

SECTION 7. The meetings of the city council shall be at all times open and accessible to the public.

SECTION 8. The council shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents and other evidence at any meeting of the body or of any committee thereof, and for that purpose may issue subpoenas and attachments in any case of inquiry, investigation or impeachment and cause the same to be served and executed in any part of the Commonwealth and if any witness shall refuse to testify as to any fact within his knowledge or to produce any documents within his possession or under his control the president of the council shall forthwith report the facts relating to such refusal to that one of the courts of common pleas of the proper county to which current new actions and proceedings may at the time be distributed, apportioned and assigned and all questions arising upon such refusal and also upon any new evidence not included in said president's report (which other testimony or documents may be offered either in behalf of or against such witness) shall at once be heard by said court. If the court determine that the testimony or document required of such witness is legally and properly competent and ought to be given or produced by him said court shall make an order commanding such witness to testify or to produce documents (or both as the case may be) and if said witness shall thereafter refuse to testify or to pro-

duce documents as aforesaid in disobedience of such order of the court, then the said court shall have power to order the commitment of such witness to the county jail of the proper county for contempt.

No witness shall be excused from testifying in any criminal proceeding or in any investigation or inquiry before the council, before any committee thereof or before any officer of the city having the right to conduct the investigation touching his knowledge of any offense committed against the provisions of this article, but such testimony shall not be used against him in any criminal prosecution whatever.

## ARTICLE XVII.

### FINANCE.

SECTION 1. On or before the fifteenth day of October of each year the mayor shall furnish to the council in such form and detail as the council shall have determined a statement of the estimated receipts other than from taxation, including money proposed to be borrowed, and liabilities of every kind for the ensuing calendar year and the estimated expenditures for such year of all departments, officers, boards, commissions, trusts, committees or other agencies whose financial requirements are to be met out of the proceeds of taxes levied by the council or out of any other funds over which the council has control, designating which of such liabilities and expenditures should be met from current receipts, and which should be met from loan funds. The estimates of receipts and liabilities shall be furnished to the mayor by the city controller; he shall also furnish to the mayor a statement of the borrowing capacity of the city. Such statements shall be made up by the city controller from the best available data, and the receipts from sources other than taxation and loans shall be estimated at the average of such receipts for the preceding three years, with due allowance for new sources of receipts not existing during all or part of said period of three years, for sources of receipts existing during all or part of said period which will not be available for the ensuing year, for changes in rates and for other factors not previously existing. The estimates to be furnished by the city controller to the mayor, and by him transmitted to the council, shall also contain a statement of the average proportion of taxes uncollected at the end of each of the three preceding years. The estimated statement of expenditures shall be made up by the mayor from information supplied him by such departments, officers, boards, commissions, trusts, committees and other agencies subject to revision by the mayor in his discretion.





SECTION 2. Immediately after the receipt of such statement the council shall consider the same in open sessions, affording a reasonable opportunity to officers and citizens to be heard thereon, and the council shall in one ordinance on or before the fifteenth day of December following adopt a financial program for the ensuing year, showing the estimated receipts from all sources, the liabilities of every kind and the amount and character of expenditures to be made by such departments, officers, boards, commissions, trusts, committees and other agencies during the ensuing year. In passing said ordinance the council shall be bound to accept the estimates of receipts and liabilities furnished to the mayor by the city controller, but shall have full discretion to determine the character and amount of expenditures to be made out of the estimated receipts of the city during the ensuing year.

SECTION 3. On or before the same date the council shall levy and fix a tax rate for the ensuing year, which, together with the estimated receipts from all other sources, except borrowed money, shall yield sufficient receipts to meet the liabilities of the city of every kind (except liabilities to be paid out of loan funds) for the ensuing year and the current expenditures not including expenditures from loan funds as fixed and determined by the council in said ordinance. The receipts from taxation shall be estimated by deducting from the gross amount which would be yielded at the rate fixed the average proportion of the amount uncollected at the end of each year during the preceding three years. If the council shall fail to fix a tax rate on or before the fifteenth day of December of any year, the rate for the current year shall be the rate for the ensuing year, as if that rate had been fixed by the council in accordance with this act, and the amount of expenditures other than from loan funds shall be fixed and determined by the council so as to come within the estimated receipts from sources other than loans.

SECTION 4. The council may from time to time make appropriations out of such estimated receipts of the city for the ensuing year to meet the requirements of such departments, officers, boards, commissions, trusts, committees and other agencies as determined by the council, but from the receipts of the city from taxation and sources other than loan funds estimated as provided in this article, the council shall appropriate before the beginning of the ensuing year a sufficient amount for the extinguishment of the floating indebtedness (other than that accruing within one year from condemnation of real property) which

the city controller may estimate to be outstanding upon the first of January following for the payment of all lawful obligations due by the city during the fiscal year commencing January first and for such expenditures to be met from such receipts as may be authorized by the council, and the city controller shall not countersign any warrants (except for payment of interest and for sinking fund) pertaining to any of the appropriations until the said council shall have first passed all appropriations necessary for the expenses for the current year of each department, officer, board, commission, trust, committee or other agency whose financial requirements are to be met out of the proceeds of taxes levied by the council or out of any other funds over which the council has control, nor shall said officer countersign any warrants except as aforesaid until the total of all appropriations and all lawful obligations (other than as aforesaid) as estimated by the city controller shall have been brought within the sum of the estimated receipts from taxes and from other sources, except loan funds. No contract shall be binding upon the city unless an appropriation therefor has previously been made (except as otherwise provided in this act), and no warrant shall be drawn, issued or approved by any officer of said city for any expenditure by such department, officer, board, commission, trust, committee or other agency unless an appropriation has previously been made in accordance with the provisions of this act, and no warrant shall be drawn against any item in said appropriation in excess of said item, and any contract made or warrant issued in violation of this article shall be absolutely void. Any appropriation in violation of this article or in excess of the estimated receipts as set forth in said ordinance and any contract based thereon shall be void. Provided, however, that the council shall have the power to appropriate money received in excess of said estimate upon the certificate of the city controller that there have been such excess receipts. And, provided, further, that surplus receipts, if any, carried over from one year into the next may be appropriated during the next said year in addition to the appropriation of the said estimated receipts for that year. Said appropriations, if within the limits aforesaid, shall be valid, and contracts may be lawfully based thereon, although the money estimated to be received during the said year shall not actually have been received or be in the treasury at the time of said appropriation or contract, and, provided, further, that the council may by ordinance make transfers from one item of appropriation to another.



SECTION 5. Where cash shall be needed for the immediate requirements of the city in any year in advance of the receipt of income the mayor, the city controller and the city solicitor, or any two of them, shall have power to negotiate on behalf of the city temporary loans upon notes for periods not to extend beyond such year and in aggregate amount not to exceed ten per centum of the estimated receipts for such current year other than loan funds, but at the time of issuing said loans provision must be made to repay the same out of the income of the same year in which they are negotiated, the intention of this section being that the negotiation of said loans shall be solely for the purpose of anticipating receipt of income; *Provided, however,* That if through emergency it shall become necessary for the council to obtain additional appropriating power it shall be lawful for council to authorize the creation of one or more emergency loans not exceeding in the aggregate two million (\$2,000,000) dollars at any one time, which, unless paid within the year in which they were created, shall be included by the city controller in his estimate of liabilities which must be met out of the receipts of the ensuing year before ordinary appropriations may be made therefrom.

SECTION 6. It shall be lawful from time to time to advance any money in the general fund to any loan fund or to use any money in the general fund for any purpose for which a loan shall have been authorized, and the corporate authorities shall not be required to issue any bonds authorized to be issued until it is necessary to repay to the general fund such advances or to replenish such loan fund or funds. It shall also be lawful from time to time to make temporary advances in anticipation of the collection of revenue from any loan fund to the general fund.

SECTION 7. In the event that contracts are made, as provided by this act, to extend over a period longer than one year and which are to be met from current receipts of the city, it shall be lawful for the council to make an appropriation only sufficient to answer the requirements of such contract for one year, and the contract shall be legal and binding upon the city, notwithstanding no appropriation has been made for the ensuing years over which the contract is to be operative. But it shall be the duty of the council to make subsequent appropriations from year to year as required for the purposes of such contracts. The obligation of the city under such contracts shall not be considered to be a part of the indebtedness of the city.

SECTION 8. It shall be lawful for such

city to borrow money or incur debt in accordance with the terms of existing law for the purpose of acquiring property, erecting buildings, bridges or other structure (but not for the repair of the same), paving streets (but not repaving or repairing the same), or for any other permanent improvements or capital outlay of any kind; *Provided,* That all of such proposed expenditures are certified to the council by the city controller to be capital expenditures as distinguished from current expenses prior to the authorization of such debt. The certificate of the city controller shall be final and conclusive as to the character of the proposed expenditures. It shall be unlawful for the city to borrow money or incur debt for any purposes other than above specified, except in the case of loans for periods not to exceed one year, as provided in this act; *Provided, however,* That if during the preceding year current funds have been used for purposes for which it would have been lawful to borrow money, as herein provided, and the city controller shall so certify, the current funds may be reimbursed out of loan funds borrowed for that purpose.

SECTION 9. Contracts to be paid out of loan moneys may be based upon an appropriation out of loans authorized, although the same may be unissued, and it shall not be necessary to issue the loans or to raise the cash necessary to comply with the requirements of said contracts until the same is needed in due course.

SECTION 10. No liability shall be enforceable against the city by any action at law in equity or otherwise upon any contract not supported by a previous appropriation of council or to enforce payment for any materials or supplies furnished to the city or to any department officer, board, commission, trust committee or other agency whose financial requirements are to be met out of the proceeds of taxes levied by the council or out of any other funds over which the council has control unless the council shall have made a previous appropriation therefor, and no payment may be enforced by any such action for services rendered to the city or to any such department, officer, board, commission, trust committee or other agency unless there shall have been a previous appropriation by the council to pay for such services; *Provided, however,* That the council may by ordinance authorize payment for material furnished or services rendered without a previous appropriation if the same is agreed to by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected thereto and is approved by the mayor. Ordinances making appropriations for such payments shall relate to no other subject





and shall set forth in separate items the names of each beneficiary to whom such appropriation is made and the amount he is to receive.

## ARTICLE XVIII.

### INDEBTEDNESS.

SECTION 1. Subject to such limitations as are now or may hereafter be established by the constitution of this Commonwealth, any city of the first class may from time to time incur new debt or increase its indebtedness in such amount and in such manner as the council shall by ordinance have authorized, but it shall require the affirmative votes of two-thirds of all of the members of the council for the passage of any ordinance authorizing new debt to be incurred or an increase of indebtedness.

SECTION 2. In any ordinance authorizing the city to incur new debt or increase its indebtedness, except for temporary loans, the council shall provide for the collection of a tax to pay the interest thereon and the principal thereof, as is now or may hereafter be required by the constitution, and any such ordinance shall state the purpose or purposes for which the new debt or increase of indebtedness is authorized.

SECTION 3. Within such limitation in amount as is now or may hereafter be established by the constitution the council may authorize new debt to be incurred or an increase of indebtedness without the consent of the electors of the city at a public election, but the council may in its discretion submit to the electors for their consent at a public election the proposal contained in any ordinance authorizing new debt to be incurred or an increase of indebtedness, and any such new debt or increase of indebtedness, to which the electors shall have given their consent, shall be excluded in computing the amount of the indebtedness of the city incurred without the consent of the electors thereof.

Any ordinance authorizing new debt to be incurred or an increase of indebtedness, except for temporary loans, without the consent of the electors, shall, prior to its final passage, be published daily for two weeks in two newspapers having a bonafide circulation in such city of at least thirty thousand copies per issue.

SECTION 4. Whenever the council shall by ordinance authorize new debt to be incurred or an increase of indebtedness in an amount requiring the consent of the electors at a public election, and whenever the council shall in its discretion desire to procure the consent of the electors to a new debt or an increase of indebtedness, the ordinance authorizing such new debt to be

incurred or such increase of indebtedness shall fix the date for holding such public election and shall provide that the authority to incur such new debt or to increase indebtedness as therein contained shall not be effective unless the electors shall give their consent thereto at such public election.

SECTION 5. After the passage of any such ordinance the council shall give notice of the election to be held for the purpose of obtaining the consent of the electors by advertisement once a week for four weeks in each of three newspapers having a bonafide circulation in such city of at least thirty thousand copies per issue. The said notice or advertisement shall contain a copy of the ordinance authorizing the new debt to be incurred or the increase of indebtedness for which the consent of the electors is sought, and shall also set forth a certificate of the city controller showing:

(a) The aggregate amount of the last preceding assessed valuation of the taxable property within the city.

(b) The amount of the existing indebtedness.

(c) The amount of the deductions therefrom allowed by law.

(d) The amount of the existing indebtedness less the deductions therefrom allowed by law and the percentage of the last preceding assessed valuation of the taxable property which such amount represents.

(e) The amount of the proposed new debt or increase of indebtedness and the percentage of the last preceding assessed valuation of the taxable property which such amount represents.

(f) The amount of the existing indebtedness, plus the proposed new debt or increase of indebtedness, less the deductions therefrom allowed by law and the percentage of the last preceding assessed valuation of the taxable property which such amount represents; and

(g) The amount of indebtedness less the deductions therefrom allowed by law which the city may lawfully have outstanding, and the percentage of the last preceding assessed valuation of the taxable property which such amount represents.

SECTION 6. The council shall in all cases fix the time of holding the public election, to obtain the consent of the electors to incur new debt or increase indebtedness on the day of a municipal or general election, unless more than ninety days shall intervene between the date of the ordinance providing for such election and the day of holding the next succeeding municipal or general election. If any other day be fixed for holding such election, the cost of holding the same shall be paid by the city.





Such election shall be held at the places during the hours and under the regulations provided by law for holding municipal elections and shall be conducted by the election officers provided by law to conduct municipal elections in such city, unless the said election be held on the day of a general election, in which case the laws governing general elections shall apply. The question whether new debt shall be incurred or indebtedness increased as authorized in the ordinance shall be printed upon the ballot in brief form, followed by the words "yes" and "no" with appropriate voting squares, and if such question shall be submitted at an election of public officers it shall be printed below the groups of candidates. The election officers shall count the votes cast at such election and shall make a return thereof to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the county containing such city, duly certified as required by law. When such count shall have been completed a certificate of the total number of electors voting "yes" and of the total number of electors voting "no" on such question shall be made by the court and filed in the office of the prothonotary and a copy thereof, under the seal of the said court, shall be furnished by the prothonotary to the council and the same shall be entered upon its journal.

In conducting such election and counting and making return of the vote cast, the officers of such election and the court shall be governed by the laws regulating such election, and all the penalties of the said election laws for the violation thereof shall apply to the electors and election officers participating in such election.

If by the returns of such election it shall appear that a majority of the electors voting thereon gave their consent to incurring new debt or increasing indebtedness as authorized in the ordinance, such ordinance shall, as of the date of the court's certificate of the result thereof, be effective to authorize such new debt to be incurred or such increase of indebtedness, but if it shall appear that a majority of the electors voting thereon did not give their consent to incurring such new debt or increasing indebtedness as authorized in the ordinance, such ordinance shall be ineffective to authorize such new debt to be incurred or such increase of indebtedness: *Provided* That should the constitution of this Commonwealth require the consent of more than a majority of the electors voting thereon to enable the city to incur such new debt or increase its indebtedness, such ordinance shall be effective to authorize such new debt or such increase of indebtedness only if the

required number of electors shall have given their consent thereto.

SECTION 7. The council may by ordinance, without the consent of the electors, authorize temporary loans of money in anticipation of the issuance of bonds or other evidences of indebtedness previously authorized, but all temporary loans shall be payable within one year.

SECTION 8. Whenever any debt shall be or shall have been created for which the constitution of this Commonwealth requires a sinking fund to be established, the proceeds of the taxes levied for the payment of the principal and interest of such debt and of other money pledged or appropriated for the payment of the principal and interest of such debt shall be paid into the sinking fund of such city and shall be inviolably reserved for and applied exclusively to the payment of the principal and interest of such debt.

Whenever there shall be money in the sinking fund in respect of a particular debt in excess of the requirements for the payment during the twelve months next ensuing of principal maturing and interest due, such excess money shall be applied to the purchase and cancellation of such debt, but if at any time it shall be impracticable or financially disadvantageous to purchase such debt, such excess money may be invested temporarily in bonds or other evidences of debt of the United States of America, of this Commonwealth or of any county, city, borough, township, school district or other municipality or incorporated district of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 9. The council may at any time authorize the purchase by the city of any of its outstanding debt, and any such debt so purchased shall be canceled.

## ARTICLE XIX.

### THE CIVIL SERVICE.

SECTION 1. From and after the effective date of this article all appointments, transfers, reinstatements, promotions, reductions, suspensions, removals and dismissals in the civil service of such city shall be made in accordance with the terms and provisions of this article and the rules prescribed thereunder.

SECTION 2. The civil service of such city shall include all offices, positions and employments in or under such city or any departments, boards or commissions thereof.

SECTION 3. The civil service of such city shall be divided into the unclassified service and the classified service. The unclassified service shall comprise:

- (a) All officers elected by the people,
- (b) The director and the assistant direc-



tor of each department of the city government, the civil service commissioners, the purchasing agent, the city architect and the members of the commission on city planning and the art jury.

(c) The city solicitor and all assistant city solicitors.

(d) Persons employed by contract to perform a special service for such city where such contract is certified by the civil service commission to be for employment which cannot be performed by persons in the classified service.

(e) Persons who in times of public emergency may be appointed as special policemen or firemen for service not to exceed one month in duration.

(f) Persons temporarily appointed or designated to make or conduct a special inquiry, investigation or examination where such appointment or designation is certified by the civil service commission to be for employment which should not be performed by persons in the classified service.

The classified service of such city shall comprise all civil offices, positions and employments which are not specifically included in the unclassified service.

SECTION 4. Any person holding an office, position or employment in the classified service, as herein defined, at the time this article takes effect by virtue of a civil service act, repealed in whole or in part by this act, and who was appointed after test and certification to such office, position or employment, shall become a member of the classified service created by this article without original entrance test. Any person holding an office, position or employment in such classified service at the time this article takes effect who has not been appointed after test and certification under a civil service act shall continue to hold such office, position or employment only until laid off or removed for inefficiency by the appointing officer or until removed under the provision of this article, but such person shall not be entitled to reinstatement, transfer or promotion under the provisions of this article.

SECTION 5. There shall be established and constituted in such city a civil service commission, consisting of three civil service commissioners, who shall be elected by the city council by a majority vote of all the members elected thereto, and shall hold office for a term of four years and until their successors are severally elected and qualified. Vacancies in the office of civil service commissioner shall in like manner be filled for the remainder of the term. The commissioners shall elect from among their own number a president and secre-

tary. Each commissioner shall qualify by filing with the mayor an oath to perform the duties of his office faithfully and without fear or favor and by giving bond in the usual form in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, to be approved as now provided by law.

SECTION 6. The civil service commission shall appoint a chief examiner and such other examiners and employees as may be provided for by ordinance to carry out the purposes of this article. Such positions, including that of chief examiner, shall be in the classified service. The council and other officials of such city shall provide the civil service commission with suitable quarters and accommodations for carrying on its work, permit the use of public buildings for examinations and other official purposes and otherwise assist, without compensation, in carrying out the purposes of this article.

SECTION 7. In such city the classified service shall be arranged by the civil service commission in three classes, to be designated as the competitive class, the exempt class and the labor class. The commission shall have power to reclassify positions from time to time as it may find necessary.

SECTION 8. The exempt class shall include positions except that of unskilled laborer, for the filling of which the commission shall have found competitive examinations to be impracticable. No position shall be deemed to be in the exempt class unless and until the civil service commission after a public hearing, of which suitable public notice has been given, has determined that it is unable to obtain by competitive examination persons possessing the usual and requisite qualifications for filling such office or position and has classified such office or position in the exempt class. The reasons for every such exemption shall be stated separately and at length in the annual reports of the civil service commission. Not more than one appointment shall be made to or under the title of any such office or position, unless a different number is specifically authorized by the civil service commission. Appointments in the exempt class may be made without examination. The exempt class shall include the chief assistant to the head of each of the departments of government (except the civil service commission), one secretary or clerk appointed by the mayor and one secretary or clerk appointed by each head of each department of the city government.

SECTION 9. Positions in the competitive class may be filled without competition





only as follows: Whenever there are urgent reasons for filling a vacancy in any position in the competitive class and there is no list of persons eligible for appointment after a competitive examination, the appointing officer may nominate a person to the civil service commission for non-competitive examination, and if such nominee shall be certified by the said commission as qualified after such non-competitive examination he may be appointed provisionally to fill such vacancy until a selection and appointment can be made after competitive examination, but such provisional appointment shall not continue for a longer period than three months. In every case the commission shall at once proceed to hold an examination and procure an eligible list.

When the services to be rendered by an appointee in the competitive class are for a temporary period not to exceed one month and the need of such service is important and urgent, the appointing officer may select for such temporary service any person on a appropriate list of those eligible for permanent appointment without regard to his standing on such list. Acceptance or refusal of an eligible for temporary appointment shall not affect his standing on the register for permanent appointment.

Successive provisional or temporary appointments, either of the same or different persons, shall not be made to the same position. At the end of the three months' period the office of the provisional employee and at the end of the one month period the office of the temporary employee shall be declared vacant, and it shall be the duty of the city controller and the city treasurer to prevent and decline to permit the payment of any compensation, salary or wages to such provisional or temporary appointee for services rendered or claimed to be rendered after such periods, respectively. No credit for experience gained during a provisional or temporary appointment shall be given to any one in any examination.

SECTION 10. The labor class shall include ordinary unskilled laborers. Vacancies in the labor class shall be filled by the appointment from lists of applicants registered by the civil service commission. Preference in employment from such lists shall be according to rules and regulations to be promulgated by the civil service commission.

SECTION 11. The competitive class shall include all positions now existing or hereafter created in the classified service (including those in the civil service commis-

sion), except such positions as have been classified by the commission in the exempt class or the labor class.

SECTION 12. Public records of the civil service commission existing in such city shall be delivered to the civil service commission created by this article, and all lawful eligible lists, acts and proceedings of such civil service commission and of all previously existing civil service commissions shall be construed as having been made and established by the civil service commission created by this article.

SECTION 13. The commission shall adopt, amend and enforce rules for the classified service which shall have the force and effect of law. The rules shall provide:

(One) For the classification of all positions in the classified service.

(Two) For public advertisement of all examinations at least ten days in advance in at least five newspapers having a bona-fide circulation in such city of at least thirty thousand copies per issue and for posting notices of such examinations in the office of the commission accessible to the public during business hours.

(Three) For the creation of eligible lists upon which shall be entered the names of successful candidates in the order of their standing in examination. Such lists shall remain in force not longer than two years.

(Four) For the rejection of candidates or eligibles who fail to comply with the reasonable requirements of the commission in regard to age, residence, sex or physical condition, or who have been guilty of crime or of infamous or disgraceful conduct, or who have attempted deception or fraud in connection with an examination.

(Five) For the appointment of one of the two persons standing highest on the appropriate list to fill a vacancy.

(Six) Regulations governing the reinstatement within one year of persons who, without fault or delinquency on their part, have resigned or have been separated from the service; *Provided*, That persons who have voluntarily resigned from the service shall not be reinstated within six months.

(Seven) For the appointment of unskilled laborers in such order as the commission may prescribe.

(Eight) For the adoption and amendment of rules only after public notice and hearing.

The commission shall adopt such other rules not inconsistent with the foregoing provisions of this section as may be necessary and proper for the enforcement of this article.

The rules may, in the discretion of the commission, also provide:



(a) For standards of efficiency for each grade of the service for the maintenance of records of efficiency and seniority to be furnished by the departments and kept by the civil service commission and for promotion from the lower grades to the higher grades, based on such records of efficiency and seniority or on competitive promotion tests or both. An increase of compensation within a grade may be granted on the basis of efficiency and seniority records. An advancement in rank or an increase in salary beyond the limit fixed for the grade by the rules shall constitute promotion. Whenever practicable, vacancies shall be filled by promotion. Provision may be made for methods for ascertaining and verifying the facts from which such records of relative efficiency shall be made. These shall be uniform for each grade.

(b) For transfer from one position to a similar position in the same class and grade in the same or a different department.

The commission shall grant public hearings upon all changes in the rules before adopting the same, and give reasonable public notice of such hearings by posting for at least one week on its official bulletin board, open to the public, in its office a copy of all proposed changes. One week after the rules have been adopted, printed and posted on such official bulletin board said rules shall take effect and shall have the force of law. Printed copies of the rules shall be made available for public distribution.

**SECTION 14.** All examinations shall be free, impartial and practical in their character and shall deal with the duties and requirements of the position to be filled. They may include examinations of physical fitness and manual skill. Examinations shall be in charge of the chief examiner, except when a commissioner acts as examiner. The commission may call on other persons, either within or without the city service, to draw up, conduct or mark examinations, and when such persons are connected with the city service it shall be deemed a part of their official duty to act as examiners without extra compensation. In entrance and promotion examinations the oral part shall not receive a mark exceeding one-fourth of the whole mark attainable in such examinations. Honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines who have served as such in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States or in the National Guard of this State shall be given full credit for their experience gained in such service, having due regard to the position for which the ex-

amination is held. As many examinations shall be held as may be necessary to provide eligibles for each grade of the service and to meet all requisitions and to fill all positions held by temporary appointees. From the return and report of the examiners or from the examinations made by the commission it shall prepare a list of eligibles for such grade. Such persons shall take rank upon the list in the order of their relative fitness as determined by the examination without reference to priority of time of examination. The markings of all examinations shall be completed and the resulting eligible list posted within sixty days from the date of the examination. The commission shall maintain a civil list of all persons in the classified service showing in connection with each name the position held, the date and character of every appointment and of every subsequent change in status. Each appointing officer shall promptly transmit to the commission all information required for the establishment and maintenance of said civil list. The commission shall keep minutes of its own proceedings. All minutes, examination papers, eligible lists and other records of the commission, except as hereinafter specifically provided, as well as all recommendations and correspondence relating to applicants for office or employment received by the commission or by any officer having authority to make appointments, shall be preserved and shall be subject to reasonable regulations as to the time of examinations be open to public inspection during ordinary business hours: *Provided, however,* That statements of former employers of applicants for office or employment shall be considered strictly confidential and that these alone shall not be open to examination by any person not employed by the commission or by such applicant, even though employed by the commission.

**SECTION 15.** In case an eligible list consists of less than two names, the appointing officer may at his option expressed in writing to the commission at the time of appointment treat such appointment as temporary, and if he does so treat it, the commission shall proceed at once to hold an examination and to secure an eligible list as promptly as possible. The appointing officer shall upon the receipt of the eligible list from the commission and with sole reference to the relative merit and fitness of the candidates make an appointment from the two names so certified. After any name has been twice rejected by any one appointing officer for the same or a similar position in favor of others on the same eligible list the said name shall





not again be certified to that appointing officer. When an appointment is made under the provisions of this section it shall be in the first instance for a probationary period of three months. If during that period the service of that officer or employee is unsatisfactory, the appointing officer shall notify him in writing that he will not be retained in the public service after such three months' period. If not so notified, his appointment shall become permanent at the end of the three months' probationary period.

SECTION 16. No person in the classified service or seeking admission thereto shall be appointed, promoted, suspended, reduced or removed or in any way favored or discriminated against because of his political or religious opinions or affiliations. No inquiry in any application, examination or investigation shall relate to the religious or political affiliations of any person.

SECTION 17. The commission shall classify and grade all positions in the classified service. The commission shall ascertain and record the duties of each position in the service, and wherever it appears that two or more positions in a service have duties which are substantially similar in respect to the authority, responsibility, and character of work required in the performance thereof they shall be placed in the same grade, which the commission shall designate by a title indicative of such duties. Grades having duties of the same general nature and in the same line of promotion shall be placed in the same class and the lines of promotion definitely specified. For each grade the commission shall determine a standard maximum and minimum salary or rate of pay and shall report the same to the mayor and the council, together with other information pertaining to a proper rate of pay for personal services of incumbents of positions in the civil service.

SECTION 18. No officer, clerk or employee in the classified civil service of such city shall be removed, discharged or reduced in pay or position except for just cause, which shall not be religious or political. Further, no such officer, clerk or employee shall be removed, discharged or reduced, except during the probationary period, until he shall have been furnished with a written statement of the reasons for such action and been allowed to give the removing officer such written answer as the person sought to be removed may desire. In every case of such removal or reduction a copy of the statement of the reasons therefor and of the written answer thereto shall be furnished to the civil service com-

mission and entered upon its public records.

No police officer or fireman, except those dismissed during the probationary period, shall be removed or discharged except for cause upon written charges and after an opportunity to be heard in his own defense. Such charges may be filed by any superior officer or by any citizen or taxpayer, and shall, within thirty days after filing, be heard, investigated and determined by the commission or by one of the commissioners or by some person or board appointed by the commission to hear, investigate and determine the same. Where one person is appointed by the commission to hear such charges he shall be a person learned in the law. Where a board is appointed to hear such charges at least one member of such board shall be learned in the law. The hearing shall be public and the accused and his counsel shall have the right to be heard.

The finding and decision of the commission or commissioner or of such person or board, when approved by the commission, shall be certified to the appointing authority and shall be forthwith enforced by such authority.

Nothing herein contained shall limit the power of any superior officer to suspend a subordinate for a reasonable period, not exceeding thirty days, pending hearing and decision. Every such suspension shall be without pay; *Provided, however*, That the commission shall have authority to investigate every such suspension and in case of its disapproval it shall have power to restore pay to the employee so suspended.

All papers filed in any hearing under this section shall be public records of the commission.

SECTION 19. The commission shall keep minutes of its official acts and shall make to the council an annual report showing its own actions, the rules and regulations and all the exceptions thereto in force, and the practical effects thereof and any suggestions it may approve for the more effectual accomplishment of the purposes of this article. Five hundred copies of the annual report shall be printed for public distribution. The appointing authority may require a report from said commission at any time respecting any matter within the scope of its duties hereunder.

SECTION 20. It shall be unlawful for the city controller of such city to approve warrants or checks for the salary of any person in the classified service unless the city controller shall have previously received notice from the commission that the person named thereon has been legally appointed.





**SECTION 21.** Any false statement made under oath, either in an application or other paper filed with the commission, or in any proceeding before the commission or in any investigation conducted under the direction of the commission, or in any proceeding arising under this article, shall be perjury and punishable as such.

**SECTION 22.** Any person who wilfully, by himself or in collusion with one or more persons, shall defeat, deceive or obstruct any person in respect to his or her right of examination, appointment or employment according to this article or to any rules or regulations prescribed pursuant thereto or who shall wilfully or corruptly falsely mark, grade, estimate or report upon the examination or proper standing of any person examined, registered or certified pursuant to the provisions of this article or aid in so doing, or who shall wilfully make any false representation concerning the same or concerning the persons examined, or who shall wilfully or corruptly furnish to any person any special or secret information for the purpose of either improving or injuring the prospects or chances of any person so examined, registered or certified, or to be examined, registered or certified, or who shall personate any other person, or permit or aid in any manner any other person to personate him in connection with any examination or request to be examined or registered or appointed, or who shall furnish any false information about himself or about any other person in connection with any application or request to be examined or registered or appointed shall for each offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. Whoever makes an appointment to office or selects a person for employment contrary to the provisions of this article or wilfully refuses to comply with or to perform to any of the provisions of this article shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) nor more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) in the discretion of the court.

**SECTION 23.** No officer, clerk, or employee of any city of the first class or of any department, trust or commission thereof shall be a member of or delegate or alternate to any political convention, nor shall he be present at any such convention except in the performance of his official duty. No officer, clerk or employee of any city of the first class or of any department, trust or commission thereof shall serve as a member of or attend the meeting of any committee of any political party or take any active part in political management or

in political campaigns, or use his office to influence political movements, or influence the political action of any other officer, clerk or employee of any such city department, trust or commission. No officer, clerk or employee of any city of the first class shall in any way or manner interfere with the conduct of any election or the preparation therefor at the polling place, or with the election officers while counting the vote or returning the ballot-boxes, books and papers to the place provided by law for that purpose, or be within any polling place, save only for the purpose of marking and depositing his ballot as speedily as it reasonably can be done, or be within fifty feet thereof, except for purposes of ordinary travel or residence during the period of time beginning with one hour preceding the opening of the polls for holding such election and ending with the time when the election officers shall have finished counting the votes and have left the polling place for the purpose of depositing the ballot-boxes and papers in the place provided by law for that purpose, excepting only police officers, who may temporarily approach or enter the polling place in order to make any arrest permitted by law or for the purpose of preserving order, and in each such case only long enough to accomplish the duties aforesaid, after which the said officers shall at once withdraw.

No officer, clerk or employee under the government of such city shall directly or indirectly demand, solicit, collect or receive or be in any manner concerned in demanding, soliciting, collecting or receiving any assessment, subscription or contribution, whether voluntary or involuntary, intended for any political purpose whatever. No police officer or fireman of such city shall pay or give any money or valuable thing or make any subscription or contribution, whether voluntary or involuntary, for any political purpose whatever.

Any person or persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and forfeit his office.

**SECTION 25.** Any officer, clerk or employee of such city or of any department, trust or commission thereof violating any of the provisions of this article shall be immediately dismissed by the mayor or by the head of the department, trust or commission in which he is employed. The employment of any police officer or fireman after such violation is hereby made illegal, and at the suit of any taxpayer of the city the court of equity shall have jurisdiction, and it shall be their duty upon bill filed



and proof of such violation to decree the employment illegal and to restrain the payment of any compensation to the offender accruing after such violation. Such suits shall be heard on five days' notice, as in the case of other motions for preliminary injunctions. In case of proceedings in equity no other hearing or appeal shall be required or allowed. Any person dismissed under this section shall be ineligible for reappointment within two years to any position in the service of such city.

SECTION 26. Any police officer or fireman who shall violate any of the provisions of section twenty-three of this article shall also be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars and not more than three thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

SECTION 27. It shall be the duty of the commission to begin and conduct all civil suits which may be necessary for the proper enforcement of this article and of the rules of the commission, and to defend all civil suits which may be brought against the commission. The commission shall be represented in such suits by the city solicitor.

SECTION 28. Nothing in this article shall be construed to apply to the officers and employees of any office, department, bureau, commission, board or trust not now administered under the existing civil service laws.

## ARTICLE XX.

### CITY CONTRACTS.

SECTION 1. All contracts relating to the affairs of such city shall be in writing, signed and executed in the name of the city after due notice by the officer authorized to make the same, and in cases not otherwise directed by law or ordinance such contracts shall be made and entered into by the mayor. No contract shall be entered into or executed directly by the city council or by a committee thereof, but some officer of the executive branch of government of such city shall be designated by ordinance to enter into and execute the same. All contracts shall be countersigned by the city controller and filed and registered by number, date and contents in the mayor's office and attested copies furnished to the city controller and to the department charged with the work.

SECTION 2. Every contract for public improvements shall be based upon an estimate of the cost of such improvement or the part thereof to be done under such contract furnished by the proper officers

through the department having charge of the improvement, and no bid in excess of such estimate shall be accepted. Such estimate and contract may be limited to any unit or units, part or parts of the improvement, and contracts may thereupon be made and the work on such unit or units, part or parts, proceed to the extent of the funds available for the purposes thereof. Every such contract shall contain a clause that it is subject to the provisions of this act, and the liability of the city thereon shall be limited by the amounts which shall have been or may be from time to time appropriated for the same.

SECTION 3. No contract for work to be done for or property or material to be sold or supplied to such city or any department thereof shall be made with any councilman, officer or employee of such city or with any firm, copartnership or association of which such councilman, officer or employee is a member, and if any councilman, officer or employee during the term for which he shall have been elected or appointed knowingly acquire an interest in any such contract he shall forfeit his office or position.

SECTION 4. In all contracts for improvement, the cost of which is to be paid by assessment upon the property abutting or benefited, the city shall not be liable for any claim for the amount to be collected from such assessment, but the contractor shall look to the assessment for his compensation.

SECTION 5. Any such city shall have the power to pave, repair and clean the streets, collect ashes, waste, rubbish and garbage within the limits of such city, and to dispose of street sweepings and of ashes, waste, rubbish and garbage. Any such city shall have the power to lease, acquire, construct or cause to be constructed a plant or plants to be used for or in connection with any of the purposes mentioned in this section, and to lease the same to any person, association or corporation which shall contract to perform such work for the said city. The council of such city shall have the power to authorize any existing department or bureau of such city to perform the work which such city is authorized to do, and to lease, purchase, construct, make or cause to be constructed or made such plants and equipment, supplies and materials as shall be necessary and appropriate therefor, or to create such new bureau or new division or any bureau as shall be deemed necessary and to confer upon such new bureau or division like authority.

After the thirty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and twenty,





the repair and cleaning of the streets, the collection of ashes, waste, rubbish and garbage within the limits of such city and the disposal of street sweepings, ashes, waste, rubbish and garbage shall be done directly by the city; *Provided*, That any such work may be done by contract when authorized by the council by a vote of a majority of all the members elected thereto with the approval of the mayor. For the purpose of determining whether it is to the best interests of the city to authorize the performance of any such work by contract, the mayor or the council may, prior to the first day of August of any year, invite bids for such work. Advertisements for such bids shall be made during a period ending not later than the first day of October next ensuing, and a summary of the bids shall be included by the mayor in the budget; *Provided further*, That if it is determined in accordance with the provisions of this section to have any such work performed by contract, a reasonable time, not exceeding six months, shall be allowed the contractor or contractors thereunder to secure the necessary equipment to perform such contracts and to begin the performance thereof.

SECTION 6. Any such city shall have the power to contract for materials, supplies or work to be supplied to or performed for said city, subject to the provision of section five of this article, during one or more years, and the city council may by ordinance authorize such contract without the necessity of making an appropriation therefor beyond the current year. Such contracts shall be enforceable, notwithstanding the provision of section ten, article seventeen, hereof. When the term of any such contract exceed four years there shall be inserted in the contract a clause reserving to the city the right to terminate the same at its option at any time after the expiration of four years without liability to the contractor for damages for the loss of profits which would have been realized had the contract not been terminated. If the term of any such contract exceeds one year a reasonable time, not exceeding six months, shall be allowed the contractor thereunder to secure the necessary equipment to perform such contract and to begin the performance thereof.

#### ARTICLE XXI.

##### CONSTRUCTION OF THIS ACT.

SECTION 1. If any provision of this act should for any reason be declared invalid by the courts, the intention of this act is hereby expressed that all other provisions shall nevertheless be sustained and enforced.

#### ARTICLE XXII.

##### SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. In order that no inconvenience may be suffered by putting into effect the changes provided in this act, all officers and employes of such cities in office at the date of the approval of this act shall continue in office until superseded by the appointment or election of their successors, as herein provided.

SECTION 2. This act shall go into effect on the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twenty except as herein provided.

SECTION 3. Article sixteen, relating to the city council, shall go into effect, so far as regards the election of councilmen, upon the approval of this act. The terms of all councilmen in office and the terms or employment of all officers and employes of the council or councils in such cities shall cease and determine on the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twenty.

SECTION 4. Article seventeen, relating to finance, shall go into effect one month after the approval of this act. All matters and things therein required to be done by the council shall, until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twenty, be done by the council or councils now in office, but the detailed consideration of the financial program may be delegated to a committee of such council or councils.

SECTION 5. Article eighteen, relating to indebtedness, shall go into effect one month after the approval of this act. All matters and things therein required to be done by the council shall until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twenty, be done by the council or councils now in office.

SECTION 6. Article nineteen, relating to the civil service, shall go into effect one month after the approval of this act, except that provisions therein relating to the establishment of the civil service commission shall go into effect on the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twenty. All matters and things therein required to be done by the civil service commission and by the council shall until such date be done by the civil service commission and by the council or councils now in office. The terms of all civil service commissioners in office in such cities shall cease and determine on the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twenty.

[Article XXIII, the last in the Act is a repealer, specifying acts and parts of acts conflicting which are repealed.]



**Architect, City**—John P. B. Sinkler was appointed by Mayor Moore to the post of City Architect, as provided by the new charter, April 24th. The office pays a salary of \$5000. See under this head.

**Courts**—United States District Attorney's office. Robert V. Bolger and Henry W. Brade were appointed assistants by United States District Attorney McAvoy on April 16th.

**Immigration Commissioner**—Fourth District, consisting of Eastern half of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Southern New Jersey. James L. Hughes appointed Commissioner by President Wilson, April 19th.

**Magistrates**—John F. McNenny, elected in November 1919 for term of six years, and officiating in Magistrate's Court No. 11, died April 16th.

**Sugar Refining**—There are at present three refineries in Philadelphia having a total daily capacity of 15,000 barrels (350 pounds each) and employing 2240 men, women and girls. The production of these manufactories in 1919 was 1,327,000,000 pounds, which was distributed in 37 States. Less than 10 per cent. of the production was exported. Raw sugars used come from Cuba, Porto Rico, Santo Domingo, Hawaii, Venezuela, and the Philippines.

Owing to the silt bottom of the Delaware river sugar ships from Hawaii of as great as 18,000 tons, are able to tie up to the piers here and discharge their car-

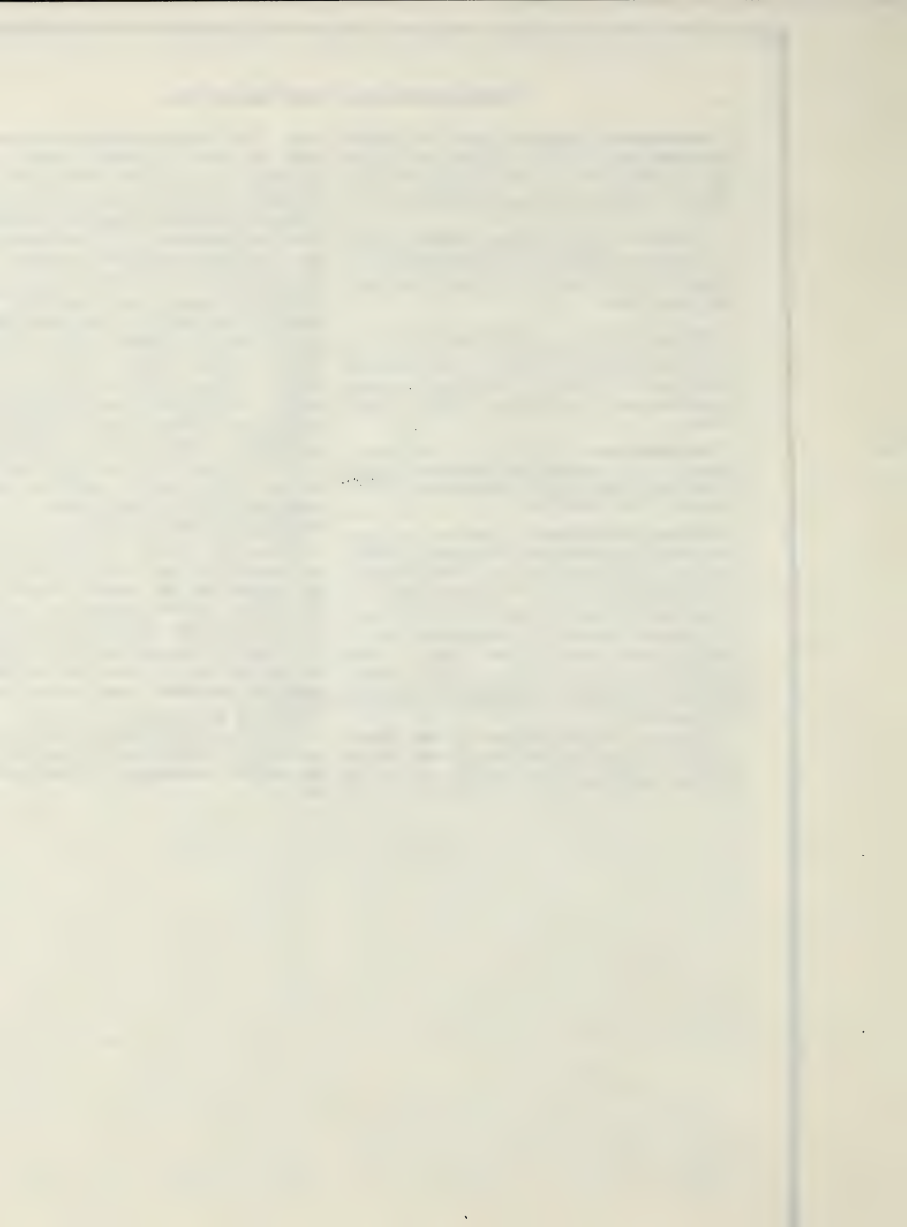
goes. The favorable character of the water itself is turned to good account by the refineries, all of which obtain their supply from the middle of the stream, and do not use the City's water supply system.

Sugar refining is among the oldest manufacturing industries of Philadelphia, dating from the eighteenth century, before the Revolution. Subsequent to the war for Independence, the refiners applied for protection against the subsidized British product. At that time the refineries used as raw product maple sugar from New England, and molasses from the West Indies. The Louisiana Purchase had the effect of stimulating the refining of cane sugars. In 1790 the yearly demand of the whole United States was 42,000,000 pounds.

In 1810 there were 10 refineries in Philadelphia, employing less than 100 persons. In 1831 the refineries numbered eleven. There were 8 refineries in 1860, employing 478 men, and making a product valued at \$6,356,790 annually.

The Franklin Sugar Refinery, the oldest of the three now in operation here, was established in 1864, and in 1874 it was the largest in the world, manufacturing 120,000,000 pounds annually, or three times the amount required for the whole country in 1790. The annual product of 11 refineries here in 1880 was valued at \$24,294,929, and in 1914 the refineries in operation produced sugar valued at \$45,200,000.

In 1920 Philadelphia is second in rank of sugar refining in the world, producing one-sixth of the country's refined sugar, the product averaging 3,250,000 pounds a day.



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## Figures Show Year Book's Growth

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	1920		1919
Pages .....	269	Pages .....	244
Headings .....	767	Headings .....	693
Facts .....	57,000	Facts .....	50,000
Words .....	230,000	Words .....	207,000

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The 1920 edition contains the bulk of three average length popular novels, yet skilful arrangement and judicious selection of type keep the volume within handy size.





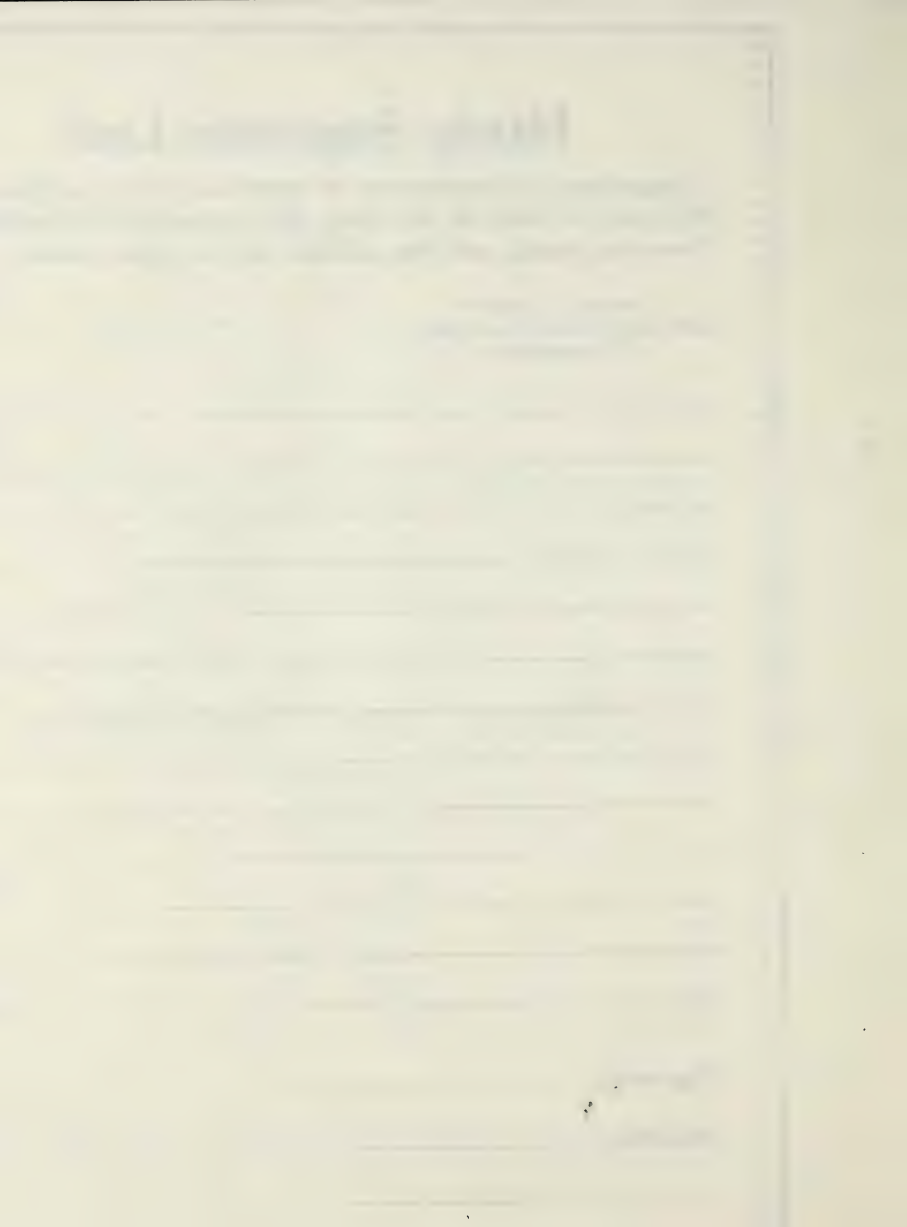
# Handy Suggestion Leaf

Suggestions for improvement or corrections for YEAR BOOK for 1921 may be made on this blank and forwarded to the publisher. Corrections should reach the publisher not later than January 1st.

JOSEPH JACKSON\*  
1137 Real Estate Trust Bldg.  
Philadelphia

(Signature) .....

(Address) .....



## That the Year Book May be Improved

This leaf may be detached and suggestions or corrections made on it and forwarded to the publisher. On the other side provisions are made for any data those interested in the improvement of Philadelphia's handy book of reference may care to give. Suggestions for the betterment of the work and for enlarging its circle of influence will be gratefully received.

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## What Was Said About the 1919 Year Book

It should be on every business man's desk.—*Chamber of Commerce News Bulletin.*

Crammed full of well-digested and clearly presented information.—*North American.*

A most useful addition to every writer's and worker's library.—*Public Ledger.*

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### EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS TO THE PUBLISHER

"Your excellent YEAR BOOK of 1919."

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"I am much interested in old localities in Philadelphia and find your book as full as the proverbial nut is full of meat."

---

"I do not know of anything just like it in plan or arrangement."

---

"It is the first YEAR BOOK I have come across that it is a sheer pleasure to hold and handle, and it is the first YEAR BOOK I have seen where instead of finding something interesting only on every seventh page or so, one begins to read at the first page one opens and goes right on reading . . ."





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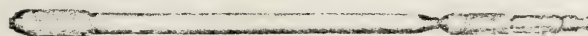
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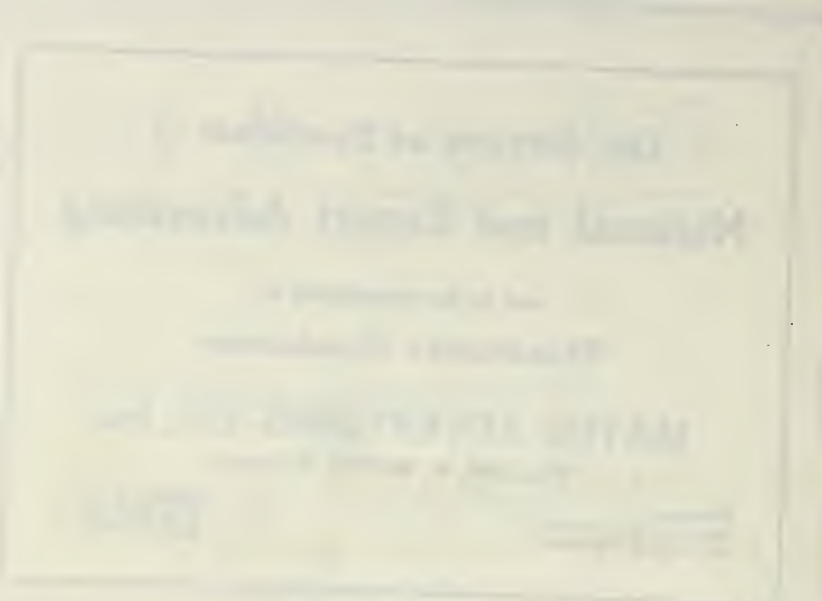
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